CANADA YEAR BOOK

2010

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CANADA YEAR BOOK
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Canada Year Book
2010 edition

Welcome to *Canada Year Book!*

Canada Year Book first went to print in 1867, and ever since it has been informing generations of Canadians about their nation.

The book is divided into 31 chapters, which are the main subjects covered by the Agency. Each chapter begins with an overview and two short features illustrated with charts followed by a set of easy-to-use tables.

The book concludes with a glossary, an appendix of our sources and an index.

Use this compact almanac to learn more about what's happening in Canada, and how this nation compares with the rest of the world.

Readers can go online anytime at www.statcan.gc.ca to explore these subject areas in greater depth or to find updates. They can browse the *Canada Year Book* online collection at www.statcan.gc.ca/canadayearbook, which presents digitized archival material from *Canada Year Books* from 1867 to 1967.

Acknowledgements

This *Canada Year Book* is the result of the work of dozens of people over many months. In addition to the production team, listed below, we would like to thank the many Statistics Canada employees who helped to make this volume possible.

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Penny Stuart
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Abbreviations and symbols

Provinces and territories	
Newfoundland and Labrador	N.L.
Prince Edward Island	P.E.I.
Nova Scotia	N.S.
New Brunswick	N.B.
Quebec	Que.
Ontario	Ont.
Manitoba	Man.
Saskatchewan	Sask.
Alberta	Alta.
British Columbia	B.C.
Yukon	Y.T.
Northwest Territories	N.W.T.
Nunavut	Nvt.

Symbols

The symbols described in this document apply to all data published by Statistics Canada from all origins including surveys, censuses and administrative sources, as well as straight tabulations and all estimations.

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0^s	value rounded to zero where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

When the figure is not accompanied by a data quality symbol, it means that the quality of the data was assessed to be 'acceptable or better' according to the policies and standards of Statistics Canada.

In some tables and charts, figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Note: All data are in current dollars unless otherwise stated.

The statistics in this edition are the most up-to-date available at the time of its preparation. For more recent data, visit Summary Tables at www.statcan.gc.ca/l01/cst01.

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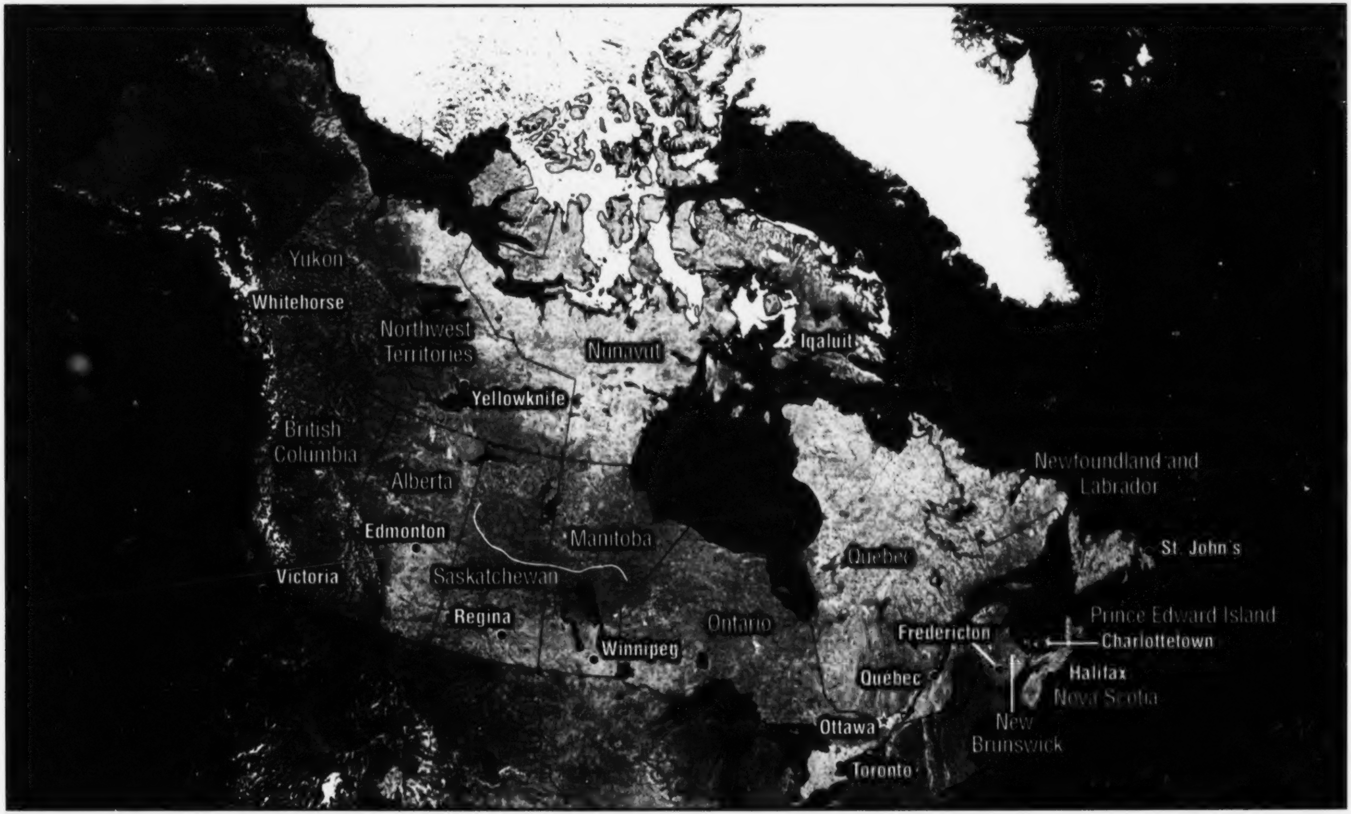

Yukon
Whitehorse
Northwest Territories
Nunavut
Iqaluit
Yellowknife
British Columbia
Newfoundland and Labrador
Alberta
Edmonton
Manitoba
St. John's
Quebec
Victoria
Saskatchewan
Prince Edward Island
Regina
Ontario
Fredericton
Charlottetown
Winnipeg
Halifax
Québec
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Ottawa
Toronto

Aboriginal peoples

The 2006 Census counted 1,172,790 people who reported Aboriginal identity—that is, North American Indian (or First Nations people), Métis or Inuit. North American Indians represented 60% of the Aboriginal population with 698,025 people, Métis accounted for 33% with 389,785 individuals, and Inuit accounted for 0.4% with 50,480 people.

Métis health

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey asked respondents to rate their health on a five-point scale ranging from excellent to poor. In 2006, 58% of Métis adults stated that their health was excellent or very good, unchanged from 2001. Self-rated health was similar for men and women.

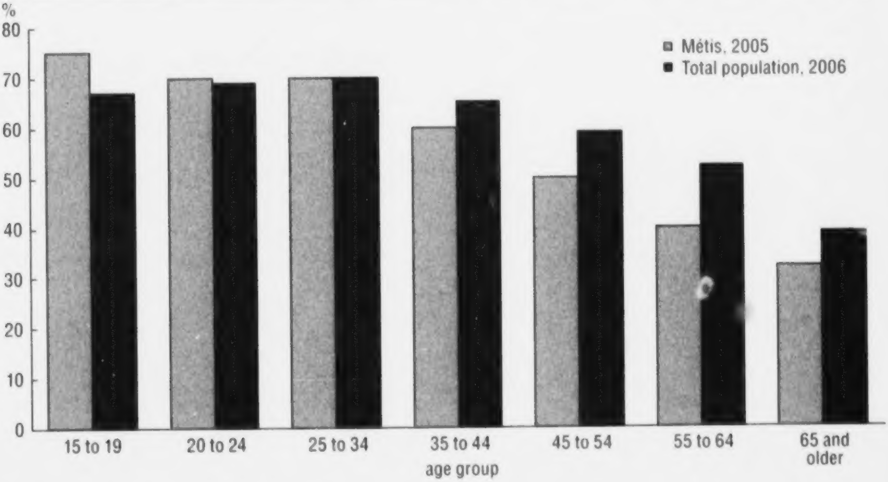
The total Canadian population aged 35 and older rated their health as excellent or very good more often than their Métis counterparts did. For example, 52% of the total Canadian population aged 55 to 64 rated their health as excellent or very good, compared with 40% of Métis in this age group. However, among young people aged 15 to 19, three-quarters of Métis rated their health as excellent or very good, compared with almost two-thirds of the total population.

In 2006, just over half (54%) of all Métis aged 15 and older reported that they had been diagnosed with a chronic condition, about the same as in 2001. The most commonly reported chronic health conditions among Métis adults were arthritis or rheumatism, high blood pressure and asthma. In all three cases, rates among Métis were higher than they were in the Canadian population, after standardizing for age.

About 14% of Métis reported asthma, almost double the 8% in the total population, while about 7% reported diabetes, compared with 4%.

Just over one-fifth (21%) of the Métis population reported arthritis or rheumatism

Chart 1.1
Excellent or very good self-rated health in the Métis and total population, by age group



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-637-X.

and 16% reported high blood pressure, compared with 13% and 12% in the Canadian population.

These proportions for Métis were similar to those reported in 2001. Métis women were slightly more likely than men to indicate they had at least one chronic condition, and women were also more likely to report two or more.

In most age groups, a higher proportion of Métis than the Canadian population reported they had been diagnosed with a chronic condition. In most cases, the proportion of Métis with a chronic condition was double that of the Canadian population.

The most commonly reported chronic condition of Métis teens aged 15 to 19 was asthma, at 20%. This was almost double the 11% in the same age group in the Canadian population.

Among Métis aged 45 to 54, 32% reported arthritis and/or rheumatism and 24% high blood pressure, compared with 17% and 16% in the total population. Among seniors aged 65 and older, the prevalence of arthritis and/or rheumatism and of high blood pressure were similar in the Métis and the total population.

Table 1.a
Aboriginal population in Canada, the territories and selected provinces, 2006

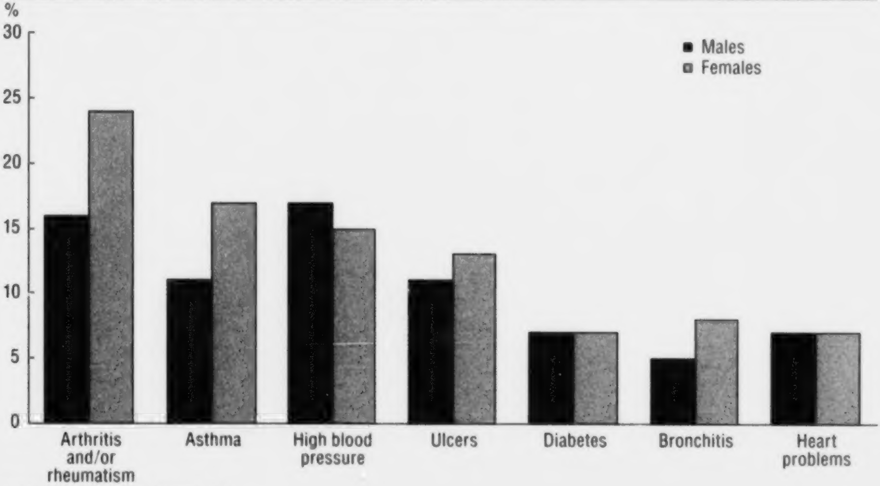
	North American Indian	Métis	Inuit
	% of total population		
Canada	**2.2**	**1.2**	**0.2**
Nunavut	0.3	0.4	84.0
Northwest Territories	30.8	8.7	10.1
Yukon	20.8	2.6	0.8
Manitoba	8.9	6.3	0.0
Saskatchewan	9.6	5.0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Few family doctors

About 81% of Métis reported they had access to a family doctor, slightly less than the total population. This figure was slightly lower for Métis men than women, again similar to the total population. Métis women were also slightly more likely than men to rate the availability of a family doctor as poor.

Chart 1.2
Métis population by selected chronic conditions and sex, 2006



Note: Population aged 15 and older.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-637-X.

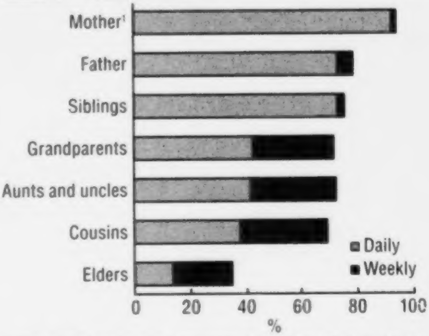
Inuit children and their families

Most Inuit children (91%) were being raised by more than one person in 2006. Mothers were most commonly involved (92%), followed by fathers (77%), grandparents (46%) and other relatives (47%).

Inuit children were most likely to receive focused attention for five minutes or more at least once a day from their mothers (92%), followed by fathers (73%) and siblings (73%). About 7 in 10 Inuit children received focused attention from extended family like grandparents at least once a week, while 35% received focused attention from elders at least once a week.

The size of many Inuit families was larger than other families across Canada. Of young Inuit children, 28% were living in families with four or more children. This compares with 8% of non-Aboriginal families.

Chart 1.3
Inuit children's interactions with other people, by relationship, 2006



Note: Inuit children under six years of age who talked or played together with different people, focusing attention on each other for five minutes or more.

1. For the weekly data, use with caution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-634-X.

First Nations children and success at school

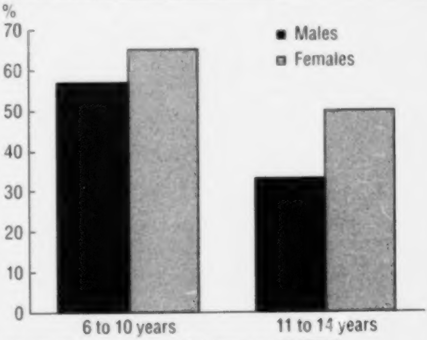
First Nations children aged 6 to 14 who live off-reserve are as likely as all children in Canada to be doing well in school (based on parents' knowledge of their child's school work, including report cards).

In 2006, about 7 in 10 off-reserve First Nations children aged 6 to 14 were reported by their parents to be doing very well or well in school. These findings are similar to those for children aged 6 to 14 in the general Canadian population.

A number of factors were associated with doing well at school after holding constant other factors such as gender and age. These factors included getting along well with teachers or classmates; higher household income; reading books everyday; or playing sports at least once a week.

Factors associated with lower perceived achievement among off-reserve First Nations children included missing school for two or more weeks in a row during the school year, being diagnosed with a learning disability or with attention deficit disorder, and having parents who had attended residential schools.

Chart 1.4
Off-reserve First Nations children reading books every day, by sex and age group, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-637-X.

Table 1.1 Aboriginal identity population, by sex and by province and territory, 2006

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			number		
Total population	**31,241,030**	**500,610**	**134,205**	**903,090**	**719,650**
Aboriginal identity population[1]	**1,172,790**	23,450	1,730	24,175	17,655
North American Indian	**698,025**	7,765	1,230	15,240	12,385
Métis	**389,785**	6,470	385	7,680	4,270
Inuit	**50,480**	4,715	30	320	185
Non-Aboriginal population	**30,068,240**	477,155	132,475	878,915	701,995
Males	**15,326,270**	**243,965**	**64,990**	**435,570**	**351,150**
Aboriginal identity population[1]	**572,090**	11,525	760	11,770	8,645
North American Indian	**338,050**	3,820	565	7,320	5,810
Métis	**193,500**	3,170	145	3,940	2,450
Inuit	**25,025**	2,365	10	140	70
Non-Aboriginal population	**14,754,175**	232,445	64,230	423,800	342,505
Females	**15,914,760**	**256,640**	**69,210**	**467,525**	**368,505**
Aboriginal identity population[1]	**600,695**	11,925	970	12,405	9,010
North American Indian	**359,975**	3,950	660	7,915	6,575
Métis	**196,280**	3,310	245	3,740	1,815
Inuit	**25,455**	2,345	20	180	110
Non-Aboriginal population	**15,314,065**	244,715	68,245	455,115	359,495
			%		
Total population	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Aboriginal identity population[1]	**3.8**	4.7	1.3	2.7	2.5
North American Indian	**2.2**	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.7
Métis	**1.2**	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.6
Inuit	**0.2**	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Aboriginal population	**96.2**	95.3	98.7	97.3	97.5
Males	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Aboriginal identity population[1]	**3.7**	4.7	1.2	2.7	2.5
North American Indian	**2.2**	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.7
Métis	**1.3**	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.7
Inuit	**0.2**	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Aboriginal population	**96.3**	95.3	98.8	97.3	97.5
Females	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Aboriginal identity population[1]	**3.8**	4.6	1.4	2.7	2.4
North American Indian	**2.3**	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.8
Métis	**1.2**	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.5
Inuit	**0.2**	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Aboriginal population	**96.2**	95.4	98.6	97.3	97.6

1. The Aboriginal identity population comprises the Aboriginal groups (North American Indian, Métis and Inuit), multiple Aboriginal responses and Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
				number				
7,435,905	**12,028,895**	**1,133,515**	**953,850**	**3,256,355**	**4,074,385**	**30,190**	**41,060**	**29,325**
108,430	242,490	175,395	142,045	188,215	196,075	7,580	20,665	24,890
65,085	158,400	100,645	91,550	97,130	129,575	6,275	12,640	105
27,980	73,605	71,810	48,120	85,500	59,445	805	3,580	130
10,950	2,040	565	220	1,610	795	255	4,190	24,610
7,327,475	11,786,405	958,115	811,960	3,067,990	3,878,310	22,610	20,445	4,380
3,645,980	**5,877,875**	**556,925**	**469,405**	**1,630,865**	**1,998,385**	**15,210**	**20,945**	**15,000**
53,525	117,590	85,720	69,640	91,670	94,855	3,665	10,180	12,545
31,690	75,955	48,715	44,530	47,155	63,190	3,035	6,210	55
14,305	37,030	35,615	23,945	41,985	28,595	400	1,860	60
5,475	940	280	110	790	335	100	1,990	12,405
3,592,455	5,760,285	471,200	399,840	1,539,125	1,903,530	11,545	10,790	2,425
3,789,925	**6,151,020**	**576,590**	**484,445**	**1,625,490**	**2,076,000**	**14,980**	**20,110**	**14,325**
54,905	124,905	89,675	72,400	96,545	101,215	3,915	10,480	12,345
33,395	82,440	51,935	47,020	49,970	66,390	3,245	6,430	50
13,680	36,580	36,185	24,175	43,515	30,855	400	1,715	65
5,480	1,095	280	105	820	455	150	2,200	12,205
3,735,020	6,026,115	486,915	412,120	1,528,860	1,974,780	11,070	9,655	1,960
				%				
100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1.5	2.0	15.5	14.9	5.8	4.8	25.1	50.3	85.0
0.9	1.3	8.9	9.6	3.0	3.2	20.8	30.8	0.3
0.4	0.6	6.3	5.0	2.6	1.5	2.6	8.7	0.4
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	10.1	84.0
98.5	98.0	84.5	85.1	94.2	95.2	74.9	49.7	15.0
100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1.5	2.0	15.4	14.8	5.6	4.7	24.1	48.5	83.8
0.9	1.3	8.7	9.5	2.9	3.2	20.0	29.6	0.3
0.4	0.6	6.4	5.1	2.6	1.4	2.6	8.9	0.4
0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	9.4	82.8
98.5	98.0	84.6	85.2	94.4	95.3	75.9	51.5	16.2
100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1.4	2.0	15.6	14.9	5.9	4.9	26.1	52.1	86.2
0.9	1.3	9.0	9.7	3.1	3.2	21.7	32.0	0.3
0.4	0.6	6.3	5.0	2.7	1.5	2.7	8.5	0.5
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	10.9	85.2
98.6	98.0	84.4	85.1	94.1	95.1	73.9	47.9	13.8

Table 1.2 Aboriginal identity population, by age group, by sex and by province and territory, 2006

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Total population, all ages	**1,172,790**	**23,450**	**1,730**	**24,175**	**17,655**
0 to 4	**108,895**	1,445	230	1,745	1,350
5 to 9	**114,765**	1,805	210	2,080	1,605
10 to 14	**125,235**	2,145	160	2,480	1,490
15 to 19	**118,105**	2,300	170	2,430	1,695
20 to 24	**93,905**	1,920	100	1,905	1,240
25 to 34	**161,570**	3,035	235	3,220	2,195
35 to 44	**169,465**	3,675	230	3,630	2,870
45 to 54	**143,285**	3,395	215	3,515	2,645
55 to 64	**81,090**	2,175	100	1,930	1,445
65 and older	**56,465**	1,545	75	1,230	1,105
Males, all ages	**572,090**	**11,525**	**760**	**11,770**	**8,645**
0 to 4	**55,380**	700	120	880	690
5 to 9	**58,910**	920	95	1,060	815
10 to 14	**64,120**	1,135	75	1,240	715
15 to 19	**60,250**	1,150	65	1,170	885
20 to 24	**45,390**	940	70	945	615
25 to 34	**76,220**	1,375	120	1,455	1,040
35 to 44	**79,205**	1,735	70	1,690	1,390
45 to 54	**67,540**	1,735	85	1,715	1,310
55 to 64	**39,420**	1,140	30	1,020	720
65 and older	**25,650**	695	30	595	460
Females, all ages	**600,695**	**11,925**	**970**	**12,405**	**9,010**
0 to 4	**53,515**	745	110	870	660
5 to 9	**55,860**	885	110	1,015	795
10 to 14	**61,110**	1,005	80	1,240	780
15 to 19	**57,855**	1,150	105	1,260	810
20 to 24	**48,510**	980	35	960	625
25 to 34	**85,350**	1,660	115	1,770	1,155
35 to 44	**90,260**	1,940	160	1,940	1,480
45 to 54	**75,745**	1,660	125	1,805	1,335
55 to 64	**41,670**	1,040	70	910	720
65 and older	**30,810**	855	50	635	645

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
108,430	**242,490**	**175,395**	**142,045**	**188,215**	**196,075**	**7,580**	**20,665**	**24,890**
8,680	19,815	18,810	16,600	18,315	16,195	640	1,875	3,195
9,185	21,075	19,180	16,540	19,300	18,005	690	1,950	3,135
9,650	23,435	20,200	17,510	20,945	21,045	735	2,355	3,070
9,590	22,335	17,910	16,130	19,630	19,945	700	2,290	2,980
8,200	18,540	14,250	11,990	16,535	14,875	550	1,590	2,200
14,440	33,680	23,830	19,365	28,730	25,605	990	2,770	3,475
16,005	37,935	23,720	17,845	26,510	29,615	1,230	3,020	3,175
14,775	33,720	19,215	13,705	20,420	26,425	1,045	2,350	1,850
9,910	19,340	10,940	7,115	10,695	14,420	580	1,330	1,100
7,995	12,615	7,340	5,240	7,125	9,930	420	1,125	705
53,525	**117,590**	**85,720**	**69,640**	**91,670**	**94,855**	**3,665**	**10,180**	**12,545**
4,460	10,150	9,585	8,395	9,405	8,130	315	920	1,630
4,560	10,685	10,100	8,655	9,930	9,155	345	990	1,590
5,015	11,840	10,475	8,925	10,625	10,960	370	1,190	1,550
4,840	11,600	8,805	8,275	9,940	10,400	395	1,170	1,550
3,975	8,925	6,630	5,770	8,105	7,180	280	850	1,105
7,015	15,440	11,375	8,775	14,010	12,175	445	1,270	1,725
7,865	17,945	10,895	8,415	12,005	13,525	635	1,470	1,550
7,225	15,895	9,050	6,620	9,385	12,085	460	1,080	890
5,005	9,475	5,390	3,345	4,985	6,790	240	700	575
3,565	5,620	3,405	2,455	3,280	4,460	180	540	370
54,905	**124,905**	**89,675**	**72,400**	**96,545**	**101,215**	**3,915**	**10,480**	**12,345**
4,215	9,660	9,230	8,200	8,910	8,065	325	955	1,565
4,625	10,390	9,080	7,885	9,375	8,850	340	965	1,540
4,640	11,595	9,725	8,585	10,320	10,090	370	1,160	1,520
4,750	10,740	9,105	7,855	9,690	9,545	300	1,120	1,430
4,220	9,610	7,620	6,220	8,430	7,695	275	740	1,095
7,420	18,240	12,450	10,590	14,720	13,430	540	1,500	1,750
8,140	19,985	12,820	9,425	14,505	16,095	595	1,550	1,625
7,550	17,825	10,165	7,080	11,035	14,345	585	1,270	960
4,910	9,865	5,550	3,775	5,710	7,635	335	635	520
4,425	7,000	3,935	2,780	3,845	5,470	240	585	330

Table 1.3 Aboriginal identity population, by highest level of schooling and by sex, 2006

	All levels	Less than high school	High school only	Trade school[1]	College[1]	University[2]	University degree[3]
	number						
Total population	**25,664,220**	**6,098,330**	**6,553,425**	**2,785,420**	**4,435,135**	**1,136,150**	**4,162,225**
Aboriginal identity population[4]	**823,890**	359,780	179,585	93,885	119,680	22,950	42,280
North American Indian	**473,235**	228,985	94,380	49,240	62,340	13,685	21,440
Métis	**291,330**	100,770	74,575	38,220	49,210	8,035	18,265
Inuit	**32,775**	19,885	4,435	3,135	3,935	505	790
Multiple Aboriginal identities	**5,590**	2,010	1,435	755	835	165	355
Other Aboriginal identity	**20,960**	8,125	4,760	2,535	3,350	555	1,410
Non-Aboriginal population	**24,840,335**	5,738,550	6,373,835	2,691,535	4,315,455	1,113,195	4,119,950
Males	**12,470,785**	**3,004,625**	**3,032,870**	**1,778,080**	**1,906,335**	**479,095**	**2,045,725**
Aboriginal identity population[4]	**393,680**	182,410	81,210	58,525	45,755	8,190	15,610
North American Indian	**223,370**	115,165	41,725	30,705	22,870	4,790	7,065
Métis	**142,840**	52,845	34,745	24,020	19,760	2,975	7,670
Inuit	**15,965**	9,795	2,005	2,020	1,660	170	260
Multiple Aboriginal identities	**2,610**	1,020	650	450	310	55	100
Other Aboriginal identity	**8,895**	3,585	2,075	1,325	1,145	190	505
Non-Aboriginal population	**12,077,100**	2,822,210	2,951,660	1,719,555	1,860,580	470,905	2,030,105
Females	**13,193,435**	**3,093,700**	**3,520,555**	**1,007,335**	**2,528,800**	**657,055**	**2,116,505**
Aboriginal identity population[4]	**430,205**	177,365	98,380	35,360	73,925	14,760	26,665
North American Indian	**249,865**	113,825	52,660	18,530	39,465	8,895	14,370
Métis	**148,490**	47,925	39,825	14,205	29,455	5,050	10,600
Inuit	**16,810**	10,090	2,430	1,110	2,270	335	540
Multiple Aboriginal identities	**2,975**	990	785	300	525	110	240
Other Aboriginal identity	**12,065**	4,540	2,680	1,210	2,210	370	910
Non-Aboriginal population	**12,763,230**	2,916,335	3,422,175	971,980	2,454,875	642,295	2,089,840

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

1. Certificate or diploma.
2. Certificate or diploma below bachelor's degree.
3. Degree at the bachelor's level or higher.
4. The Aboriginal identity population comprises the Aboriginal groups (North American Indian, Métis and Inuit), multiple Aboriginal responses and Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 1.4 Aboriginal identity population, by labour force characteristics and by sex, 2006

	All labour force status	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	number					%		
Total population	**25,664,220**	**17,146,135**	**16,021,180**	**1,124,960**	**8,518,085**	**66.8**	**62.4**	**6.6**
Aboriginal identity population[1]	823,890	519,250	442,395	76,860	304,635	63.0	53.7	14.8
North American Indian	473,235	278,455	228,285	50,175	194,780	58.8	48.2	18.0
Métis	291,325	204,165	183,785	20,375	87,165	70.1	63.1	10.0
Inuit	32,775	20,100	16,020	4,080	12,675	61.3	48.9	20.3
Multiple Aboriginal identities	5,590	3,595	3,290	310	1,990	64.3	58.9	8.6
Other Aboriginal identity	20,960	12,935	11,015	1,920	8,025	61.7	52.6	14.8
Non-Aboriginal population	24,840,335	16,626,880	15,578,780	1,048,100	8,213,450	66.9	62.7	6.3
Males	**12,470,785**	**9,020,595**	**8,431,530**	**589,065**	**3,450,190**	**72.3**	**67.6**	**6.5**
Aboriginal identity population[1]	393,680	264,980	222,350	42,625	128,700	67.3	56.5	16.1
North American Indian	223,370	141,100	113,150	27,950	82,275	63.2	50.7	19.8
Métis	142,840	105,790	94,720	11,070	37,050	74.1	66.3	10.5
Inuit	15,965	10,195	7,770	2,430	5,770	63.9	48.7	23.8
Multiple Aboriginal identities	2,610	1,810	1,615	195	800	69.3	61.9	10.8
Other Aboriginal identity	8,890	6,085	5,100	985	2,805	68.4	57.4	16.2
Non-Aboriginal population	12,077,100	8,755,615	8,209,180	546,435	3,321,485	72.5	68.0	6.2
Females	**13,193,435**	**8,125,540**	**7,589,650**	**535,890**	**5,067,895**	**61.6**	**57.5**	**6.6**
Aboriginal identity population[1]	430,205	254,270	220,040	34,230	175,935	59.1	51.1	13.5
North American Indian	249,860	137,360	115,135	22,220	112,505	55.0	46.1	16.2
Métis	148,490	98,370	89,060	9,310	50,120	66.2	60.0	9.5
Inuit	16,810	9,905	8,255	1,645	6,905	58.9	49.1	16.6
Multiple Aboriginal identities	2,975	1,785	1,670	115	1,190	60.0	56.1	6.4
Other Aboriginal identity	12,065	6,850	5,920	935	5,215	56.8	49.1	13.6
Non-Aboriginal population	12,763,230	7,871,265	7,369,605	501,660	4,891,960	61.7	57.7	6.4

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

1. The Aboriginal identity population comprises the Aboriginal groups (North American Indian, Métis and Inuit), multiple Aboriginal responses and Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 1.5 Aboriginal languages among First Nations people, 2006

	Aboriginal mother tongue[1]		Knowledge of an Aboriginal language[2]	
	number	% change from 2001 to 2006[3]	number	% change from 2001 to 2006[3]
Cree	76,460	10	87,285	7
Ojibway	24,410	-2	30,255	-2
Oji-Cree	11,605	18	12,435	20
Montagnais-Naskapi	10,470	8	11,080	10
Dene	8,495	9	9,250	8
Mi'kmaq	7,685	4	8,540	0
Siouan languages (Dakota/Sioux)[4]	5,675	34	6,285	32
Atikamekw	5,140	11	5,320	12
Blackfoot	3,270	11	4,760	10
Salish languages, not included elsewhere	1,990	6	2,800	-1
Algonquin	2,020	10	2,560	12
Dogrib	2,055	10	2,540	17
Carrier	1,800	29	2,320	18
South Slave	1,575	15	2,160	7

1. The first language learned at home in childhood and still understood.
2. Languages in which the respondent can conduct a conversation.
3. Data have been adjusted to account for incompletely enumerated reserves in 2001 and 2006.
4. Caution should be exercised when analysing data for Siouan languages (Dakota/Sioux) because of some overestimation in British Columbia in 2006.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

Agriculture

2

Soft markets and difficult international factors took a toll on Canada's major livestock sectors in 2009. Lacklustre spring and summer weather hampered crop production as well. However, prices for the major grain and oilseed crops remained relatively strong.

Cold and drought early in western Canada's growing season and excessive moisture in eastern Canada stunted crops in 2009. In western Canada, a hot September and dry November enabled farmers to harvest later. They brought in a canola crop second only to the previous year's, and a wheat crop that was the second-best in nine years.

Market receipts for Canadian farmers were $40.9 billion from crops and livestock in 2009, 2.1% less than in 2008. Total net income amounted to $2.7 billion in 2009, down from $4.1 billion in 2008.

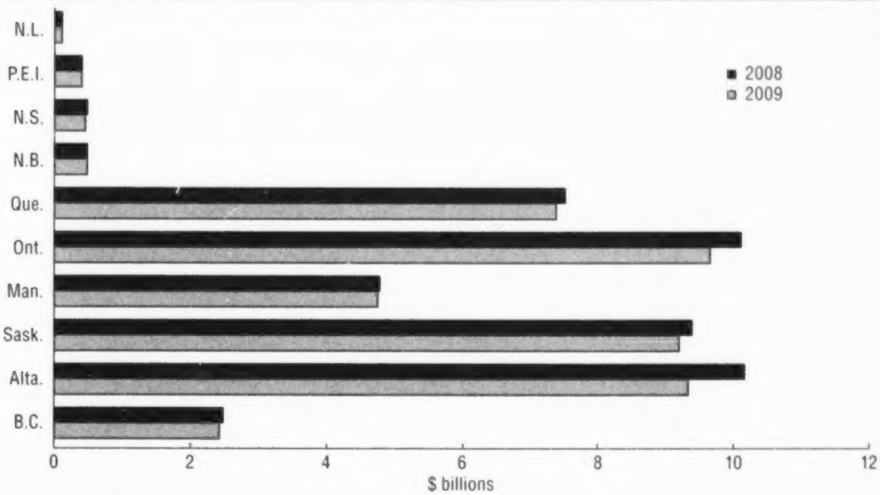
Receipts for crop producers totalled $23.0 billion in 2009, up 0.2% from 2008. Grain and oilseed prices have fallen from their peak in 2008 in part because of above-average world production in 2008 and resulting high levels of stock. The decline in prices was offset by an increase in the quantities sold in most of the major grains and oilseeds in 2009, as producers drew down their stocks from the bumper crop in 2008.

Including Canada Wheat Board payments, receipts from wheat (including durum, the wheat used for pasta) were down 13.0%, receipts from canola rose 2.5%, and receipts for potatoes increased 16.4% in 2009 compared with 2008.

Livestock shipments fall

Livestock receipts declined $900 million to $17.9 billion in 2009. The 4.8% drop was largely the result of a sharp decline in the number of animals exported. Exports have been hampered by the stronger Canadian dollar, concerns about the

Chart 2.1
Farm cash receipts, by province



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0001.

H1N1 (swine) flu virus and country-of-origin labelling legislation in the United States. Another factor was lower demand for livestock products resulting from the global downturn. The number of live cattle shipped across the border fell 33.3% and the number of hogs shipped fell 31.7% from 2008 to 2009. Cattle prices were relatively stable in 2009, but hog prices fell 4.7%.

Receipts in the supply-managed sector—milk, poultry and eggs—rose 1.6%, mainly on higher dairy and poultry prices.

Across the livestock sector, higher grain prices pushed up feed costs for much of the year. Profits were also hurt by a strong Canadian dollar.

The number of cattle and hogs on farms declined in 2009. Hog inventories were down 2.8% to 11.8 million. The number of cattle—beef and dairy—dropped 1.3% to 13.0 million head as of January 1, 2010.

Most food is grown here

Canada is better positioned than most nations to withstand changes in the world food supply. In 2007, the majority of key food staples—even fruits and vegetables—were produced domestically: 81% of dairy products, 80% of meat, 76% of bread and cereals, and 60% of fruits and vegetables.

As well as importing nearly 40% of our fruits and vegetables, other popular import commodities are coffee, tea, sugar, rice, fish, and some fats, particularly olive oil—products that do not grow in Canada. Imports of fruits and vegetables totalled $8.1 billion in 2009. Imports of coffee, cocoa, tea and sugar totalled $6.6 billion.

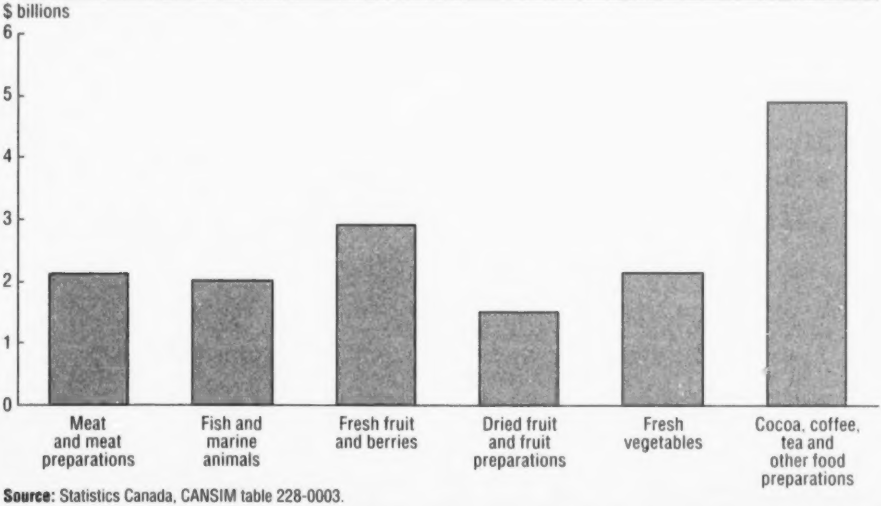
Table 2.a
Consumer spending on selected foods, 2007

	Spending	Source	
	Total	Domestic	Imported[1]
	$ billions	%	
Total	**73.8**	**71.8**	**28.2**
Meat	13.4	79.6	20.4
Fish	2.7	57.9	42.1
Fruit and vegetables	15.6	59.5	40.5
Bread and cereals	12.1	76.3	23.7
Dairy	12.0	81.4	18.6
Other	18.0	69.3	30.7

1. Includes both direct and indirect imports embedded in other goods.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-010-X.

Chart 2.2
Imports of selected food products, 2009



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

Watering the dry spots

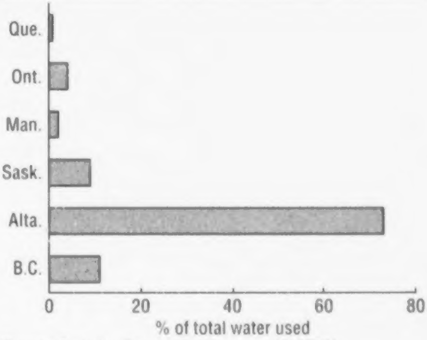
Canada is not particularly arid. The 2006 Census of Agriculture reported that 7% of farms were using irrigation. However, irrigation is a must in a few areas.

Some of Canada's driest agricultural areas are in central and southeastern British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan. Alberta farms use more water by volume, accounting for 73% of all water used for irrigation in 2007; British Columbia and Saskatchewan combined used another 20%.

The amount of water used on a farm depends on the crop and the region. Grain and oilseed farms in the Prairies typically have a larger average acreage than the orchards of British Columbia or farms in Ontario and Quebec.

Among farms using irrigation, more than 70% of prairie farms and 53% of farms in British Columbia used off-farm water, mostly from provincial sources. For example, most irrigators in Alberta receive allocations of water from provincial irrigation districts. Water from off the farm must be transported—tankers, canals or aqueducts bring water from suitable sources.

Chart 2.3
Water used for irrigation, selected provinces, 2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-002-X.

Strawberries losing ground

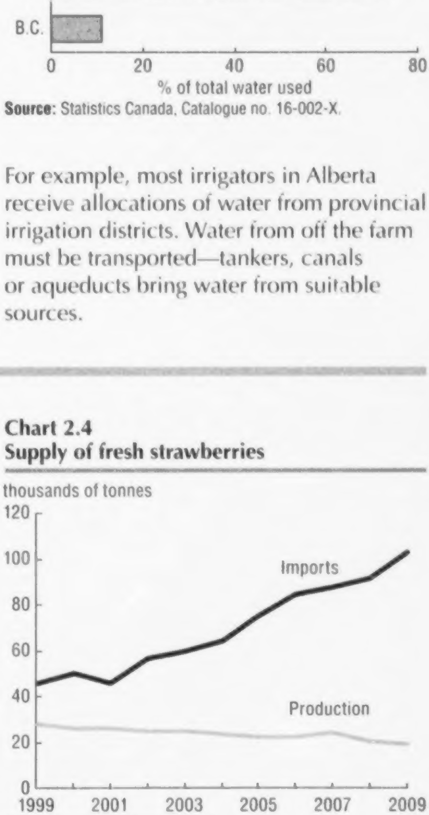
Strawberries are grown in every Canadian province, but the industry has been declining in the past decade: 4,433 hectares of farmland were devoted to strawberries in 2009, compared with 5,793 hectares in 2002.

Canadian farmers produced nearly 19,191 tonnes of strawberries in 2009, worth $68.0 million. In 2000, they produced about 25,825 tonnes of strawberries, worth $53.6 million.

Strawberries account for 4% of the 118,368 hectares devoted to fruit in 2009. Blueberries accounted for 56% of this area, followed by apples at 17% and vinifera grapes at 11%.

While the domestic strawberry industry has declined, imports have increased. In 2008, 91,469 tonnes were imported, while 20,340 tonnes were produced domestically. In 2003, Canadians produced 23,490 tonnes and imported 59,400 tonnes.

Chart 2.4
Supply of fresh strawberries



Note: Computed annual average.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0010.

Table 2.1 Livestock and poultry, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	thousands					
Inventory on January 1						
Cattle	13,402	13,412	13,360	13,211	13,201	13,608
Bulls[1]	249	246	236	225	230	239
Milk cows	1,237	1,231	1,184	1,157	1,103	1,091
Beef cows	4,381	4,387	4,361	4,386	4,452	4,602
Dairy heifers[2]	524	531	511	494	487	498
Beef heifers[2]	1,418	1,388	1,433	1,309	1,347	1,475
For breeding	814	724	687	605	645	674
For market	604	664	746	704	703	801
Steers[3]	864	981	1,004	1,197	1,267	1,222
Calves	4,728	4,648	4,631	4,443	4,315	4,482
Pigs	11,588	11,480	11,985	12,429	12,904	13,576
Breeding stock	1,152	1,195	1,287	1,304	1,346	1,406
Boars,[4] six months and older	61	58	58	54	49	46
Sows[5] and gilts,[6] six months and older	1,091	1,136	1,229	1,250	1,297	1,361
All other pigs	10,436	10,285	10,698	11,125	11,559	12,169
Under 20 kilograms	3,300	3,317	3,505	3,872	3,918	4,115
20 to 60 kilograms	3,504	3,511	3,635	3,678	3,916	4,127
Over 60 kilograms	3,632	3,457	3,559	3,576	3,725	3,928
Sheep, 1 year and older	456	447	465	490	543	606
Rams[7]	22	23	24	25	28	30
Ewes[8]	434	425	441	465	515	576
Lambs	187	180	197	227	251	342
Production						
Chickens	501,289	516,952	541,278	570,468	590,623	624,792
Turkeys	21,475	20,999	20,070	20,087	21,268	20,191

1. Uncastrated male bovines.
2. Female bovines that have never borne young.
3. Castrated male bovines.
4. Uncastrated male pigs.
5. Female pigs that have borne young.
6. Female pigs that have never borne young.
7. Male sheep.
8. Female sheep that have borne young.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 003-0004, 003-0018, 003-0019, 003-0031 and 003-0032.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
				thousands				
13,752	13,466	14,555	14,925	14,655	14,155	13,895	13,180	13,015
237	239	270	273	264	245	247	244	230
1,084	1,066	1,055	1,041	1,019	995	984	979	981
4,636	4,752	5,019	5,284	5,247	5,020	4,982	4,650	4,471
508	512	504	518	495	480	471	456	459
1,518	1,453	1,558	1,583	1,615	1,551	1,578	1,362	1,416
654	648	688	638	628	587	595	537	516
865	805	871	945	987	964	983	825	900
1,195	1,174	1,203	1,160	1,147	1,145	1,102	1,058	1,141
4,574	4,270	4,945	5,067	4,868	4,720	4,531	4,433	4,317
14,375	14,745	14,725	14,810	15,110	14,907	13,810	12,180	11,835
1,512	1,569	1,615	1,634	1,605	1,579	1,512	1,395	1,332
44	42	39	37	35	33	30	24	22
1,468	1,527	1,576	1,597	1,571	1,546	1,483	1,371	1,310
12,863	13,177	13,110	13,176	13,505	13,328	12,298	10,785	10,503
4,239	4,369	4,545	4,487	4,476	4,545	4,472	3,689	3,599
4,340	4,454	4,371	4,413	4,623	4,532	3,962	3,619	3,605
4,284	4,354	4,195	4,277	4,406	4,251	3,864	3,478	3,300
644	641	641	633	589	584	557	546	540
29	29	27	27	26	26	24	24	23
615	613	613	606	563	558	533	522	517
349	334	354	345	305	295	269	262	267
625,692	615,921	613,510	626,270	622,197	640,380	640,831	638,290	..
19,672	19,835	19,517	20,493	21,172	21,861	22,857	21,648	..

Table 2.2 Principal field crops, seeded areas, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	hectares[1]					
All wheat	11,365,800	12,488,361	11,576,100	10,870,600	10,469,000	11,072,200
Spring wheat	8,822,500	9,983,447	9,016,600	7,533,200	8,288,900	8,001,100
Winter wheat	358,000	441,114	327,600	403,500	395,400	428,500
Durum wheat	2,185,300	2,063,800	2,231,900	2,933,900	1,784,700	2,642,600
Oats	1,579,400	2,060,342	1,876,300	2,062,600	1,885,700	1,825,700
Barley	4,654,300	5,238,025	5,021,500	4,632,300	4,409,100	5,101,300
All rye	215,300	218,265	208,000	267,300	225,000	188,200
Fall rye	197,100	202,065	191,800	249,100	208,800	167,900
Spring rye	18,200	16,200	16,200	18,200	16,200	20,300
Mixed grains	321,000	291,619	317,800	275,200	278,700	290,200
Corn for grain	1,006,500	1,130,775	1,052,500	1,126,500	1,166,200	1,206,000
Buckwheat	17,100	17,775	15,800	14,700	13,900	15,900
Dry field peas	819,400	544,300	848,500	1,084,500	851,300	1,240,200
Dry white beans	61,700	42,560	47,900	39,800	79,200	80,600
Coloured beans	43,200	43,144	43,900	54,100	70,700	84,400
Flaxseed	876,100	592,900	736,600	878,200	809,400	594,900
Soybeans	826,100	875,993	1,061,700	980,600	1,004,000	1,068,700
Mustard seed	267,000	239,100	292,200	283,200	279,900	212,300
Canola (rapeseed)	5,344,000	3,540,311	4,905,900	5,477,400	5,598,700	4,937,000
Sunflower seed	48,600	36,400	50,600	68,800	85,000	74,800
Sugar beets	24,900	23,800	14,200	18,200	18,200	17,000
Tame hay	6,577,600	6,395,660	6,349,500	6,578,600	6,937,100	7,270,700
Fodder corn	170,700	190,523	204,600	200,200	188,600	211,500
Lentils	333,800	303,500	329,000	378,400	506,300	698,900
Canary seed	147,600	248,800	113,300	210,400	149,800	165,900
Fababeans	4,000	1,840	2,400	5,600	2,800	6,100
Triticale	23,000	25,100	23,000	56,600	74,800	70,800
Safflower	2,000	800	0	1,200	4,000	5,200
Caraway seed	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coriander seed	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borage seed	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chick peas	..	..	10,500	38,800	141,600	295,400

1. Conversion factor: 1 hectare = 2.47 acres.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 001-0010.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				hectares[1]				
10,950,500	10,370,400	10,413,300	9,885,100	9,653,900	9,852,200	8,849,500	10,192,400	10,047,000
8,325,400	7,454,800	7,353,900	7,116,200	6,827,300	7,585,000	6,157,200	6,621,900	6,851,100
460,100	436,900	647,400	630,200	519,900	731,200	743,700	1,130,200	905,300
2,165,000	2,478,700	2,412,000	2,138,700	2,306,700	1,536,000	1,948,600	2,440,300	2,436,000
1,907,400	2,345,900	2,033,200	1,924,100	1,767,900	2,063,500	2,188,400	1,758,400	1,510,100
4,700,200	5,070,200	4,989,400	4,432,100	4,142,600	3,689,900	4,396,800	3,786,600	3,505,900
181,400	159,900	246,400	258,200	207,600	276,200	171,900	168,000	167,900
163,200	143,700	228,200	242,000	207,600	276,200	171,900	168,000	167,900
18,200	16,200	18,200	16,200	0	0	0	0	0
364,200	284,000	240,700	222,400	213,700	335,700	170,700	143,400	188,900
1,294,200	1,299,300	1,264,600	1,184,800	1,113,100	1,093,100	1,391,500	1,204,000	1,203,500
15,900	12,100	9,300	6,100	4,000	7,200	2,000	0	0
1,343,600	1,209,900	1,169,300	1,282,900	1,303,000	1,260,500	1,469,000	1,616,600	1,521,700
84,400	115,300	72,900	68,800	76,900	76,900	60,700	54,700	38,400
94,900	109,700	88,800	88,900	114,800	101,300	92,500	73,600	80,700
671,800	692,000	744,600	700,000	760,800	804,800	528,000	631,300	692,000
1,081,500	1,030,300	1,052,800	1,223,000	1,172,400	1,213,500	1,180,100	1,202,400	1,394,000
165,800	289,300	339,800	298,600	194,100	133,800	186,200	194,200	212,400
3,826,800	3,876,800	4,735,700	5,218,200	5,369,900	5,283,300	6,376,200	6,539,600	6,555,800
72,800	99,500	108,400	80,900	87,000	77,000	80,900	68,800	64,700
12,100	12,100	12,100	14,200	13,800	15,700	13,800	7,300	12,100
7,663,400	7,806,500	7,879,000	8,024,500	8,169,900	8,237,000	8,239,200	8,201,600	8,183,100
233,800	226,000	233,900	234,800	222,800	270,700	246,400	252,200	312,200
708,200	540,200	513,400	738,400	802,800	566,500	580,800	706,200	971,300
170,000	279,200	259,000	347,900	184,200	135,600	178,100	167,900	127,500
5,200	5,200	4,800	6,000	4,800	8,400	6,100	0	0
47,300	87,000	78,100	72,900	53,800	57,300	48,600	34,400	48,600
2,400	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,300	8,100	8,100	4,000	0	5,800	8,100	0	0
..	8,100	8,100	10,100	10,100	..	..	..	..
..	2,000	2,000	4,000	0	0	2,000	..	..
485,700	192,200	62,700	46,600	78,800	129,100	174,000	44,400	42,400

Table 2.3 Principal field crop production, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	tonnes					
All wheat	24,989,400	29,801,400	24,299,400	24,082,300	26,959,900	26,535,500
Spring wheat	18,847,100	24,146,900	19,032,400	16,564,600	20,900,800	19,027,000
Winter wheat	1,493,900	1,027,900	915,300	1,475,800	1,718,200	1,800,000
Durum wheat	4,648,400	4,626,600	4,351,700	6,041,900	4,340,900	5,708,500
Oats	2,872,800	4,361,100	3,489,300	3,957,500	3,641,300	3,403,300
Barley	13,032,500	15,562,000	13,533,900	12,708,700	13,196,000	13,228,600
All rye	309,600	309,400	320,000	408,200	386,600	260,300
Fall rye	291,800	291,100	303,400	391,700	366,800	247,000
Spring rye	17,800	18,300	16,600	16,500	19,800	13,300
Mixed grains	653,300	581,900	626,400	540,000	462,800	434,900
Corn for grain	7,280,900	7,541,700	7,179,800	8,952,400	9,161,300	6,953,700
Buckwheat	21,200	22,200	16,500	14,800	12,500	13,600
Dry field peas	1,454,700	1,173,000	1,762,300	2,336,800	2,251,900	2,864,300
Dry white beans	116,200	61,200	82,600	73,900	149,100	119,300
Coloured beans	86,900	71,800	85,400	111,200	135,400	142,100
Flaxseed	1,104,900	851,000	895,400	1,080,900	1,022,400	693,400
Soybeans	2,297,500	2,169,500	2,737,700	2,736,600	2,780,900	2,703,000
Mustard seed	244,300	230,800	243,400	238,600	306,400	202,200
Canola (rapeseed)	6,434,200	5,062,300	6,393,100	7,643,300	8,798,300	7,205,300
Sunflower seed	66,200	54,900	65,100	111,800	121,900	119,300
Sugar beets	1,026,900	1,034,200	635,000	880,000	743,900	821,000
Tame hay	26,851,400	28,025,000	21,137,500	21,825,000	25,032,900	23,921,600
Fodder corn	4,995,700	5,375,400	5,466,600	6,425,600	6,611,500	5,890,300
Lentils	431,900	402,500	378,800	479,800	723,800	914,100
Canary seed	154,600	284,600	115,000	235,300	166,000	170,800
Fababeans	5,800	5,520	4,300	13,700	6,500	15,400
Triticale	39,900	35,200	31,000	85,300	126,200	89,700
Safflower	2,000	700	0	1,400	3,800	6,700
Caraway seed	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coriander seed	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borage seed	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chick peas	..	..	14,500	50,900	187,200	387,500

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 001-0010.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
tonnes								
20,630,200	15,961,300	23,048,600	24,795,500	25,748,100	25,265,400	20,054,000	28,611,100	26,514,600
16,010,200	10,531,200	16,124,700	17,530,300	17,803,300	18,617,300	13,873,400	18,404,900	18,120,000
1,570,500	1,553,200	2,712,300	2,463,800	2,030,200	3,301,900	2,499,200	4,686,900	2,995,000
3,049,500	3,876,900	4,211,600	4,801,400	5,914,600	3,346,200	3,681,400	5,519,300	5,399,600
2,690,700	2,910,700	3,376,700	3,467,200	3,282,700	3,852,200	4,696,300	4,272,600	2,798,200
10,845,600	7,467,700	12,164,200	12,556,700	11,677,600	9,573,100	10,983,900	11,781,400	9,517,200
227,800	133,800	327,100	397,500	330,400	382,900	252,000	316,200	280,500
215,600	129,400	307,800	383,500	330,400	382,900	252,000	316,200	280,500
12,200	4,400	19,300	14,000	0	0	0	0	0
446,500	358,900	384,400	342,500	316,400	346,500	262,600	221,900	213,400
8,389,200	8,998,800	9,587,300	8,836,800	9,332,200	8,989,800	11,648,700	10,592,000	9,561,200
16,300	12,200	9,900	1,500	4,600	7,400	2,300	0	0
2,044,800	1,283,800	1,930,900	3,097,200	2,993,600	2,519,900	2,934,800	3,571,300	3,379,400
136,200	209,700	151,000	80,700	117,900	159,700	105,200	108,900	67,200
153,000	197,100	193,300	137,400	199,600	212,900	171,600	157,300	153,000
715,000	679,400	754,400	516,900	990,600	988,800	633,500	861,100	930,100
1,635,200	2,335,700	2,273,300	3,043,900	3,155,600	3,465,500	2,695,700	3,335,900	3,503,700
107,100	154,300	226,100	286,700	183,800	108,200	123,400	161,000	208,300
5,017,100	4,520,500	6,771,200	7,673,600	9,483,300	9,000,300	9,601,100	12,642,900	11,825,400
103,800	157,400	142,300	52,200	84,400	157,300	124,800	112,200	101,900
544,300	344,700	680,400	743,900	607,800	870,900	762,000	344,700	657,700
20,373,500	18,396,700	23,265,800	27,307,400	29,555,100	29,966,200	30,217,400	30,431,500	25,022,000
6,079,000	6,355,800	7,213,000	7,795,400	7,653,000	9,680,600	8,136,600	8,840,600	10,996,700
566,300	328,000	484,600	915,800	1,164,300	692,800	733,900	1,043,200	1,510,200
113,900	177,500	234,600	300,500	227,200	133,100	162,000	195,600	141,900
10,200	9,100	8,400	15,300	9,800	16,000	10,900	0	0
31,200	26,000	64,400	80,000	43,200	26,900	47,000	37,900	30,000
2,900	1,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	2,400	3,200	2,500	0	0	..	..	..
..	5,200	4,800	7,900	8,900	..	..	..	..
..	800	500	700	0	0	200	..	..
455,000	144,500	67,600	51,200	103,900	163,200	224,800	67,000	75,500

Table 2.4 Principal field crop production, by province, 2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			tonnes		
All wheat	**26,514,600**	.	29,600	9,700	3,300
Spring wheat	**18,120,000**	.	26,100	1,300	2,000
Winter wheat	**2,995,000**	.	3,500	8,400	1,300
Durum wheat	**5,399,600**	.	.	.	.
Oats	**2,798,200**	.	10,700	4,600	17,900
Barley	**9,517,200**	.	55,500	6,100	29,800
Fall rye	**280,500**	.	..	..	.
Mixed grains	**213,400**	.	4,400	..	..
Corn for grain	**9,561,200**	.	.	25,600	33,500
Buckwheat	**0**	.	.	.	.
Dry field peas	**3,379,400**	.	.	.	.
Dry white beans	**67,200**	.	.	.	.
Coloured beans	**153,000**	.	.	.	.
Flaxseed	**930,100**	.	.	.	.
Soybeans	**3,503,700**	.	33,100	.	.
Mustard seed	**208,300**	.	.	.	.
Canola (rapeseed)	**11,825,400**	.	.	.	.
Sunflower seed	**101,900**	.	.	.	.
Sugar beets	**657,700**	.	.	.	.
Tame hay	**25,022,000**	39,000	261,300	359,200	365,600
Fodder corn	**10,996,700**	.	76,200	119,700	87,100
Lentils	**1,510,200**	.	.	.	.
Canary seed	**141,900**	.	.	.	.
Fababeans	**0**	.	.	.	.
Triticale	**30,000**	.	.	.	.
Coriander seed	**..**	.	.	.	.
Chick peas	**75,500**	.	.	.	.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 001-0010.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
tonnes					
148,500	2,006,200	3,999,700	12,805,700	7,440,700	71,200
135,000	155,500	3,561,100	7,987,200	6,180,600	71,200
13,500	1,850,700	438,600	412,300	266,700	..
.	.	..	4,406,200	993,400	.
220,000	79,800	663,200	1,465,100	308,400	28,500
265,000	236,200	958,000	4,080,200	3,840,700	45,700
0	37,600	99,100	105,700	38,100	..
45,000	125,600	3,200	12,200	23,000	0
2,720,000	6,375,700	363,200	.	43,200	.
..	0	0	.	.	.
.	.	100,000	2,612,700	666,700	..
..	39,500	27,700	.	..	.
4,400	37,200	61,500	.	49,900	.
.	.	193,000	708,700	28,400	.
530,000	2,619,500	321,100	.	.	.
.	.	..	160,600	47,700	.
23,500	40,300	2,828,100	5,726,600	3,161,500	45,400
.	.	101,900	..	..	.
..	.	..	.	657,700	.
4,174,900	5,760,600	3,356,600	3,991,600	5,352,400	1,360,800
2,100,100	5,688,000	1,224,700	.	938,900	544,300
.	.	..	1,480,100	30,100	.
.	.	7,400	134,500	..	.
.	.	..	..	0	.
.	.	..	17,300	12,700	.
.	.	.	..	.	.
.	.	.	57,400	18,100	.

Table 2.5 Farm cash receipts, crops 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	$ thousands					
Total crop receipts	**13,114,105**	**14,016,229**	**14,093,889**	**13,642,036**	**13,121,182**	**12,969,706**
Wheat	2,823,648	3,482,441	3,521,262	2,419,075	2,338,900	2,354,516
Marketing Board payments[1]	1,432,766	1,123,878	725,720	948,849	948,353	811,564
Oats	224,863	305,427	263,857	193,228	174,622	196,414
Barley	719,800	960,127	727,160	510,285	421,352	477,973
Deferred grain receipts	-843,814	-1,036,068	-1,000,195	-951,219	-612,127	-600,798
Liquidation of deferred grain receipts	772,840	843,814	1,036,068	1,000,190	965,148	668,747
Rye	30,776	38,989	34,242	19,743	17,212	15,285
Flaxseed	230,310	220,875	291,632	262,858	138,965	148,743
Canola (rapeseed)	1,906,362	1,968,956	2,127,750	2,663,207	1,771,011	1,559,711
Soybeans	661,659	626,673	814,222	800,348	618,194	677,947
Corn	704,294	808,128	696,106	642,363	742,902	676,073
Sugar beets	52,043	40,670	34,483	39,838	30,527	32,899
Potatoes	517,641	533,124	512,581	612,166	700,669	682,785
Greenhouse vegetables	..	218,473	270,361	376,949	438,491	504,713
Other vegetables	..	749,685	778,440	791,025	782,354	796,612
Vegetables	923,155	..	..	..	..	..
Apples	184,149	186,587	177,700	168,718	182,629	192,597
Other tree fruits	68,116	54,853	57,135	63,100	70,360	67,919
Blueberries	..	..	..	..	..	..
Strawberries	68,128	48,639	49,979	53,015	53,590	53,550
Grapes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other berries and grapes	172,610	206,101	202,124	201,996	268,504	232,888
Floriculture, nursery and sod	941,540	999,335	1,095,216	1,059,689	1,195,407	1,417,392
Floriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sod	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	296,647	345,332	353,267	358,610	356,706	348,427
Mustard seed	74,553	110,974	95,161	87,716	89,486	63,774
Sunflower seed	25,742	19,607	17,166	26,282	30,326	31,237
Lentils	134,667	135,279	97,570	120,786	195,960	233,525
Canary seed	58,392	81,652	48,229	40,285	39,667	34,383
Dry beans	101,383	63,808	72,467	98,922	125,061	123,029
Dry peas	217,900	219,825	239,337	275,313	262,147	269,772
Chick peas	..	..	912	6,180	21,944	63,113
Forage and grass seed	46,980	66,785	77,518	87,346	84,867	82,882
Hay and clover	132,077	137,283	171,294	179,346	204,849	265,148
Maple products	90,975	121,386	131,098	137,470	147,277	180,680
Forest products	180,061	167,537	156,144	144,173	132,215	120,250
Miscellaneous crops	93,172	88,039	98,961	92,508	78,308	73,340
Ginseng	70,670	78,015	63,467	58,661	45,231	46,716
Christmas trees	..	..	66,884	60,318	63,413	67,216

1. Payments made directly to producers by the Canadian Wheat Board, the Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board and starting in 2006, by the *Federation of Quebec Producers of Cash Crops.*

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0001.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
$ thousands								
13,504,866	**14,411,906**	**13,312,062**	**14,420,425**	**13,477,388**	**14,685,464**	**18,414,176**	**22,953,640**	**22,970,651**
2,562,831	2,459,795	2,240,026	2,130,954	1,761,947	2,181,272	2,920,030	4,428,066	4,033,994
1,042,085	981,534	337,267	1,007,545	842,575	728,644	1,454,342	1,578,038	1,153,835
273,962	305,208	243,168	231,433	257,146	332,877	427,701	569,604	387,733
621,288	505,355	370,948	455,227	343,280	352,650	707,245	841,782	763,020
-901,715	-707,482	-720,785	-725,334	-440,888	-564,327	-956,851	-1,444,214	-1,268,271
617,916	865,783	716,026	740,301	688,582	442,871	588,097	962,290	1,420,133
16,210	12,182	12,440	29,457	12,782	16,160	38,445	37,910	33,127
165,737	236,609	192,160	198,722	171,221	158,805	246,963	346,734	236,644
1,723,004	1,776,767	1,889,576	2,151,367	1,826,124	2,503,038	3,450,296	4,914,575	5,036,507
534,482	587,657	758,345	630,764	760,350	679,914	1,031,570	1,124,064	1,338,920
630,884	819,169	786,685	794,416	622,791	753,659	1,051,161	1,559,253	1,300,250
19,333	20,072	22,732	30,921	32,140	38,180	34,726	23,543	22,690
722,874	917,617	845,723	820,195	787,452	895,586	865,751	971,206	1,130,805
589,710	595,780	637,145	739,176	744,616	802,411	780,624	870,221	870,169
866,539	836,640	883,358	900,312	892,190	991,917	953,724	951,366	1,048,461
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
181,209	153,127	146,276	148,360	147,230	148,596	166,153	177,220	174,820
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84,236	86,308	116,589	151,337	168,863	224,939	198,415	163,338	111,995
55,890	52,396	53,475	56,890	58,690	60,782	60,585	61,250	68,038
74,655	77,085	55,790	82,400	54,650	94,065	107,480	119,462	115,487
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,496,750	1,644,909	1,690,984	1,731,320	1,725,011	1,718,941	1,745,221	1,642,062	1,596,626
1,076,423	1,197,679	1,226,791	1,252,517	1,205,112	1,186,003	1,189,266	1,047,766	1,019,107
339,175	359,857	360,401	372,623	406,540	405,779	430,051	463,993	449,503
81,153	87,371	103,793	106,182	113,359	127,156	125,903	130,302	128,014
240,007	274,150	222,256	231,181	194,942	175,671	79,269	70,936	109,318
54,142	58,163	75,395	75,494	44,057	46,118	90,748	145,010	102,142
33,495	45,610	51,115	31,746	15,212	24,629	70,177	57,997	38,757
178,152	132,095	144,593	204,998	226,677	182,347	343,955	587,538	868,174
50,462	92,635	75,470	54,886	35,013	46,116	76,438	109,222	69,514
101,474	139,089	141,843	151,916	155,345	153,268	165,097	193,977	154,725
304,475	252,978	253,495	342,672	265,299	366,519	562,784	631,993	650,800
149,057	121,018	18,525	7,295	34,956	65,371	48,681	40,817	42,532
67,218	76,854	65,150	71,543	83,721	82,092	79,327	71,567	56,580
327,000	345,071	314,726	286,131	263,609	245,475	257,506	274,587	294,657
145,777	150,251	153,245	147,996	189,644	185,218	165,518	209,262	351,512
117,952	115,663	113,366	111,071	108,776	113,670	125,145	119,887	111,736
85,954	97,519	94,519	104,739	100,013	111,958	143,963	178,765	180,417
60,099	68,241	70,899	52,870	69,956	64,364	91,386	73,294	95,541
76,239	75,433	69,280	65,023	65,761	66,030	58,618	65,027	59,460

Table 2.6 Farm cash receipts, livestock and livestock products and direct payments, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	$ thousands					
Total farm cash receipts from crops and livestock	**27,123,321**	**29,075,327**	**29,835,513**	**29,505,263**	**30,256,780**	**32,879,399**
Total receipts from livestock and livestock products	12,703,800	13,857,294	14,632,865	14,441,683	15,159,564	17,100,989
Cattle	4,147,003	4,358,769	4,764,242	5,149,009	5,465,302	6,059,487
Calves	460,186	371,990	526,849	554,635	716,237	826,579
Hogs	2,252,460	2,884,759	2,989,331	2,201,164	2,395,475	3,355,271
Sheep	3,206	3,026	3,494	4,034	4,013	5,214
Lambs	66,403	74,812	71,844	67,723	70,463	81,521
Dairy products	3,463,085	3,514,733	3,709,267	3,846,077	3,920,935	4,029,833
Hens and chickens	1,050,960	1,248,291	1,298,789	1,356,008	1,320,852	1,368,143
Turkeys	237,891	266,906	258,588	248,836	240,235	263,253
Eggs	590,826	644,956	482,874	466,165	477,591	511,052
Wool[1]	1,976	1,229	1,506	1,292	555	780
Honey	58,209	62,817	74,486	88,593	79,602	69,489
Furs	31,222	57,974	41,261	41,298	30,500	46,209
Miscellaneous livestock and livestock products	214,374	242,507	259,286	260,480	277,403	313,315
Hatcheries (chicks and poults)	..	..	28,304	32,406	30,233	32,729
Total receipts from direct payments	1,305,416	1,201,804	1,108,759	1,421,544	1,976,034	2,808,704
Crop insurance payments[2]	306,725	256,832	302,721	318,356	239,544	451,382
Private hail insurance	174,738	81,613	71,068	55,855	68,628	159,254
Western Grain Stabilization Act payments	-626	-4,527	-582	-228	-31	..
Price stabilization payments	2	0	..	..	..	..
Tripartite payments	10,551	-461	5,577	-26	2,388	..
Provincial stabilization payments	308,128	300,359	170,846	507,947	572,776	411,180
Dairy subsidy	213,553	170,657	146,610	132,113	103,652	72,666
Other payments[3]	67,182	105,525	214,741	139,145	546,516	1,258,001
Net Income Stabilization Account payments	46,296	114,716	153,322	268,724	444,918	456,221
Gross Revenue Insurance Plan payments	178,867	177,090	44,456	-342	137	..

1. As of 2001, receipts from wool are accounted for in 'miscellaneous livestock and livestock products.'
2. Data exclude payments under private hail insurance plans.
3. Programs to deal with unusual climatic or economic conditions in the agriculture sector. Starting in 1999, payments under the Western Grain Stabilization, Tripartite Plans and the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan are included in 'other payments.'

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0001.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
$ thousands								
36,243,327	**35,970,624**	**34,244,827**	**36,338,224**	**36,741,114**	**36,954,824**	**40,745,494**	**45,887,990**	**44,173,070**
18,972,521	18,129,777	16,084,649	17,055,534	18,340,304	17,740,099	18,238,411	18,802,108	17,902,507
6,989,558	6,873,961	4,574,415	4,512,524	5,659,529	5,627,067	5,699,565	5,885,352	5,278,148
893,228	803,334	588,460	575,359	740,455	734,377	651,573	647,287	554,205
3,838,667	3,240,401	3,345,475	4,217,338	3,888,679	3,374,105	3,280,023	3,172,444	2,891,663
4,743	3,568	4,395	4,246	6,209	6,693	6,125	5,534	7,429
92,273	99,486	96,377	80,088	104,433	124,961	121,989	121,696	124,271
4,142,313	4,135,287	4,480,779	4,601,909	4,852,249	4,843,231	5,207,151	5,306,310	5,455,626
1,522,302	1,453,080	1,528,417	1,579,731	1,615,170	1,547,493	1,743,154	1,995,139	2,023,484
262,503	258,788	262,642	267,824	271,505	278,480	324,410	388,442	359,109
547,868	563,678	566,227	560,520	538,703	560,438	567,548	607,926	588,623
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84,868	133,024	157,184	135,384	104,317	104,494	95,645	98,349	108,395
46,203	49,971	49,914	77,512	85,314	96,599	90,174	115,491	77,020
507,216	472,049	388,120	394,396	430,292	401,981	410,485	420,528	396,539
40,778	43,152	42,248	48,703	43,449	40,183	40,568	37,608	37,990
3,765,940	3,428,941	4,848,116	4,862,265	4,923,422	4,529,261	4,092,907	4,132,242	3,299,912
917,589	1,407,047	1,707,485	755,810	820,072	600,268	570,674	598,788	810,875
123,657	86,071	104,507	108,718	116,304	134,419	188,443	316,514	119,558
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
516,476	395,673	711,321	626,336	390,763	496,919	837,851	643,780	689,046
41,885	8,758	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,724,622	915,707	1,601,738	2,437,261	3,153,942	2,980,709	2,223,736	2,333,414	1,478,913
441,711	615,685	723,065	934,140	442,340	316,946	272,203	239,746	201,520
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 2.7 Farm operators, by farm type and by province, 2006

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			number		
All operators[1,2]	**327,055**	**710**	**2,330**	**5,095**	**3,695**
Farm type[3]					
Dairy cattle and milk production	**25,775**	55	355	495	435
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	**86,005**	60	475	900	675
Hog and pig farming	**9,240**	10	95	85	60
Chicken egg production	**2,680**	20	20	70	50
Broiler and other meat-type chicken production	**2,935**	5	15	95	15
Turkey production	**450**	0	0	15	5
Poultry hatcheries	**70**	5	0	0	0
Combination poultry and egg production	**235**	0	0	10	5
Other poultry production	**385**	0	0	0	5
Sheep farming	**4,260**	30	20	80	20
Goat farming	**1,525**	5	5	40	15
Apiculture	**2,165**	5	5	30	30
Horse and other equine production	**22,910**	10	115	260	195
Fur-bearing animal and rabbit production	**530**	25	10	125	25
Livestock combination farming	**10,860**	25	75	225	145
All other miscellaneous animal production	**3,765**	0	0	30	30
Soybean farming	**8,385**	0	10	0	0
Oilseed (except soybean) farming	**13,505**	0	0	0	0
Dry pea and bean farming	**1,590**	0	5	0	5
Wheat farming	**15,475**	0	10	5	5
Corn farming	**4,885**	0	0	5	0
Other grain farming	**38,145**	0	70	20	40
Potato farming	**2,405**	25	495	25	345
Other vegetables (except potato) and melon farming	**5,315**	95	70	175	100
Fruit and tree-nut farming	**12,190**	55	205	1,185	485
Mushroom production	**240**	0	0	5	5
Other food crops grown under cover	**1,410**	15	5	35	15
Nursery and tree production	**6,895**	55	25	500	210
Floriculture production	**4,140**	80	15	140	110
Tobacco farming	**910**	0	5	0	0
Hay farming	**24,090**	80	110	350	395
Fruit and vegetable combination farming	**870**	30	10	30	30
All other miscellaneous crop farming	**12,815**	15	90	160	250

Note: Each census farm is classified according to the commodity or group of commodities that accounts for 50% or more of its total potential receipts.

1. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
2. Farm operators are those responsible for the management decisions made in the operation of a census farm or agricultural operation. Up to three farm operators could be reported per farm.
3. Farm type is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2002 farm-typing categories.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Agriculture.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
number					
45,470	**82,405**	**26,620**	**59,185**	**71,660**	**29,865**
12,545	8,540	825	365	1,055	1,110
6,370	15,000	9,240	16,800	30,115	6,365
2,970	3,395	1,160	320	955	200
220	930	185	80	220	880
555	1,260	135	105	295	455
75	170	35	20	50	85
15	20	5	0	10	10
30	70	15	5	20	90
100	135	20	5	35	85
930	1,515	195	260	620	590
240	550	100	80	265	220
215	530	345	350	390	250
1,200	6,560	1,260	1,605	7,095	4,600
100	170	20	0	15	45
890	3,665	660	1,280	2,365	1,540
265	450	180	725	1,605	480
475	7,670	220	5	0	0
20	40	1,935	7,130	4,265	110
0	200	170	1,090	135	0
100	1,225	1,645	8,730	3,675	70
2,530	2,275	30	0	15	10
1,575	6,150	5,045	16,105	8,945	180
440	350	245	130	250	110
1,240	2,255	140	60	185	1,005
1,845	2,830	180	225	360	4,815
25	105	5	0	5	85
395	510	5	35	130	255
905	2,075	210	115	820	1,960
735	1,530	205	220	420	685
5	900	0	0	0	0
2,365	7,965	1,660	2,470	5,850	2,850
155	260	15	20	55	250
5,935	3,115	505	850	1,430	465

Table 2.8 Farm operators, by sex and age group, 2001 and 2006

	2001		2006		2001 to 2006
	number	% of total	number	% of total	% change
All operators[1,2]	**346,200**	**100.0**	**327,060**	**100.0**	**-5.5**
Under 35	39,915	11.5	29,920	9.1	-25.0
35 to 54	185,570	53.6	164,160	50.2	-11.5
55 and older	120,705	34.9	132,970	40.7	10.2
Median age	49	...	51	...	4.1
Male operators	255,015	73.7	236,220	72.2	-7.4
Under 35	29,430	8.5	22,165	6.8	-24.7
35 to 54	132,065	38.1	114,690	35.1	-13.2
55 and older	93,525	27.0	99,360	30.4	6.2
Median age	50	...	52	...	4.0
Female operators	91,175	26.3	90,840	27.8	-0.4
Under 35	10,490	3.0	7,755	2.4	-26.1
35 to 54	53,515	15.5	49,465	15.1	-7.6
55 and older	27,175	7.8	33,620	10.3	23.7
Median age	48	...	50	...	4.2

1. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding. Minor differences can be expected in figures appearing in other tables.
2. Farm operators are those responsible for the management decisions made in the operation of a census farm or agricultural operation. Up to three farm operators could be reported per farm.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of agriculture, 2001 and 2006.

Table 2.9 Total farm area, land tenure and land in crops, 1986 to 2006

	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
			number		
Total number of farms	**293,089**	**280,043**	**276,548**	**246,923**	**229,373**
Total farm area					
Area in hectares[1]	67,825,757	67,753,700	68,054,956	67,502,447	67,586,739
Farms reporting	293,089	280,043	276,548	246,923	229,373
Average area in hectares per farm reporting	231	242	246	273	295
Total area owned					
Area in hectares[1]	43,218,905	42,961,352	43,060,963	42,265,707	41,377,673
Farms reporting	273,963	264,837	262,152	235,131	220,513
Average area in hectares per farm reporting	158	162	164	180	188
Total area rented or leased from others[2]					
Area in hectares[1]	24,606,852	24,792,348	24,993,993	25,236,740	26,209,066
Farms reporting	118,735	111,387	111,718	103,484	97,989
Average area in hectares per farm reporting	207	223	224	244	267
Land in crops (excluding Christmas tree area)					
Area in hectares[1]	33,181,235	33,507,780	34,918,733	36,395,151	35,912,247
Farms reporting	264,141	248,147	237,760	215,581	194,717
Average area in hectares per farm reporting	126	135	147	169	184

1. Conversion factor: 1 hectare = 2.47 acres.
2. Total area rented or leased from others includes land leased from governments, rented or leased from others and crop-shared from others.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of agriculture, 1986 to 2006.

Business, consumer and property services

Jobs in the services industries continued to dominate the workforce in 2009. More than three out of four Canadians were employed in service industry jobs, which range from retail sales to administrative support to financial services.

Goods-producing industries were affected more than services as the economic downturn continued in 2009. Employment in the goods-producing sector fell 7.1% in 2009, whereas employment in services was virtually unchanged at 0.1% growth.

Services generated $870 billion (chained 2002 dollars) worth of output in 2009, while the goods-producing sector generated $330 billion. Growth in the services sector was largest in the local credit unions (8.0%) and offices of real estate agents and brokers and related activities (7.2%). From 1999 to 2009, the services sector grew 34.2%, compared with 1.3% growth for the goods-producing sector.

Architectural services

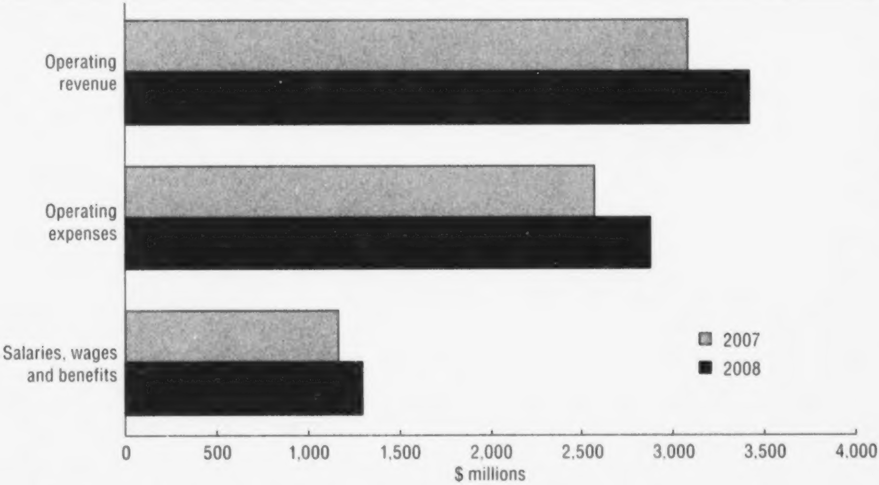
One of the fastest-growing service industries in recent years is architectural and landscape architectural service firms. Operating revenue for those firms were $3.4 billion in 2008, up 10.8% from 2007. With operating expenses of $2.9 billion, this translated into an overall profit margin of nearly 16%.

Architectural services accounted for the bulk of the 2008 revenue (85%), and the majority of this revenue came from non-residential building projects.

Engineering services

Engineering services saw 13.3% growth in 2008 with $21.8 billion in operating revenue, the majority of which came from industrial and manufacturing projects, such as petroleum and mining. With operating expenses of $19.1 billion, the operating profit margin was 12.7%.

Chart 3.1
Architectural services' operating revenue and expenses



Note: Includes landscaping.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 360-0004.

Among the provinces, Manitoba had the highest percentage growth in engineering services' operating revenue in 2008, at 35.2%. Ontario (25.6%), Newfoundland and Labrador (20.8%), Alberta (18.2%) and Nova Scotia (15.1%) also showed strong growth. British Columbia, the province with the third highest growth rate in engineering services in 2007, fell by 0.2% in 2008.

Table 3.a
GDP at basic prices, selected services

	2004	2009
	$ millions	
Cable and other program distribution	2,968	3,744
Real estate and rental and leasing	138,631	159,914
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation	27,363	29,980
Personal and laundry services and private household services	8,083	9,129

Note: Chained 2002 dollars.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 379-0027.

Consulting services

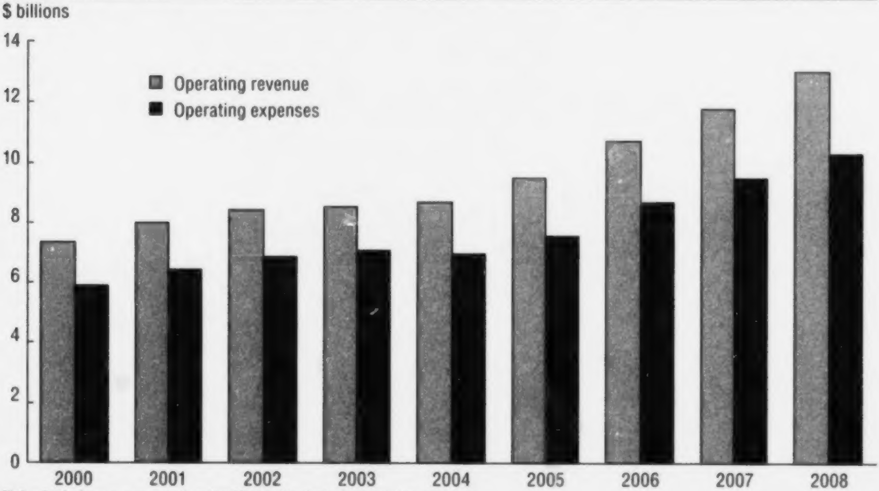
Another growing industry is management, scientific and technical consulting services, which posted a 10.3% increase in operating revenue in 2008. Consulting services firms provide expert advice and assistance to organizations on management, environmental, scientific and technical issues.

Environmental and other scientific and technical consulting services led the 2007 gains with a 28.2% rise in operating revenue, but slowed to a 10.4% increase in 2008. In 2007, management consulting services netted an increase of 3.3%, but in 2008 its growth was similar to other consulting services at 10.3%.

Operating expenses in consulting services rose to $10.3 billion in 2008, an 8.4% increase over 2007. Profit margins reached 20.8%, slightly higher than the 19.4% margin in 2007.

Ontario generated almost half the revenue for consulting services, followed by Alberta, Quebec and British Columbia in 2007. However, since 2001, revenue has decreased in Ontario and Quebec, but has risen in western Canada. The Maritime provinces also saw notable gains in 2007.

Chart 3.2
Consulting services' operating revenue and expenses



Note: Includes management, scientific and technical consulting services.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 360-0001.

Revenue up for food service industries

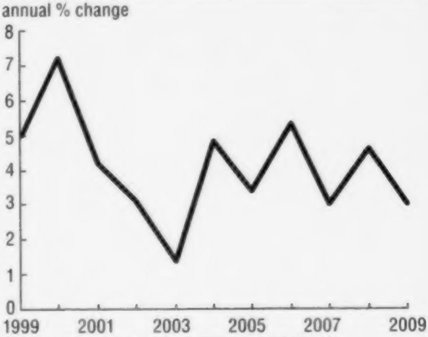
Despite the economic downturn, Canadians continued to eat out; however, the annual increase in revenue at food services and drinking establishments was not as large as in previous years.

Total revenue for the food services and drinking places industry increased 2.9% to $48 billion in 2009, following a 4.6% increase in 2008. The rise in 2009 was driven mainly by a 5.1% increase at limited-service establishments—i.e., fast food restaurants. Revenue at full-service restaurants increased 2.0%.

Revenue for special food services was down 2.2%, while drinking establishments experienced 1.0% growth. Special foods services—food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services—brought in less money in 2009 than in 2007.

In 2009, the number of food services and drinking locations increased to nearly 79,000 nationwide, a 3.1% increase from 2008. Fast food restaurants experienced the largest increase at 3.5%, followed by a 3.2% rise in the number of full-service restaurants. Special food services increased by 1.5% to 8,000 locations, while drinking places grew 2.2% to 5,000 locations.

Chart 3.3
Food services and drinking places, total receipts



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 355-0006.

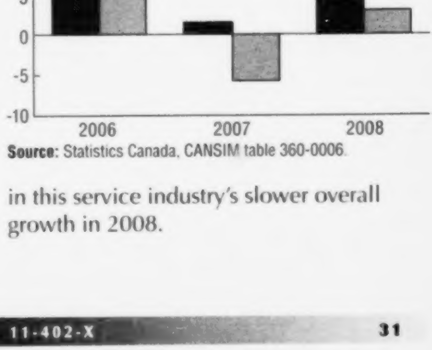
Alberta leads surveying and mapping services

Alberta led growth in the surveying and mapping services industry with a 3.0% revenue growth in 2008. This followed a 5.7% drop in revenue in 2007 and a 21.1% increase in 2006.

Surveying and mapping involves locating and measuring resources like oil, gas, and minerals below the earth's surface. Alberta's surveyors generated 58.7% of national operating revenue in 2008, a drop from its share of 64.5% two years earlier.

Revenue growth was strong in several provinces, though the overall Canadian growth in 2008 was 5.0%—a decrease from the 18.2% growth recorded in 2006. The decline in Alberta played a major role in this service industry's slower overall growth in 2008.

Chart 3.4
Surveying and mapping services' operating revenues, Canada and Alberta



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 360-0006.

Table 3.1 GDP of goods- and services-producing industries, by province and territory, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	$ millions chained (2002)					
Canada						
Goods-producing industries	**360,281**	**368,652**	**370,553**	**373,164**	**363,625**	**329,850**
Services-producing industries	**764,791**	**790,243**	**821,571**	**850,999**	**869,154**	**869,950**
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Goods-producing industries	6,866	7,000	7,316	8,483	8,365	6,469
Services-producing industries	8,904	9,127	9,285	9,526	9,848	10,125
Prince Edward Island						
Goods-producing industries	941	908	932	969	936	929
Services-producing industries	2,572	2,640	2,707	2,764	2,821	2,851
Nova Scotia						
Goods-producing industries	6,490	6,462	6,143	6,235	6,465	6,145
Services-producing industries	18,816	19,194	19,765	20,068	20,469	20,672
New Brunswick						
Goods-producing industries	5,784	5,620	5,737	5,658	5,398	5,070
Services-producing industries	14,409	14,900	15,251	15,398	15,704	15,900
Quebec						
Goods-producing industries	74,221	74,887	73,217	74,907	74,223	70,406
Services-producing industries	158,025	161,313	166,207	171,138	174,931	176,187
Ontario						
Goods-producing industries	136,258	137,882	135,825	135,117	128,092	112,808
Services-producing industries	322,314	332,911	344,431	355,958	361,228	360,526
Manitoba						
Goods-producing industries	9,391	9,816	10,161	10,554	10,723	10,373
Services-producing industries	25,204	25,772	26,629	27,558	28,252	28,540
Saskatchewan						
Goods-producing industries	15,390	15,820	14,956	15,135	15,936	14,029
Services-producing industries	20,682	21,246	21,848	22,972	23,826	23,728
Alberta						
Goods-producing industries	68,108	70,859	74,261	73,793	71,863	65,428
Services-producing industries	88,952	93,933	101,347	106,756	110,214	108,312
British Columbia						
Goods-producing industries	34,252	36,334	37,275	36,926	35,873	32,561
Services-producing industries	101,026	105,217	110,024	114,569	116,141	116,223
Yukon						
Goods-producing industries	176	181	204	211	238	242
Services-producing industries	1,057	1,083	1,122	1,151	1,175	1,190
Northwest Territories						
Goods-producing industries	1,727	1,645	1,651	1,905	1,644	1,463
Services-producing industries	1,710	1,784	1,791	1,874	1,871	1,861
Nunavut						
Goods-producing industries	153	152	161	227	286	183
Services-producing industries	778	788	804	824	848	850

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 379-0026 and 379-0027.

Table 3.2 Payroll earnings, by industry, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	average weekly ($)				
All industries (excluding unclassified)	**737.29**	**755.48**	**788.06**	**810.52**	**823.53**
Goods-producing industries	930.36	947.88	998.61	1,028.65	1,029.33
Forestry, logging and support	883.89	902.28	907.41	935.84	853.28
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1,296.35	1,325.73	1,437.44	1,527.98	1,594.04
Utilities	1,298.32	1,350.66	1,421.49	1,424.73	1,500.79
Construction	877.34	900.32	961.16	1,014.51	1,048.42
Manufacturing	896.35	904.69	940.67	949.54	917.73
Services-producing industries	685.77	704.98	734.42	757.10	777.42
Trade	567.45	584.13	598.59	612.79	628.13
Transportation and warehousing	828.07	834.40	864.51	883.28	874.69
Information and cultural industries	952.30	955.52	1,003.44	1,003.54	1,077.16
Finance and insurance	921.01	951.17	998.93	1,002.03	1,036.81
Real estate and rental and leasing	698.06	710.73	756.11	772.87	771.83
Professional, scientific and technical services	989.94	1,016.41	1,060.36	1,093.67	1,129.10
Management of companies and enterprises	1,005.19	1,050.28	1,086.16	1,087.91	1,144.86
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	583.67	600.98	648.97	673.05	671.44
Educational services	779.60	808.15	834.62	862.64	877.75
Health care and social assistance	667.40	687.72	705.55	743.94	770.40
Arts, entertainment and recreation	439.16	445.08	468.77	503.66	514.43
Accommodation and food services	288.45	299.73	318.40	331.11	334.81
Public administration	925.45	951.03	1,007.53	1,040.51	1,071.16
Other services	605.40	622.43	652.13	669.67	686.91

Notes: Data include overtime.
Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0027.

Table 3.3 Employees, by job permanency, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	thousands					
Permanent employees						
All industries	**11,772.4**	**11,860.6**	**12,163.1**	**12,408.8**	**12,721.2**	**12,380.9**
Goods-producing industries	2,968.7	2,946.5	2,944.1	2,914.4	2,943.5	2,683.2
Services-producing industries	8,803.7	8,914.1	9,219.0	9,494.4	9,777.7	9,697.7
Temporary employees						
All industries	**1,721.2**	**1,797.6**	**1,823.2**	**1,842.6**	**1,775.0**	**1,766.3**
Goods-producing industries	358.4	369.9	353.9	363.3	352.8	339.4
Services-producing industries	1,362.8	1,427.7	1,469.3	1,479.3	1,422.2	1,426.9

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0080.

Table 3.4 Service industries' operating statistics, selected, 2004 to 2008

	2004			2005		
	Revenue	Expenses	Profit margin	Revenue	Expenses	Profit margin
	$ millions		%	$ millions		%
Personal and laundry services	8,282.7	7,641.3	7.7	8,442.5	7,621.9	9.7
Personal care	3,748.8	3,503.3	6.5	3,797.0	3,446.8	9.2
Funeral	1,425.9	1,283.1	10.0	1,452.9	1,285.1	11.6
Dry cleaning and laundry	1,881.6	1,717.7	8.7	1,936.7	1,758.0	9.2
Other personal services	1,226.4	1,137.2	7.3	1,256.0	1,132.1	9.9
Management consulting	6,683.0	5,304.4	20.6	7,102.7	5,570.6	21.6
Scientific and technical consulting	2,022.3	1,646.1	18.6	2,373.0	1,972.0	16.9
Offices of real estate agents and brokers	7,834.1	5,132.4	34.5	8,554.1	5,237.0	38.8
Offices of real estate appraisers	577.5	477.8	17.3	651.2	548.1	15.8
Automotive equipment rental and leasing	4,839.5	4,285.7	11.4	5,034.0	4,558.5	9.4
Consumer goods rental	1,979.0	1,834.8	7.3	2,112.1	1,995.9	5.5
General rental centres	318.3	280.0	12.0	366.5	322.0	12.1
Food services and drinking places	37,366.0	35,994.3	3.7	38,846.7	37,387.2	3.8
Full-service restaurants	16,465.6	16,016.2	2.7	17,271.3	16,743.9	3.1
Limited-service eating places	14.873.1	14,177.6	4.7	15,387.3	14,638.9	4.9
Special food services	3,095.7	2,982.2	3.7	3,371.9	3,280.8	2.7
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	2,931.6	2,818.4	3.9	2,816.2	2,723.6	3.3
Specialized design services	2,229.9	1,975.2	11.4	2,332.9	2,071.2	11.2
Interior design	618.1	540.3	12.6	682.2	616.7	9.6
Industrial design	222.5	210.5	5.4	228.6	207.3	9.3
Graphic design	1,246.2	1,098.6	11.8	1,265.6	1,106.8	12.6
Other specialized design services	143.1	125.7	12.1	156.5	140.4	10.3
Advertising, public relations, and related services	5,012.8	4,540.1	9.4	5,383.5	4,953.7	8.0
Architectural services	1,920.3	1,620.3	15.6	2,059.0	1,708.2	17.0
Engineering services	12,147.8	10,734.8	11.6	13,793.5	11,919.7	13.6
Surveying and mapping services	1,957.6	1,783.6	8.9	2,287.3	2,052.3	10.3
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services	8,713.3	6,082.3	30.2	9,901.2	6,920.1	30.1
Employment services	6,268.9	6,033.4	3.8	7,402.0	7,130.8	3.7
Lessors of residential buildings and dwellings (except social housing projects)	20,815.1	16,471.7	20.9	22,804.4	17,901.7	21.5
Non-residential leasing	26,347.3	20,812.4	21.0	26,029.4	19,909.1	23.5
Real estate property managers	3,450.7	2,897.8	16.0	3,802.3	3,131.0	17.7

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 352-0003, 352-0005, 352-0008, 352-0010, 352-0017, 355-0005, 359-0001, 360-0001, 360-0002, 360-0003, 360-0004, 360-0005, 360-0006, 360-0007 and 361-0001.

2006			2007			2008		
Revenue	Expenses	Profit margin	Revenue	Expenses	Profit margin	Revenue	Expenses	Profit margin
$ millions		%	$ millions		%	$ millions		%
8,587.4	7,718.7	10.1	9,117.0	8,175.8	10.3	9,462.5	8,503.7	10.1
3,912.7	3,468.8	11.3	4,225.3	3,745.5	11.4	4,422.1	3,932.7	11.1
1,476.0	1,322.9	10.4	1,526.3	1,365.5	10.5	1,554.6	1,403.3	9.7
1,956.9	1,806.3	7.7	2,015.0	1,844.9	8.4	2,066.1	1,875.6	9.2
1,241.7	1,120.7	9.7	1,350.4	1,219.9	9.7	1,419.7	1,292.2	9.0
7,786.5	6,198.7	20.4	8,040.8	6,388.0	20.6	8,870.3	6,934.0	21.8
2,939.5	2,474.5	15.8	3,769.8	3,131.1	16.9	4,162.6	3,387.6	18.6
9,199.5	5,943.5	35.4	9,916.2	6,556.7	33.9	9,069.1	6,652.6	26.6
721.0	615.8	14.6	777.6	664.6	14.5	716.4	573.0	20.0
4,967.8	4,525.3	8.9	5,104.8	4,685.9	8.2	5,293.3	4,869.9	8.0
2,114.3	2,002.6	5.3	2,123.0	2,030.7	4.3	2,198.7	2,115.5	3.8
385.5	357.9	7.2	412.5	381.0	7.6	437.2	386.1	11.7
40,782.5	39,024.4	4.3	42,910.1	41,207.8	4.0	45,584.6	43,581.7	4.4
18,050.0	17,492.8	3.1	19,037.6	18,479.4	2.9	20,130.1	19,493.5	3.2
16,452.6	15,532.9	5.6	17,354.9	16,455.1	5.2	18,649.4	17,598.0	5.6
3,596.0	3,439.1	4.4	3,855.3	3,694.9	4.2	4,014.1	3,815.6	4.9
2,683.8	2,559.6	4.6	2,662.4	2,578.3	3.2	2,791.0	2,674.5	4.2
2,530.5	2,225.4	12.1	2,690.7	2,356.9	12.4	2,828.3	2,468.8	12.7
833.1	750.4	9.9	936.7	826.5	11.8	1,048.6	932.6	11.1
226.2	199.6	11.7	x	x	x	246.0	215.1	12.6
1,301.7	1,124.8	13.6	1,343.2	1,156.7	13.9	1,341.4	1,150.1	14.3
169.5	150.5	11.2	x	x	x	192.3	170.9	11.1
6,192.6	5,599.5	9.6	6,454.4	5,815.4	9.9	6,650.0	5,975.0	10.1
2,373.0	2,017.3	15.0	2,807.2	2,340.3	16.6	3,108.7	2,621.5	15.7
16,141.4	14,390.4	10.8	19,284.8	16,858.7	12.6	21,840.8	19,068.1	12.7
2,704.5	2,390.9	11.6	2,748.8	2,353.9	14.4	2,886.2	2,473.9	14.3
11,048.5	7,773.4	29.6	11,325.3	8,063.9	28.8	12,495.5	8,918.2	28.6
8,217.5	7,938.1	3.4	9,110.9	8,751.5	3.9	9,201.2	8,807.1	4.3
23,598.0	18,942.1	19.7	33,594.3	28,976.8	13.7	35,593.0	30,567.3	14.1
27,659.3	21,083.9	23.8	31,745.9	24,176.3	23.8	33,087.5	25,086.0	24.2
4,381.9	3,673.1	16.2	4,673.3	3,878.1	17.0	4,936.3	4,068.5	17.6

Table 3.5 Payroll employment, by industry, by province and territory, 2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Industrial aggregate including unclassified businesses	**14,553,534**	**192,085**	**62,782**	**392,920**	**310,459**
Goods-producing industries	**2,618,047**	29,890	10,411	59,501	56,108
Forestry, logging and support	**39,374**	.	.	.	x
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	**180,041**	.	.	.	x
Utilities	**118,616**	.	.	.	..
Construction	**794,209**	11,769	4,640	21,194	19,059
Manufacturing	**1,485,807**	11,145	5,291	31,552	28,507
Services-producing industries	**11,685,236**	158,564	51,577	328,716	250,134
Trade	**2,593,563**	33,357	9,887	71,708	52,876
Transportation and warehousing	**676,460**	8,025	2,520	16,466	15,740
Information and cultural industries	**320,316**	3,571	.	7,789	4,936
Finance and insurance	**671,389**	6,164	1,761	17,508	12,267
Real estate and rental and leasing	**242,552**	.	751	.	.
Professional, scientific and technical services	**741,860**	6,417	1,811	13,453	9,573
Management of companies and enterprises	**116,891**	731	424	2,103	2,563
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	**722,718**	7,148	3,367	18,670	19,773
Educational services	**1,151,367**	21,166	5,112	36,023	25,438
Health care and social assistance	**1,581,180**	30,487	9,138	56,689	40,639
Arts, entertainment and recreation	**249,242**	1,872	1,523	6,138	3,737
Accommodation and food services	**1,070,088**	12,948	5,584	29,495	24,294
Other services (except public administration)	**506,018**	6,495	2,122	12,888	8,695
Public administration	**1,041,592**	17,843	6,769	32,574	26,188

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0024.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
				number				
3,341,648	**5,580,565**	**558,626**	**439,809**	**1,729,785**	**1,888,501**	**19,228**	**26,886**	**10,241**
636,771	984,468	89,411	69,516	385,413	289,316	1,636	4,668	938
12,248	4,386	.	453	3,241	13,355	.	.	.
11,800	23,228	x	14,827	102,968	13,702	.	.	.
29,151	45,566	..	3,981	14,098	10,044	.	.	.
162,925	259,090	25,432	25,274	146,869	114,449	922	1,937	649
420,647	652,198	55,030	24,982	118,236	137,766	.	.	.
2,648,582	4,507,762	460,160	364,247	1,310,044	1,556,961	17,367	21,966	9,156
625,958	973,732	90,933	79,290	305,112	343,595	2,814	2,992	1,309
148,607	246,888	34,016	17,798	83,839	97,202	1,662	3,004	692
63,507	144,654	11,504	11,646	30,246	40,627	434	.	.
146,562	299,017	33,774	21,762	57,027	74,604	349	478	.
48,813	95,869	7,720	6,030	32,896	36,131	.	.	.
163,760	306,428	16,470	12,445	108,091	101,670	569	987	187
22,534	47,629	3,582	5,350	17,842	13,939	.	.	.
146,814	323,507	21,308	12,334	75,309	92,905	359	888	335
274,868	431,202	47,956	43,191	123,796	137,925	x	2,066	x
383,530	578,971	77,927	56,043	137,324	207,617	955	1,338	522
55,764	93,965	8,712	8,232	30,963	37,733	.	.	.
224,291	375,114	39,471	32,963	138,132	184,185	1,493	1,736	383
114,724	189,684	19,552	15,827	67,814	66,468	527	848	374
228,850	401,100	47,236	41,334	101,655	122,358	6,211	6,369	3,104

Table 3.6 Subscribers to cable services, by type of service and technology, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	thousands					
Subscribers to basic programming services	7,577.7	7,620.8	7,629.3	7,798.6	7,927.5	8,111.4
Subscribers to digital cable services	1,403.7	1,810.0	2,283.4	2,776.8	3,336.6	3,999.7
Subscribers to high-speed Internet services by cable	2,363.8	2,839.3	3,382.1	3,962.6	4,532.4	5,028.1
Subscribers to telephone services by cable	..	..	211.7	927.5	1,784.7	2,547.7
Homes with access to cable services	11,695.8	11,914.1	12,126.3	12,419.5	12,592.8	F
Homes with access to digital cable services	10,820.5	11,177.1	11,561.1	11,851.8	12,186.1	F
Homes with access to high-speed Internet services by cable	10,692.4	11,121.3	11,518.7	11,915.5	12,199.7	F
Homes with access to telephone services by cable	..	..	4,346.2	8,371.9	10,095.1	F
Households in licenced area	11,882.9	12,082.4	12,300.7	12,547.9	12,721.8	F

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 353-0003.

Business performance and ownership

Canadian corporations spent most of 2009 recovering from the sharp downturn experienced at the end of 2008.

In 2009, their operating profits fell 25.3% to $212.8 billion. This was the first annual drop since 2001, when operating profits fell to a low of $143.1 billion. However, profits recovered during the second half of 2009 and rose 11.7% in the fourth quarter to $60.1 billion, the highest quarterly total reported since the economic downturn.

Annual declines were spread across industries, with 13 of 22 industries reporting lower profits at the end of 2009. Profits for non-financial industries decreased 25.4% to $157.8 billion in 2009, while those for financial industries fell 25.0% to $55.1 billion.

Manufacturers experienced significant losses during the economic downturn. In 2009, manufacturers reported operating profits of $29.9 billion, a decline of 31.7% from 2008.

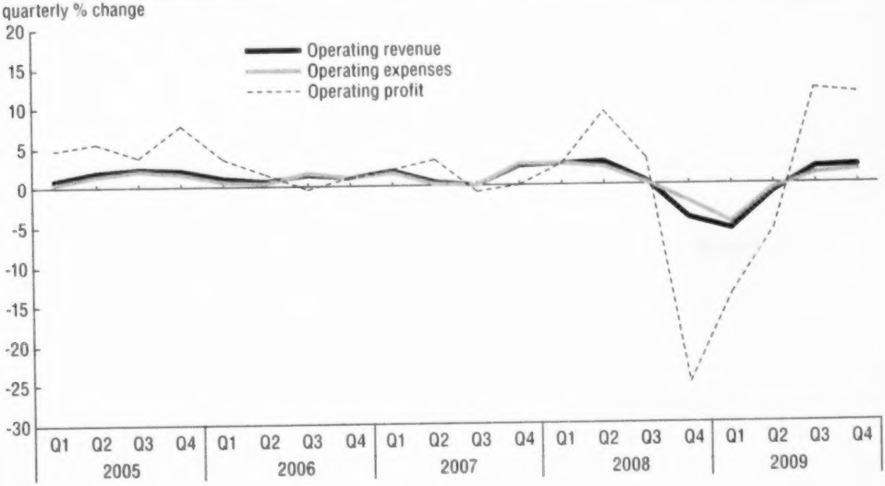
Manufacturers' recovery

Despite losses, manufacturers started to recover earlier than other industries, and by the end of 2009 had experienced three consecutive quarters of increased profits. Profits reached $9.2 billion in the fourth quarter, an increase of 3.9% over the previous quarter.

Manufacturers of chemicals, plastics and rubber; wood and paper; and primary metals all reported higher fourth quarter profits and were top contributors to the recovery. However, manufacturers of motor vehicles and parts saw their profits decline $583 million, which affected overall gains in this industry.

Operating profits in the wholesale sector grew 2.9% in 2009 to $18.0 billion. The increase was driven by strong gains

Chart 4.1
Operating profits, operating expenses and operating revenue, all industries



Note: Seasonally adjusted.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 187-0002.

in the first, third and fourth quarters, when profits increased by 6.5%, 15.0% and 5.8% respectively. Profits in the retail sector totalled $14.3 billion in 2009, a drop of 4.9% from 2008, and the first annual decrease in operating profits since 2001.

Oil and gas profits

In 2009, profits for oil and gas extraction and support industries fell 75.4% to $9.5 billion, well below the peak of $38.9 billion reported in 2008. This was the largest decrease in operating profits among all financial and non-financial industries in 2009 and marked the greatest total decline in the oil and gas extraction and support category in over a decade.

Corporate taxes

Operating profits represent profits before tax, while net profits represent the after-tax profits earned by corporations.

Although taxable income rose 2.7% in 2008 to $177.2 billion, corporate taxes payable fell by $1.3 billion to $52.1 billion. The federal portion of this was $34.1 billion, while the provinces collected $18.0 billion.

Non-financial industries paid 1.7% more in taxes in 2008 than in 2007, with $42.5 billion in taxes payable. The taxes paid by oil and gas extraction businesses increased by $0.8 billion, while taxes for motor vehicle manufacturers were down $0.6 billion.

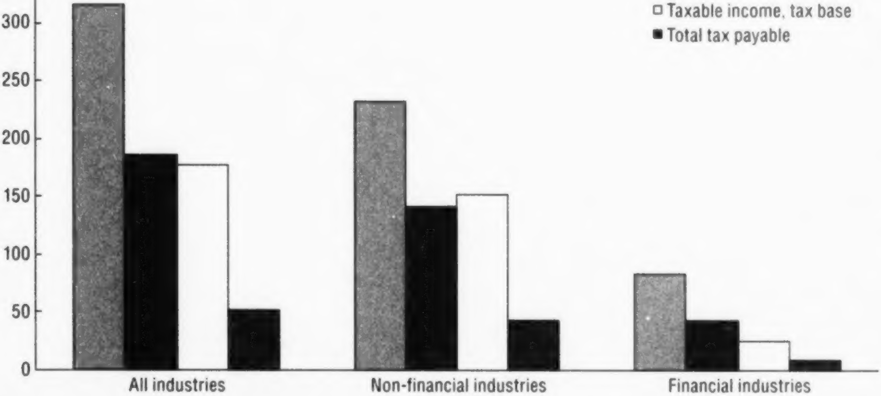
Finance and insurance industries saw their corporate taxes payable fall 17.2% to $9.6 billion. Taxes paid by banking and other depository credit intermediation industries accounted for half of this decline.

Table 4.a
Balance sheet and income statement, all industries

	1999	2009
	$ millions	
Operating revenue	1,936,379	2,995,652
Operating expenses	1,802,666	2,782,803
Profit before income tax	110,072	186,830
Income tax	38,544	42,339
Net profit	80,651	157,182

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 187-0001.

Chart 4.2
Selected financial and taxation statistics for enterprises, 2008



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 180-0003.

Self-employment increases

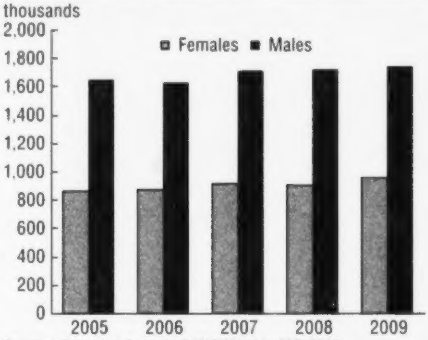
The number of self-employed Canadians grew by more than 72,000 in 2009, a 2.7% increase from 2008. This follows an annual increase of 0.6% in 2008, and 4.7% in 2007.

Of the 2.7 million self-employed individuals in 2009, 64.5% were men and 35.5% were women. This proportion has remained stable over several years.

About 74% of the self-employed work in services industries, such as professional, scientific and technical services; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; trade; and health care services. The remaining 26% work in goods-producing industries such as construction, agriculture and manufacturing.

About half of these individuals operate unincorporated businesses and have no paid help. In 2009, 9.4% of unincorporated self-employed workers paid others for services, while 26.1% of the self-employed were incorporated with paid help, and 18.6% were incorporated with no paid help.

Chart 4.3
Self-employed workers



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0012.

Non-financial corporations weather the downturn

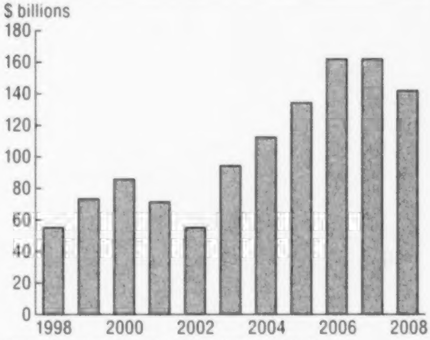
Non-financial corporations (those outside the banking and investment industry) weathered the economic downturn of mid-2008 with little change to their debt levels.

These corporations entered the economic downturn with one of the lowest debt loads in the past four decades. By mid-2009, their financial position had not changed significantly.

Since the late 1990s, non-financial corporations have increasingly financed new assets with equity rather than debt. Corporations were able to take advantage of strong profits—especially from 2003 to 2006, when their net profits increased almost 25% a year on average.

Net profits and equity markets declined after the middle of 2008; however, the corporations' debt load remained more or less stable since credit was less accessible and fewer corporations sought to increase their debt.

Chart 4.4
Non-financial industries, net profit



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 180-0003.

Table 4.1 Business establishments, by province and territory, 2005 to 2009

	2005		2006	
	Indeterminate	Employer	Indeterminate	Employer
	number			
Canada	**1,232,732**	**1,052,358**	**1,244,208**	**1,067,129**
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,872	16,812	8,493	16,566
Prince Edward Island	3,884	6,341	4,230	6,094
Nova Scotia	22,851	30,202	24,355	30,222
New Brunswick	16,334	25,910	16,563	25,911
Quebec	233,511	238,964	236,397	237,019
Ontario	500,572	350,206	507,129	356,493
Manitoba	39,779	35,236	39,712	35,663
Saskatchewan	56,590	38,874	55,283	38,622
Alberta	165,275	143,158	166,873	148,801
British Columbia	182,495	162,732	182,599	167,845
Yukon	1,283	1,555	1,285	1,578
Northwest Territories	1,019	1,737	1,040	1,683
Nunavut	267	631	249	632

Notes: The indeterminate category consists of incorporated or unincorporated businesses that do not have a Canada Revenue Agency payroll deductions account. The workforce of such businesses may consist of contract workers, family members and/or owners.
Data as of December 2009.
Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

Table 4.2 Employer businesses, by firm size and by province and territory, 2005 to 2009

	2005			2006		
	1 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 or more employees	1 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 or more employees
	number					
Canada	**1,026,683**	**22,628**	**3,047**	**1,040,959**	**23,021**	**3,149**
Newfoundland and Labrador	16,474	282	56	16,242	266	8
Prince Edward Island	1,481	112	13	5,981	103	10
Nova Scotia	29,471	646	85	12,481	635	84
New Brunswick	25,396	456	58	25,415	439	57
Quebec	234,204	4,130	630	232,547	3,856	616
Ontario	339,473	9,453	1,280	345,629	9,560	1 304
Manitoba	34,311	817	108	34,712	830	121
Saskatchewan	15,972	594	75	37,920	614	88
Alberta	139,660	3,129	369	144,818	3,569	414
British Columbia	159,454	2,912	366	164,397	3,058	390
Yukon	1,528	25	2	1,550	25	3
Northwest Territories	1,680	53	4	1,632	48	3
Nunavut	611	19	1	613	18	1

Note: Data as of December 2009.
Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

2007		2008		2009	
Indeterminate	Employer	Indeterminate	Employer	Indeterminate	Employer
		number			
1,264,982	**1,077,047**	**1,233,595**	**1,080,968**	**1,237,691**	**1,099,117**
9,085	17,989	8,335	17,171	8,309	17,212
4,408	6,148	4,239	5,881	4,245	5,915
24,164	30,603	22,753	30,083	22,823	30,169
16,445	25,941	16,049	25,519	15,892	25,610
230,585	237,521	221,873	236,157	225,774	239,241
515,193	365,649	498,118	371,533	492,790	380,601
39,590	35,029	39,697	34,762	40,333	35,501
52,246	36,837	53,393	36,788	55,376	37,622
182,159	149,055	181,439	149,966	183,811	152,662
188,565	168,473	185,273	169,422	185,920	170,815
1,283	1,574	1,217	1,553	1,241	1,590
1,019	1,615	985	1,549	952	1,589
240	613	224	584	225	590

2007			2008			2009		
1 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 or more employees	1 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 or more employees	1 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 or more employees
				number				
1,053,598	**20,545**	**2,904**	**1,057,819**	**20,123**	**3,026**	**1,076,197**	**19,935**	**2,985**
17,679	258	52	16,867	254	50	16,918	247	47
6,041	96	11	5,784	86	11	5,818	83	14
29,954	571	78	29,439	572	72	29,520	573	76
25,461	422	58	25,034	419	66	25,135	406	69
232,565	4,309	647	231,295	4,193	669	234,407	4,167	667
356,224	8,256	1,169	362,173	8,102	1,258	371,344	8,041	1,216
34,184	729	116	32,805	736	119	34,673	708	120
36,211	539	87	36,206	506	76	37,029	516	77
146,010	2,719	326	147,010	2,607	349	149,736	2,570	356
165,563	2,555	355	166,521	2,551	350	167,961	2,520	334
1,543	29	2	1,517	33	3	1,551	34	5
1,570	43	2	1,502	45	2	1,536	50	3
593	19	1	564	19	1	569	20	1

Table 4.3 Employer businesses, by industry and firm size, 2009

	Total	1 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 or more employees
	number	% of total		
Total	**1,099,117**	**97.9**	**1.8**	**0.3**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	50,203	99.5	0.4	0.0
Mining, quarring, and oil and gas extraction	10,108	96.4	3.0	0.6
Utilities	1,309	90.6	6.6	2.8
Construction	124,976	99.1	0.9	0.1
Manufacturing	55,472	93.2	6.2	0.6
Wholesale trade	62,417	98.3	1.6	0.1
Retail trade	131,111	97.6	2.3	0.1
Transportation and warehousing	50,485	98.1	1.6	0.2
Information and cultural industries	13,477	95.9	3.4	0.7
Finance and insurance	35,710	97.4	2.0	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	40,898	99.1	0.8	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	123,502	99.2	0.8	0.1
Management of companies and enterprises	15,018	95.1	3.7	1.2
Administration, waste management	51,418	97.3	2.3	0.3
Educational services	12,403	92.9	3.6	3.5
Health care and social assistance	91,543	97.4	2.2	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	17,248	96.9	2.8	0.4
Accommodation and food services	73,562	98.2	1.7	0.1
Other services	130,318	99.5	0.4	0.0
Public administration	7,939	82.9	12.8	4.3

Note: Data as of December 2009.
Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

Table 4.4 Payroll employees, by industry and firm size, 2009

	Total	1 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 or more employees
	number			
Total	**14,323,595**	**5,623,380**	**2,105,997**	**6,594,219**
Forestry, logging and support	**39,374**	29,127	4,036	6,212
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	**180,041**	43,885	30,390	105,766
Utilities	**128,334**	6,378	6,246	115,709
Construction	**794,209**	591,867	104,457	97,886
Manufacturing	**1,485,807**	540,207	376,714	568,886
Wholesale trade	**735,052**	388,718	145,504	200,829
Retail trade	**1,863,188**	808,146	201,103	853,938
Transportation and warehousing	**678,380**	214,214	82,302	381,863
Information and cultural industries	**320,316**	67,422	40,218	212,677
Finance and insurance	**671,389**	137,702	71,871	461,816
Real estate and rental and leasing	**242,552**	150,324	36,459	55,768
Professional, scientific and technical services	**744,584**	443,079	114,299	187,206
Management of companies and enterprises	**116,891**	49,792	19,973	47,126
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	**722,718**	283,502	140,647	298,570
Educational services	**1,152,125**	94,900	87,109	970,115
Health care and social assistance	**1,581,696**	498,772	247,710	835,214
Arts, entertainment and recreation	**249,242**	115,910	44,024	89,308
Accommodation and food services	**1,070,088**	700,886	176,563	192,639
Other services (except public administration)	**506,018**	377,169	69,898	58,950
Public administration	**1,041,592**	81,375	106,476	853,741

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0042.

Table 4.5 Bankruptcies by industry, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			number		
All industries	**7,517**	**6,742**	**6,293**	**6,164**	**5,420**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	401	357	294	277	198
Mining and oil and gas extraction	53	35	27	31	51
Utilities	9	14	6	7	17
Construction	1,316	1,152	1,091	1,073	833
Manufacturing	698	570	588	626	586
Wholesale trade	338	322	313	296	299
Retail trade	1,096	987	895	837	783
Transportation and warehousing	693	640	607	652	479
Information and cultural industries	114	136	92	101	90
Finance and insurance	101	80	87	102	120
Real estate and rental and leasing	166	149	158	132	143
Professional, scientific and technical services	424	429	402	372	345
Management of companies and enterprises	39	39	36	31	32
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	341	326	270	256	247
Educational services	57	60	37	39	39
Health care and social assistance	115	74	74	72	66
Arts, entertainment and recreation	155	156	144	116	115
Accommodation and food services	833	765	734	739	635
Other services (except public administration)	565	440	430	394	337
Public administration	3	11	8	11	4

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.
Source: Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy Canada and Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 177-0007.

Table 4.6 Bankruptcies, by province and territory, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			number		
Canada	**7,517**	**6,742**	**6,293**	**6,164**	**5,420**
Newfoundland and Labrador	56	45	52	39	33
Prince Edward Island	42	41	32	14	27
Nova Scotia	276	241	206	162	146
New Brunswick	204	193	151	196	101
Quebec	1,709	1,332	2,034	2,157	1,894
Ontario	2,715	2,668	2,586	2,437	2,208
Manitoba	149	160	102	103	65
Saskatchewan	373	302	204	150	161
Alberta	1,195	665	449	447	405
British Columbia	786	587	470	454	380
Yukon	5	3	3	4	0
Northwest Territories	6	5	2	1	0
Nunavut	1	0	2	0	0

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.
Source: Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy Canada and Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 177-0001.

Table 4.7 Enterprises operating in Canada, summary statistics, by country of control, 2003 to 2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
			$ millions		
Canadian- and foreign-controlled enterprises					
Assets	4,592,361	5,014,443	5,267,565	5,789,970	6,419,448
Operating revenue	2,517,501	2,688,160	2,855,998	3,021,925	3,165,003
Operating profit	189,549	224,185	256,042	287,834	302,960
			% change from previous year		
Assets	4.9	9.2	5.0	9.9	10.9
Operating revenue	3.3	6.8	6.2	5.8	4.7
Operating profit	11.2	18.3	14.2	12.4	5.3
			$ millions		
Canadian-controlled enterprises					
Assets	3,651,394	3,999,082	4,209,459	4,565,427	5,034,551
Operating revenue	1,780,852	1,894,500	2,008,547	2,115,752	2,229,022
Operating profit	135,913	158,644	182,659	209,465	222,716
Private enterprises					
Assets	3,298,816	3,638,550	3,850,715	4,185,380	4,624,229
Operating revenue	1,691,687	1,787,787	1,896,696	1,996,454	2,100,949
Operating profit	108,524	130,589	152,178	177,675	192,056
Government business enterprises					
Assets	352,578	360,531	358,744	380,046	410,321
Operating revenue	89,165	106,713	111,851	119,298	128,073
Operating profit	27,389	28,056	30,481	31,790	30,660
Foreign-controlled enterprises					
Assets	940,966	1,015,361	1,058,107	1,224,543	1,384,897
Operating revenue	736,649	793,660	847,451	906,173	935,981
Operating profit	53,636	65,541	73,382	78,369	80,244
United States enterprises					
Assets	552,304	593,293	609,066	665,983	769,174
Operating revenue	454,146	489,905	522,825	531,617	551,717
Operating profit	34,321	41,862	46,572	41,421	43,576
European Union enterprises					
Assets	285,920	320,513	337,777	385,081	411,645
Operating revenue	186,057	199,512	212,078	240,831	239,889
Operating profit	13,620	17,255	18,816	23,048	22,166
Other foreign enterprises					
Assets	102,742	101,555	111,264	173,480	204,078
Operating revenue	96,446	104,243	112,549	133,726	144,374
Operating profit	5,696	6,424	7,994	13,900	14,502

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 179-0004.

Table 4.8 Operating revenue, by industry, 1993 to 2009

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	$ millions						
All industries[1]	**1,367,380**	**1,483,080**	**1,577,326**	**1,679,437**	**1,794,991**	**1,831,780**	**1,936,379**
Total, non-financial industries[2]	1,208,252	1,322,397	1,401,572	1,497,030	1,607,525	1,645,645	1,741,764
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	22,914	24,378	22,504	22,555	28,144	23,744	24,487
Oil and gas extraction and support activities	27,444	32,084	35,129	44,574	47,351	44,444	49,482
Mining and quarrying (except oil and gas)	8,827	11,451	12,054	13,586	15,098	14,505	17,806
Utilities	13,498	17,430	16,997	16,234	23,209	26,929	30,734
Construction	101,232	104,744	90,365	94,491	96,842	106,084	101,660
Manufacturing	350,814	398,678	462,778	485,106	517,491	535,503	587,901
Wholesale trade	210,029	229,742	245,969	263,005	280,569	288,115	302,129
Retail trade	222,011	229,806	237,728	251,484	270,364	260,104	268,008
Transportation and warehousing	62,061	64,875	66,817	73,189	74,148	78,361	79,668
Information and cultural industries	32,108	36,128	39,262	43,439	48,652	54,371	58,590
Real estate and rental and leasing	33,609	35,706	35,352	37,476	37,564	37,327	38,839
Professional, scientific and technical services	35,716	40,357	39,693	46,652	53,206	55,015	58,533
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	25,914	30,357	28,398	32,089	33,573	34,433	37,212
Educational, healthcare and social assistance services	12,320	13,586	13,629	14,687	16,350	17,839	17,860
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4,756	5,163	5,068	5,175	5,594	6,024	5,788
Accommodation and food services	28,915	30,283	31,319	32,395	36,193	38,752	38,408
Repair, maintenance and personal services	16,084	17,634	18,505	20,890	23,175	24,092	24,660
Total, finance and insurance industries (excluding other funds and financial vehicles)	159,128	160,683	175,755	182,407	187,466	186,135	194,615
Depository credit intermediation	61,488	62,013	71,333	72,695	72,591	78,222	80,637
Activities related to credit intermediation	2,286	2,318	2,630	2,591	2,469	2,507	3,069
Non-depository credit intermediation	10,817	8,875	9,623	10,222	10,925	11,518	13,224
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	28,422	31,103	29,133	32,951	36,253	29,765	32,362
Insurance carriers and related activities	56,113	56,375	63,039	63,950	65,231	64,128	65,322

Notes: Non-pension funds are excluded from totals because they are largely unincorporated, and therefore, are not a reflection of incorporated business financial position and performance. In addition, these entities are excluded from the corporate sector within the Canadian System of National Accounts.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes management of companies and enterprises and other funds and financial vehicles.
2. Excludes management of companies and enterprises.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 187-0001.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
$ millions									
2,199,690	**2,304,118**	**2,333,286**	**2,417,617**	**2,570,770**	**2,731,901**	**2,893,491**	**3,026,072**	**3,214,381**	**2,995,652**
1,984,070	2,084,864	2,125,319	2,195,320	2,336,161	2,478,681	2,604,945	2,709,790	2,907,993	2,698,324
33,187	35,986	37,056	38,551	39,841	41,702	42,873	45,443	48,358	47,532
82,953	97,767	99,868	108,906	117,623	139,054	155,345	170,215	211,465	145,356
18,672	18,932	19,127	18,588	22,348	22,524	33,667	34,408	38,813	27,962
50,682	67,747	47,707	52,198	56,682	62,359	65,801	65,620	75,647	59,047
120,632	130,332	139,612	150,167	161,265	177,634	197,415	217,331	241,528	249,353
649,238	642,674	651,800	657,546	701,237	720,710	713,505	712,818	716,987	645,501
338,709	355,382	356,771	366,198	394,181	422,557	452,912	457,972	513,102	476,504
283,545	308,199	337,202	349,677	361,055	380,562	393,934	417,369	435,119	434,773
85,808	89,245	88,495	89,703	103,029	112,129	115,344	124,950	134,221	119,621
64,392	69,572	69,940	71,629	70,343	76,402	82,897	85,816	88,171	85,997
48,220	44,876	48,447	51,564	55,003	55,524	61,570	67,214	70,542	68,409
72,750	75,440	76,631	79,271	84,213	86,925	98,942	109,598	115,001	120,474
39,731	48,343	47,556	50,799	54,542	60,810	64,226	68,317	77,696	75,180
19,189	20,823	22,250	25,468	26,645	29,145	31,687	34,496	38,121	39,273
8,007	8,967	9,686	10,584	10,684	10,436	11,550	11,512	11,829	11,880
43,305	46,072	48,530	49,498	50,942	52,488	54,738	57,319	60,714	60,934
25,059	24,505	24,637	24,976	26,525	27,719	28,540	29,393	30,679	30,528
215,619	219,252	207,966	222,297	234,610	253,221	288,544	316,283	306,389	297,327
89,499	89,132	77,651	81,060	82,649	91,549	106,624	122,681	121,547	111,515
3,091	3,003	2,455	2,765	2,944	3,505	4,732	5,021	5,165	5,311
13,456	13,707	14,612	15,121	16,290	19,273	22,230	24,662	25,905	21,168
40,236	40,159	35,462	38,216	42,995	48,801	56,352	62,606	55,856	51,721
[illegible]338	73,251	77,789	85,135	89,732	90,092	98,606	101,311	97,916	107,612

Table 4.9 Operating profit or loss, by industry, 1993 to 2009

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	$ millions						
All industries[1]	**65,610**	**90,591**	**98,961**	**107,511**	**118,111**	**112,121**	**133,714**
Total, non-financial industries[2]	45,080	68,481	72,526	76,113	80,716	78,195	99,335
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	977	1,293	818	1,080	1,185	1,130	395
Oil and gas extraction and support activities	3,612	4,543	3,826	8,537	7,091	827	4,858
Mining and quarrying[3]	75	710	896	832	925	435	1,295
Utilities	1,759	1,974	2,051	2,072	2,039	1,984	2,528
Construction	2,423	7,194	2,892	4,325	3,193	5,458	3,615
Manufacturing	14,127	25,081	39,195	33,724	37,601	35,985	46,185
Wholesale trade	2,632	4,172	3,905	4,232	4,746	5,180	8,530
Retail trade	5,218	6,786	3,525	3,350	3,825	4,440	7,428
Transportation and warehousing	1,745	2,297	4,261	4,920	6,033	5,218	5,060
Information and cultural industries	4,847	5,061	4,782	5,594	6,783	6,960	6,403
Real estate and rental and leasing	4,541	5,188	3,262	3,981	3,605	3,885	6,109
Professional, scientific and technical services	500	756	1,380	1,509	1,552	1,980	1,165
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	127	187	743	918	1,240	1,081	1,151
Educational, health care and social assistance services	1,254	1,332	590	735	532	1,093	1,594
Arts, entertainment and recreation	130	233	22	49	137	214	118
Accommodation and food services	758	1,159	-89	-274	-438	1,601	1,841
Repair, maintenance and personal services	356	516	466	529	666	723	1,057
Total, finance and insurance industries[4]	20,530	22,111	26,432	31,394	37,391	33,922	34,377
Depository credit intermediation	4,552	6,660	9,966	13,011	17,078	16,018	15,205
Activities related to credit intermediation	381	380	381	370	391	406	380
Non-depository credit intermediation	2,842	2,734	2,779	2,996	2,908	2,879	3,757
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	9,396	9,045	7,789	8,395	9,573	9,268	9,598
Insurance carriers and related activities	3,359	3,292	5,520	6,623	7,442	5,353	5,436

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes management of companies and enterprises and other funds and financial vehicles.
2. Excludes management of companies and enterprises.
3. Excludes oil and gas.
4. Excludes other funds and financial vehicles.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 187-0001.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				$ millions					
165,152	**143,127**	**145,904**	**162,108**	**195,194**	**225,143**	**257,473**	**271,851**	**285,004**	**212,850**
127,065	106,467	112,767	118,743	141,350	163,967	184,278	189,606	211,532	157,762
2,365	2,589	2,139	1,406	2,098	2,578	3,015	3,826	4,854	5,045
19,126	19,567	14,686	21,137	20,407	29,856	29,191	24,361	38,856	9,541
2,354	1,537	1,676	2,205	3,328	4,031	7,823	7,087	8,514	4,086
2,233	2,917	2,504	3,320	4,333	3,204	3,886	4,681	5,364	4,715
3,407	4,315	5,063	5,082	6,512	8,417	11,395	13,560	15,874	11,726
52,381	35,667	38,061	33,075	45,079	44,306	46,128	46,261	43,705	29,869
9,437	9,906	10,187	11,002	14,086	14,790	17,496	17,879	17,497	17,999
7,044	6,989	8,302	9,276	9,884	11,402	13,436	13,930	15,007	14,270
4,789	4,167	6,462	5,741	7,610	10,007	11,230	11,413	11,529	10,066
7,615	5,051	5,922	8,125	6,340	10,765	11,785	13,406	13,791	14,181
8,876	7,031	9,068	8,923	9,035	9,459	10,553	12,148	12,859	12,180
1,050	796	1,322	1,866	3,304	4,125	5,026	6,576	7,135	7,399
1,636	1,558	1,659	2,002	2,219	2,954	3,379	3,931	3,769	3,890
1,707	2,039	2,259	2,986	3,560	4,019	4,368	5,140	6,662	6,720
428	208	329	250	400	335	533	608	886	979
1,503	1,510	1,983	1,484	1,983	2,330	3,217	3,093	3,342	3,126
1,111	623	1,144	861	1,176	1,391	1,815	1,709	1,891	1,970
38,086	36,659	33,137	43,364	53,843	61,174	73,195	82,245	73,471	55,088
15,503	14,428	11,466	18,039	21,061	23,233	26,091	30,476	25,475	21,495
408	460	357	353	245	522	879	961	770	786
4,198	5,321	5,822	6,067	6,554	7,612	8,819	9,914	9,895	7,244
12,272	11,457	9,778	9,954	13,909	17,705	22,691	26,197	20,463	18,077
5,707	4,994	5,712	8,952	12,075	12,103	14,716	14,695	16,869	7,483

Table 4.10 Business credit, selected sources, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	annual average ($ millions)				
All business credit	**984,792**	**1,043,801**	**1,115,448**	**1,179,992**	**1,199,100**
Short-term business credit	267,759	298,906	338,673	374,443	361,802
Business loans					
Chartered banks	135,757	147,619	166,498	184,688	177,581
Other institutions	29,841	33,082	36,031	39,739	43,396
Chartered bank foreign currency loans to residents	17,870	20,054	23,278	31,362	34,736
Bankers' acceptances	37,878	48,362	60,433	66,907	63,461
Adjustment to short-term business credit	-1,634	-1,121	-1,089	-1,092	-671
Long-term business credit	717,033	744,895	776,775	805,548	837,299
Non-residential mortgages					
Chartered banks	18,621	19,629	20,478	23,311	25,345
Trust and mortgage loan companies	1,039	1,275	1,780	2,477	2,587
Credit unions and caisses populaires	13,785	15,856	17,804	20,009	21,393
Life insurance companies	27,499	28,242	28,341	28,950	27,512
Leasing receivables					
Chartered banks	5,555	6,384	7,011	7,872	8,230
Trust and mortgage loan companies	46	58	60	71	78
Other business credit					
Bonds and debentures	256,589	253,404	260,449	271,963	294,233
Equity and other	287,969	293,949	302,440	321,504	340,852

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 176-0023.

Children and youth

The academic achievement of Canadian 9-year-old children varies widely across the country. Some variations are linked to gender, some to household income, and others to province of residence.

Girls and boys did not differ in mathematics achievement in the 2006/2007 academic year. However, girls rated higher than boys in attention ability and were more often reported by their parents as doing well in their reading and written work and at school overall. Girls were less likely than boys to receive tutoring or extra help for academic problems.

Optimistic parents

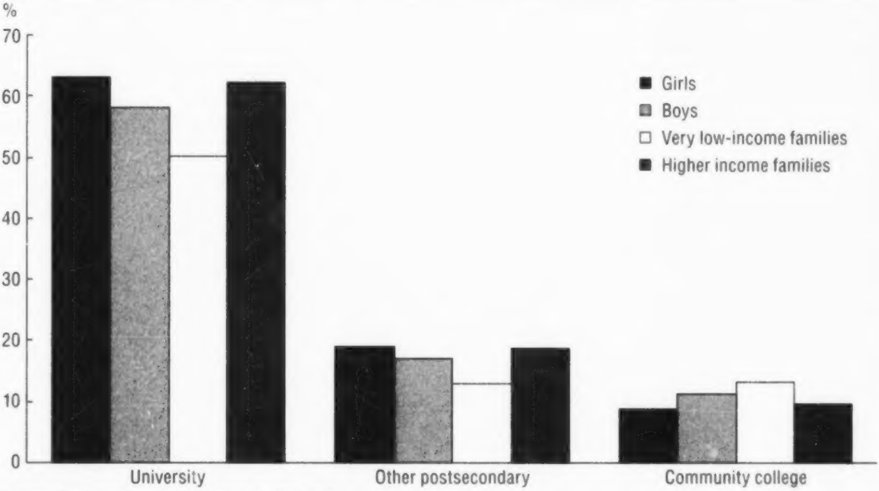
Canada's 9-year-olds have parents who value good grades and who are optimistic about their children's future education. However, income-level differences are evident when it comes to education goals. A lower percentage of children from very low-income families than from high-income families have parents who expect them to attend university.

In 2006/2007, parents of half the children from very low-income homes expected their children to attend university, whereas parents of almost two-thirds of the children from higher income homes expected the same. Similarly, parents of 24% of children from very low-income homes had set secondary school completion (or less) or non-academic training as a goal for their children, compared with parents of 9% of children from higher-income homes.

Children living in smaller communities are less likely than those in large urban centres to have parents who hope that they will attend university—a finding perhaps linked to the availability of postsecondary options in their communities.

Most 9-year-olds have parents who are actively involved in their schooling. These parents talk with their children daily

Chart 5.1
Parents' hopes for their 9-year-olds, by income group and child's sex, 2006/2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-599-X.

about school work and school friends, monitor their homework, and participate in activities at their school.

Homework differs

In 2006/2007, the frequency with which children were assigned homework varied considerably, with more than half having daily homework, but 15% having homework once a week or less. The frequency of daily homework differed substantially among the 10 provinces.

Of the 9-year-old children who had daily homework in 2006/2007, 82% had parents who reported checking or providing help with their homework every day. Another 12% reported doing so a few times a week. Even among children who did not have daily homework, 26% had parents who reported checking or providing help with homework daily, while 42% had parents who did so a few times a week. No differences appeared in mathematics achievement between those with daily homework and those with less frequent homework.

Table 5.a
Population under 25, by age group and sex, 2009

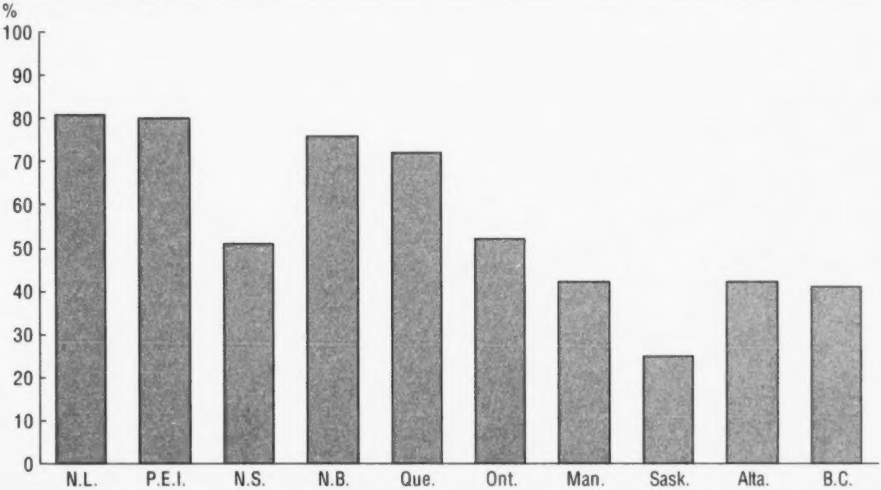
	Males^{p}	Females^{p}
	number	
Total	**5,226,869**	**4,958,297**
0 to 4 years	943,435	894,289
5 to 9 years	925,703	873,599
10 to 14 years	1,011,814	962,766
15 to 19 years	1,153,334	1,098,791
20 to 24 years	1,192,583	1,128,852

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

Children who score highest on indicators of school readiness at age 5 also score highest on academic achievement at age 9, regardless of the child's gender or the income level of the child's family.

The level of attention ability children attain at age 5 tends to persist throughout their schooling. Attention is a fundamental skill linked to all aspects of academic achievement measured at age 9. In 2006/2007, children at this age with lower levels of attention ability tended to show lower academic achievement than those with higher levels.

Chart 5.2
Nine-year-olds with daily homework, by province, 2006/2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-599-M.

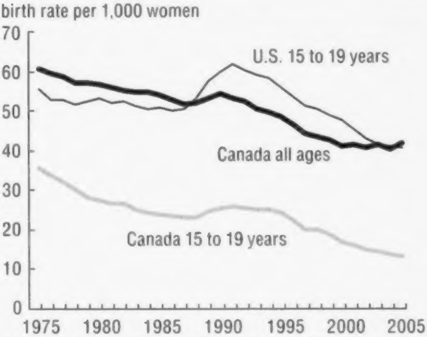
Life after teenage motherhood

Teenage motherhood has generally been associated with long-term socioeconomic consequences for women, but it does not always limit them to a life of low income.

Education seems to make a large difference. By ages 30 to 39, both teenage and adult mothers with similar education levels have almost the same probability of living in low-income situations. However, teen mothers who have postsecondary education are more likely to be working in full-year, full-time jobs than adult mothers with postsecondary education.

Family background remains an influence even in the long run. Women whose mothers finished high school or postsecondary education are more likely to work full year, full time than women whose mothers had not completed high school.

Chart 5.3
Teenage pregnancies, Canada and United States



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 106-9002 and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

In 2005, there were 30,534 teen pregnancies in Canada, almost half of which resulted in live births. These births represented 4.1% of total births.

Child luring over the Internet

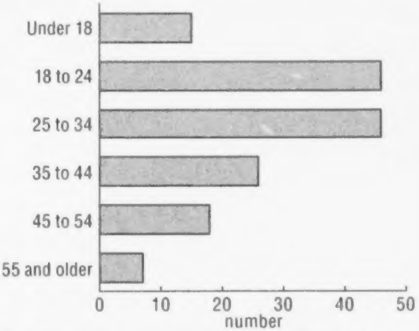
Child luring over the Internet was added as a criminal offence under the *Criminal Code* in 2002. Although such offences represent a small proportion of all police-reported crime (and that data represent only a fraction of the incidents that have come to the attention of police), the number of charges has been increasing.

Police services reported 464 incidents in 2006 and 2007—a rate of 3 incidents per 100,000 young people (aged 17 and younger) per year.

During those two years, 64% of the incidents were not solved by police. An accused was identified in about one-third of luring cases compared with about half of child pornography incidents and more than three-quarters of other sexual offences primarily involving sexual abuse of children.

The proportion of unsolved child-luring incidents likely reflects the unique challenges in identifying and apprehending online predators.

Chart 5.4
Persons accused of child luring by age, 2006 and 2007



Note: The survey covers approximately 92% of Canada's population.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 2006 and 2007.

Table 5.1 Children and youth, by age group, selected years, 1974 to 2009

	1974		1979		1984	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Both sexes, less than 25 years	**10,563,411**	**46.3**	**10,450,002**	**43.2**	**10,125,489**	**39.5**
Less than 1 year	338,337	1.5	358,344	1.5	370,618	1.4
1 to 4 years	1,439,358	6.3	1,422,378	5.9	1,478,316	5.8
5 to 9 years	1,991,842	8.7	1,829,208	7.6	1,806,123	7.1
10 to 14 years	2,373,809	10.4	2,035,541	8.4	1,863,492	7.3
15 to 19 years	2,314,170	10.1	2,429,491	10.0	2,091,627	8.2
20 to 24 years	2,105,895	9.2	2,375,040	9.8	2,515,313	9.8
Males, less than 25 years	**5,385,288**	**23.6**	**5,329,481**	**22.0**	**5,183,236**	**20.2**
Less than 1 year	173,269	0.8	183,889	0.8	189,886	0.7
1 to 4 years	738,458	3.2	729,346	3.0	758,930	3.0
5 to 9 years	1,019,412	4.5	938,774	3.9	925,732	3.6
10 to 14 years	1,213,871	5.3	1,042,532	4.3	955,286	3.7
15 to 19 years	1,177,623	5.2	1,238,001	5.1	1,073,038	4.2
20 to 24 years	1,062,655	4.7	1,196,939	4.9	1,280,364	5.0
Females, less than 25 years	**5,178,123**	**22.7**	**5,120,521**	**21.2**	**4,942,253**	**19.3**
Less than 1 year	165,068	0.7	174,455	0.7	180,732	0.7
1 to 4 years	700,900	3.1	693,032	2.9	719,386	2.8
5 to 9 years	972,430	4.3	890,434	3.7	880,391	3.4
10 to 14 years	1,159,938	5.1	993,009	4.1	908,206	3.5
15 to 19 years	1,136,547	5.0	1,191,490	4.9	1,018,589	4.0
20 to 24 years	1,043,240	4.6	1,178,101	4.9	1,234,949	4.8

Note: Percentage of the total population of Canada.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

1989		1994		1999		2004		2009	
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
9,777,891	**35.8**	**9,941,892**	**34.3**	**10,032,302**	**33.0**	**10,105,930**	**31.6**	**10,185,166**	**30.2**
382,907	1.4	384,934	1.3	338,430	1.1	338,030	1.1	376,842	1.1
1,512,066	5.5	1,625,520	5.6	1,489,812	4.9	1,369,246	4.3	1,460,882	4.3
1,903,668	7.0	1,968,145	6.8	2,056,237	6.8	1,905,018	6.0	1,799,302	5.3
1,856,124	6.8	1,982,380	6.8	2,034,498	6.7	2,142,366	6.7	1,974,580	5.9
1,939,950	7.1	1,956,819	6.7	2,074,868	6.8	2,143,698	6.7	2,252,125	6.7
2,183,176	8.0	2,024,094	7.0	2,038,457	6.7	2,207,572	6.9	2,321,435	6.9
5,005,432	**18.4**	**5,091,176**	**17.6**	**5,141,412**	**16.9**	**5,179,062**	**16.2**	**5,226,869**	**15.5**
196,178	0.7	197,620	0.7	173,364	0.6	173,710	0.5	193,273	0.6
774,375	2.8	832,553	2.9	762,729	2.5	702,203	2.2	750,162	2.2
977,537	3.6	1,008,418	3.5	1,053,093	3.5	974,929	3.1	925,703	2.7
951,730	3.5	1,016,851	3.5	1,043,560	3.4	1,096,878	3.4	1,011,814	3.0
994,870	3.6	1,005,733	3.5	1,066,081	3.5	1,103,140	3.5	1,153,334	3.4
1,110,742	4.1	1,030,001	3.6	1,042,585	3.4	1,128,202	3.5	1,192,583	3.5
4,772,459	**17.5**	**4,850,716**	**16.7**	**4,890,890**	**16.1**	**4,926,868**	**15.4**	**4,958,297**	**14.7**
186,729	0.7	187,314	0.6	165,066	0.5	164,320	0.5	183,569	0.5
737,691	2.7	792,967	2.7	727,083	2.4	667,043	2.1	710,720	2.1
926,131	3.4	959,727	3.3	1,003,144	3.3	930,089	2.9	873,599	2.6
904,394	3.3	965,529	3.3	990,938	3.3	1,045,488	3.3	962,766	2.9
945,080	3.5	951,086	3.3	1,008,787	3.3	1,040,558	3.3	1,098,791	3.3
1,072,434	3.9	994,093	3.4	995,872	3.3	1,079,370	3.4	1,128,852	3.3

Table 5.2 Children and youth, by age group and by province and territory, 2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			%		
Both sexes, less than 25 years	**30.2**	**27.3**	**30.4**	**28.2**	**28.0**
Less than 1 year	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
1 to 4 years	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8
5 to 9 years	5.3	4.9	5.4	4.8	5.0
10 to 14 years	5.9	5.4	6.3	5.5	5.5
15 to 19 years	6.7	6.3	7.3	6.5	6.4
20 to 24 years	6.9	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.3
Males, less than 25 years	**15.5**	**14.0**	**15.5**	**14.3**	**14.4**
Less than 1 year	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
1 to 4 years	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
5 to 9 years	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.6
10 to 14 years	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.9
15 to 19 years	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.3
20 to 24 years	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2
Females, less than 25 years	**14.7**	**13.3**	**14.9**	**13.9**	**13.6**
Less than 1 year	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
1 to 4 years	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
5 to 9 years	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4
10 to 14 years	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.7
15 to 19 years	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.2	3.1
20 to 24 years	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.0

Note: Percentage of the total population of Canada, the province or the territory.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
				%				
28.4	**30.7**	**33.3**	**33.7**	**32.9**	**28.8**	**31.0**	**38.4**	**51.4**
1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.4
4.2	4.3	4.9	5.0	5.1	3.9	4.5	6.1	8.6
4.9	5.5	6.1	6.1	5.8	4.9	5.8	7.0	10.6
5.5	6.0	6.6	6.5	6.0	5.5	6.0	7.0	10.5
6.5	6.8	7.3	7.4	6.7	6.4	6.8	8.7	10.0
6.2	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.0	6.9	8.0	9.3
14.6	**15.7**	**17.1**	**17.3**	**17.0**	**14.9**	**16.1**	**19.7**	**26.7**
0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.3
2.1	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.4	3.2	4.5
2.5	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.3	5.6
2.8	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.6	5.3
3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.6	4.6	5.2
3.2	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.8
13.9	**15.0**	**16.2**	**16.4**	**15.9**	**13.9**	**14.9**	**18.7**	**24.7**
0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1
2.0	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.9	4.1
2.4	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.7	5.0
2.7	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.4	5.1
3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.9
3.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.5

Table 5.3 Children aged 9, by selected characteristics, 2006/2007

	Children at age 9	
	%	number
All children	**100.0**	**373,300**
School grade at age 9		
Grade 3	15.2	55,700
Grade 4	84.2	308,900
Other (grade 1, 2, 5, ungraded)	F	F
Sex of child		
Girls	48.8	182,100
Boys	51.2	191,300
Household income level (2-level)		
Below low income cut-off	14.6	54,600
Low income cut-off or above	85.4	318,700
Household income level (4-level)		
Below low income cut-off	14.6	54,600
Low income cut-off to less than 2 times low income cut-off	36.0	134,300
Two times to less than 3 times low income cut-off	26.6	99,200
Three times low income cut-off or above	22.8	85,200
Parent education level		
High school or less	31.7	117,200
More than high school	68.3	252,800
Missing	...	3,400
Family structure		
One-parent family	17.5	65,300
Two-parent family	82.5	308,000
Country of birth of parent		
Not Canada	20.6	74,400
Canada	79.4	286,900
Missing	...	12,000
Community size – population		
Rural	13.1	49,000
Under 30,000	8.9	33,300
30,000 to under 100,000	10.9^{E}	40,600
100,000 to under 500,000	18.3	68,300
500,000 and over	48.8	182,100
Province of residence		
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.4	5,300
Prince Edward Island	0.4	1,600
Nova Scotia	2.6	9,900
New Brunswick	2.1	7,900
Quebec	21.9	81,600
Ontario	41.5	155,000
Manitoba	3.7	13,900
Saskatchewan	3.1	11,500
Alberta	11.0	41,000
British Columbia	12.2	45,700

Note: Population number has been rounded to the nearest 100. Total sample=3,379.
Source: Statistics Canada, National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth 2006/2007, Catalogue no. 89-599-M.

Table 5.4 Children attending school at age 9, by school outcome, 2006/2007

	Child is doing well or very well
	%
How is the child doing overall?	
All children	**74.2**
Girls	79.5[1]
Boys	69.1
Very low income	62.4[1]
Higher income	76.1
How is the child doing in reading?	
All children	**72.5**
Girls	77.6[1]
Boys	67.6
Very low income	61.8[1]
Higher income	74.3
How is the child doing in written work?	
All children	**62.3**
Girls	71.0[1]
Boys	54.0
Very low income	54.0[1]
Higher income	63.7
How is the child doing in mathematics?	
All children	**71.5**
Girls	70.1
Boys	72.9
Very low income	61.3[1]
Higher income	73.2

1. Statistically significant and substantive difference between boys and girls or income levels. Statistical significance: $p<0.01$ for differences between levels. Substantive differences are defined as percentage differences of 5 points or more.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-599-M.

Table 5.5 Children at age 9, by educational characteristics, 2006/2007

	Repeated a grade	Special education program	Tutoring or extra help
	%		
All children	**3.6**	**3.7**	**21.4**
School grade at age 9			
Grade 3	21.4	6.2^{E}	28.2[1]
Grade 4	F	3	19.9
Other	F	F	F
Sex of child			
Girls	2.5^{E}	2.8^{E}	18.6[1]
Boys	4.7	4.6	24.0
Household income level			
Very low income	8.9^{E,1}	5.1^{E}	27.1
Higher income	2.7	3.4	20.4

1. Statistically significant and substantive difference between grade levels, sexes or income levels. Statistical significance: $p<0.01$ for differences between levels. Substantive differences are defined as percentage differences of 5 points or more.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-599-M.

Table 5.6 Deaths and death rates of children and youth, by age group, 1997, 2002 and 2007

	1997		2002		2007	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Less than 1 year	**1,928**	**5.5**	**1,762**	**5.4**	**1,881**	**5.1**
Males	1,076	6.0	980	5.8	1,043	5.5
Females	852	5.0	782	4.9	838	4.7
1 to 4 years	**455**	**0.3**	**319**	**0.2**	**271**	**0.2**
Males	250	0.3	168	0.2	155	0.2
Females	205	0.3	151	0.2	116	0.2
5 to 9 years	**316**	**0.2**	**231**	**0.1**	**210**	**0.1**
Males	176	0.2	137	0.1	102	0.1
Females	140	0.1	94	0.1	108	0.1
10 to 14 years	**400**	**0.2**	**332**	**0.2**	**273**	**0.1**
Males	246	0.2	194	0.2	161	0.2
Females	154	0.2	138	0.1	112	0.1
15 to 19 years	**1,155**	**0.6**	**978**	**0.5**	**956**	**0.4**
Males	824	0.8	673	0.6	670	0.6
Females	331	0.3	305	0.3	286	0.3

Note: Rate per 1,000 population. For less than one year, mortality rate calculation uses live births in calendar year instead of the under one year of age population estimate.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0504.

Table 5.7 Leading causes of death of children and youth, by age group, 2003 to 2005

	2003		2004		2005	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Less than 1 year						
Perinatal conditions	981	292.7	1,019	302.3	1,037	303.1
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	423	126.2	412	122.2	447	130.6
Sudden infant death syndrome[1]	96	28.6	84	24.9	112	32.7
1 to 4 years						
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	86	6.3	67	4.9	74	5.4
Malignant neoplasms	29	2.1	36	2.6	28	2.1
Congenital conditions	35	2.5	38	2.8	36	2.6
5 to 9 years						
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	69	3.5	72	3.8	64	3.4
Malignant neoplasms	45	2.3	45	2.3	45	2.4
Congenital conditions	12	0.6	15	0.8	13	0.7
10 to 14 years						
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	110	5.2	90	4.2	95	4.5
Malignant neoplasms	40	1.9	52	2.5	43	2.0
Suicide (intentional self-harm)	27	1.3	28	1.3	43	2.0
15 to 19 years						
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	444	20.9	414	19.5	458	21.3
Suicide (intentional self-harm)	216	10.2	210	9.9	213	9.9
Malignant neoplasms	83	3.9	66	3.1	61	2.8

Note: Age-specific mortality rate per 100,000 population.
1. The rate is the number of deaths of infants aged less than one year during a given year per 100,000 live births in the same year.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 102-0551 and 102-0562.

Table 5.8 Current daily or occasional smokers among children and youth, selected years, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2005	2007	2008	2003	2005	2007	2008
	% of males				% of females			
Canada	**14.4**	**12.0**	**12.4**	**12.6**	**15.3**	**12.3**	**11.6**	**10.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	19.1	18.2^{E}	22.5^{E}	12.0^{E}	14.8	17.2^{E}	9.8^{E}	F
Prince Edward Island	9.9^{E}	10.6^{E}	22.2^{E}	F	12.9^{E}	11.7^{E}	F	F
Nova Scotia	12.7	10.7^{E}	F	14.0^{E}	14.5	8.4^{E}	F	11.2^{E}
New Brunswick	14.5^{E}	11.4^{E}	14.0^{E}	10.3^{E}	14.3	8.2^{E}	F	13.2^{E}
Quebec	19.8	15.1	14.1	17.4	20.5	18.3	17.3	12.9
Ontario	13.7	11.0	11.1	9.1	13.7	10.4	9.3	7.7
Manitoba	11.2^{E}	10.5^{E}	11.1^{E}	21.3^{E}	17.1	9.4^{E}	8.8^{E}	13.5^{E}
Saskatchewan	13.7	12.8	13.2^{E}	22.3^{E}	17.0	13.4	15.6^{E}	20.2^{E}
Alberta	13.4	10.7	14.1^{E}	13.1^{E}	14.5	11.1	9.2^{E}	9.3^{E}
British Columbia	9.0	9.9	11.1^{E}	9.5^{E}	10.9	10.0	11.9^{E}	9.1^{E}
Yukon	F	12.6^{E}	F	F	F	18.1^{E}	F	F
Northwest Territories	22.8^{E}	19.8^{E}	F	F	37.6	15.3^{E}	33.9^{E}	F
Nunavut (10 largest communities)	50.4^{E}	36.5	45.1^{E}	37.9^{E}	61.7^{E}	50.9	43.2^{E}	43.0^{E}

Note: Population aged 12 to 19.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 5.9 Alcohol consumption among children and youth, selected years, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2005	2007	2008	2003	2005	2007	2008
	% of males				% of females			
Canada	**17.8**	**17.3**	**16.4**	**16.9**	**10.7**	**11.3**	**10.9**	**10.3**
Newfoundland and Labrador	26.1	20.4	31.6^{E}	15.1^{E}	12.8^{E}	13.8^{E}	12.8^{E}	14.0^{E}
Prince Edward Island	16.4^{E}	20.8^{E}	25.5^{E}	F	11.8^{E}	12.9^{E}	F	F
Nova Scotia	20.0	18.2^{E}	19.2^{E}	20.2^{E}	15.5	11.9^{E}	7.9^{E}	14.4^{E}
New Brunswick	18.9	24.0	21.1^{E}	13.1^{E}	10.3^{E}	11.4^{E}	16.3^{E}	F
Quebec	19.9	18.0	16.4	21.3	11.9	12.0	11.0	8.8^{E}
Ontario	16.9	16.2	13.2	13.9	8.8	10.0	8.3	9.3
Manitoba	17.0	16.9^{E}	18.3^{E}	24.1^{E}	12.4	15.0^{E}	13.2^{E}	16.9^{E}
Saskatchewan	23.9	26.3	22.7^{E}	25.4	17.3	14.6	19.8^{E}	16.5^{E}
Alberta	19.7	16.5	23.2	18.9	11.8	12.4	14.4^{E}	14.5^{E}
British Columbia	12.1	16.1	14.8	12.7	9.5	10.8	12.0^{E}	8.2^{E}
Yukon	22.6^{E}	21.7^{E}	F	23.2^{E}	F	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	20.1^{E}	F	F	F	23.5^{E}	17.1^{E}	F	F
Nunavut (10 largest communities)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

Note: Population aged 12 to 19.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 5.10 Labour force characteristics, population aged 15 to 24, by age group and sex, 1999 and 2009

	1999			2009		
	Full-time students	Part-time students	Non-students	Full-time students	Part-time students	Non-students
			thousands			
Males 15 to 19	**823.4**	**28.0**	**188.7**	**860.3**	**31.6**	**214.6**
Labour force	306.6	21.2	157.2	328.2	22.4	176.7
Employment full time	11.0	7.0	94.4	10.1	4.5	100.2
Employment part time	237.8	10.0	27.7	244.8	12.5	33.5
Unemployment	57.7	4.2	35.1	73.2	5.4	43.0
			%			
Participation rate	37.2	75.7	83.3	38.1	70.9	82.3
Employment rate	30.2	60.7	64.7	29.6	53.8	62.3
Unemployment rate	18.8	19.8	22.3	22.3	24.1	24.3
			thousands			
Males 20 to 24	**314.3**	**38.8**	**662.6**	**361.4**	**50.7**	**723.0**
Labour force	135.5	33.4	617.6	156.3	42.6	664.0
Employment full time	17.4	19.8	484.6	23.1	22.8	498.3
Employment part time	106.3	9.7	48.4	117.4	12.7	62.2
Unemployment	11.7	3.9	84.6	15.9	7.0	103.5
			%			
Participation rate	43.1	86.1	93.2	43.2	84.0	91.8
Employment rate	39.4	76.0	80.4	38.9	70.2	77.5
Unemployment rate	8.6	11.7	13.7	10.2	16.4	15.6
			thousands			
Females 15 to 19	**813.6**	**26.0**	**147.3**	**872.9**	**31.1**	**150.7**
Labour force	328.5	19.3	109.1	396.6	22.6	117.1
Employment full time	6.7	4.5	53.9	7.5	4.1	52.0
Employment part time	268.6	11.7	37.2	328.7	14.0	44.8
Unemployment	53.2	3.1	18.1	60.3	4.6	20.3
			%			
Participation rate	40.4	74.2	74.1	45.4	72.7	77.7
Employment rate	33.8	62.3	61.8	38.5	58.2	64.2
Unemployment rate	16.2	16.1	16.6	15.2	20.4	17.3
			thousands			
Females 20 to 24	**344.4**	**49.2**	**584.7**	**421.9**	**60.9**	**614.5**
Labour force	163.4	41.5	485.3	224.0	49.9	523.0
Employment full time	13.2	22.4	340.0	21.4	22.5	372.1
Employment part time	137.6	15.4	96.9	187.2	21.6	104.1
Unemployment	12.5	3.7	48.4	15.3	5.7	46.8
			%			
Participation rate	47.4	84.3	83.0	53.1	81.9	85.1
Employment rate	43.8	76.8	74.7	49.4	72.4	77.5
Unemployment rate	7.6	8.9	10.0	6.8	11.4	8.9

Note: Labour market activity during school months.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0095.

Construction

6

Construction is one of Canada's largest industries, providing both infrastructure and employment. The industry includes residential and non-residential components.

From 2005 to 2009, construction contributed from 5.8% to 6.1% each year to Canada's GDP. In 2009, its contribution was $69.1 billion, or 5.8%, down from 6.1% in 2008.

During economic downturns, building and construction projects are usually hit hard, and 2009 was no exception. Key indicators, including investment, building permits, capital expenditures for construction and housing starts, either held steady or dropped.

Value of building permits down

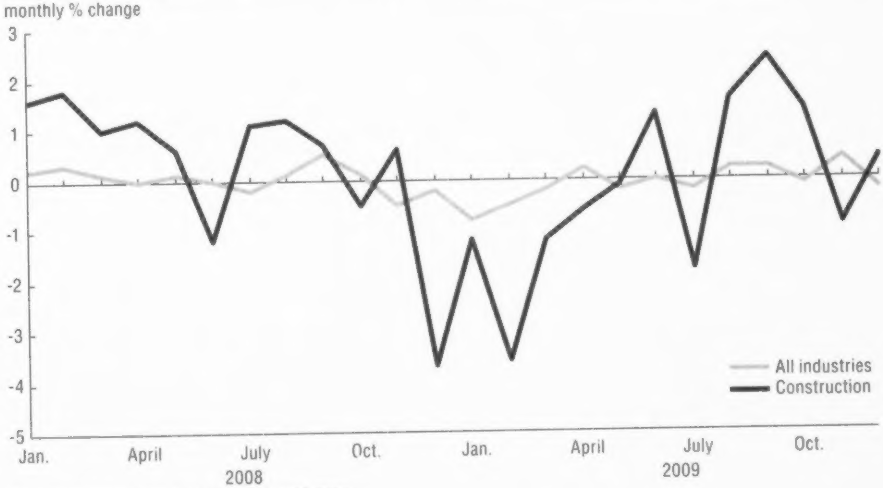
Contractors took out $61.0 billion in building permits in 2009, down 13.3% from 2008. Of all provinces, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and British Columbia experienced the greatest percentage decreases in the value of building permits, dropping 17.7%, 14.2% and 27.9%, respectively.

Investment in non-residental building construction in all census metropolitan areas totalled $32.5 billion in 2009, up 0.5% from $32.3 billion in 2008.

In 2009, investors spent $24.8 billion on commercial projects, down 6.0% from 2008, and $4.7 billion on industrial projects, down 14.6% from 2008. This is consistent with the drop in the value of building permits during the economic downturn. There was, however, one positive investment trend in the industry: from 2008 to 2009, spending on institutional projects continued to increase, rising 20.0%, from $11.0 billion to $13.2 billion.

From 2008 to 2009, housing starts across Canada fell 29.4%, while capital expenditures for construction fell 10.1%. Mining and oil and gas extraction declined 32.0%, retail trade fell 30.3% while

Chart 6.1
Employment in construction and all industries



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0088.

manufacturing declined 30.9%. These were were among the sectors experiencing the largest drops in capital expenditures for construction.

Construction jobs

Average weekly earnings in the construction industry rose by 3.5% in 2009, continuing the trend of slower annual growth for the past several years (6.5% in 2007 and 5.5% in 2008). This was still higher than the 1.6% increase in average weekly earnings across all Canadian industries.

Average weekly hours worked in the construction industry fell 1.4% to 36.5 hours, slightly more than the 1.0% drop to 30.1 hours for all industries.

Employment for all industries declined 1.6% in 2009, while the unemployment rate rose to 8.3%. The construction industry, along with manufacturing, experienced the largest employment declines of all industries, falling by 71,000 (5.7%) while the unemployment rate rose to 10.9%.

Table 6.a
Annual GDP growth of the construction industry, 2006 and 2009

	2005 to 2006	2008 to 2009
	%	
Construction	**5.2**	**-7.3**
Residential building construction	3.7	-9.7
Non-residential building construction	-1.8	-1.5
Engineering, repair and other construction activities	8.7	-7.5

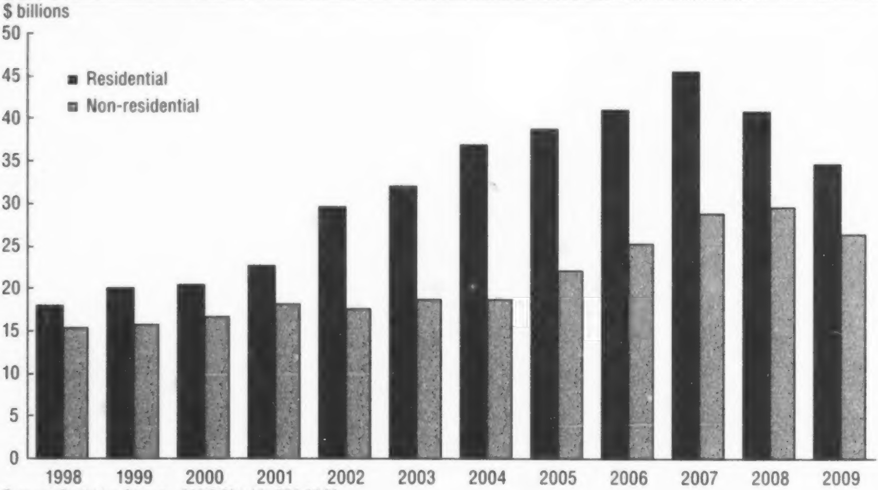
Note: The GDP data are in chained (2002) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

These industries also experienced the largest employment declines over the first 12 months of the previous two economic downturns (1981 and 1990).

Housing market

Falling prices for new housing and a flat resale market in the early part of the year gave way to rising prices later in the year. The average price for new housing in 2009 was 2.3% below the 2008 average. New housing prices as of December 2009 were 1.7% below their peak reached in September 2008.

Chart 6.2
Value of building permits



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 026-0008.

Aging education infrastructure

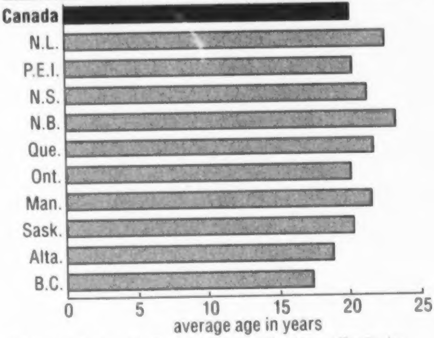
In 2008, the education infrastructure in Canada—elementary and secondary schools, university and college buildings—had an average age of 20.1 years.

On average, the service life of education buildings is estimated at about 40 years. The average age of 20.1 years means that education physical infrastructure has passed 51% of its useful service life.

This decline from the peak of 21.3 years in 2000 was caused by new investments in university buildings, mainly in Ontario and Quebec.

Education infrastructure was at its youngest in 1969 because of investments made to accommodate the baby boomers. The average increased quickly until the mid-1980s. From then until the turn of the millennium, the average age increased but at a slower pace. This was because new investments were made to accommodate the children of baby boomers and the increase in enrolment rates, which boosted demand for postsecondary educational services around the year 2000.

Chart 6.3
Education infrastructure's age, by province, 2008



Note: Canada total includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-621-X.

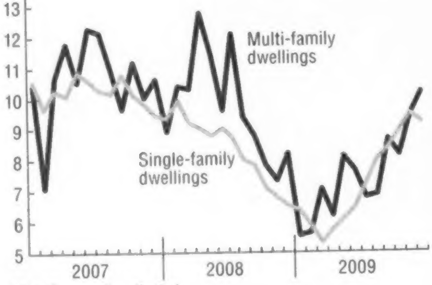
Residential construction falls

Municipalities approved 84,341 units for multi-family dwellings in 2009, which was 24.1% less than in 2008. The number of multi-family residential building permits issued in 2009 fell 23.2% in cities of more than 10,000 people, while the overall value of all residential building permits in census metropolitan areas declined 16.9% nationwide.

In British Columbia, the value of residential building permits dropped 37.8% compared with 2008. Saskatchewan and Manitoba fared not much better, with declines of 30.6% and 23.1% respectively. The declines were also into the double digits in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. The Atlantic provinces experienced smaller drops in the value of residential permits.

Nationally, municipalities approved the construction of 165,257 dwelling units in 2009, down 19.5% from 2008, and 31.6% less than the 2004 high of 241,473 units. This decrease was largely attributable to multi-family dwellings, for which permits fell 24.1% to 84,341 units. The number of single-family dwellings approved also fell, down 14.0% to 80,916 units.

Chart 6.4
Residential building permits issued



Note: Seasonally adjusted.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 026-0010.

Table 6.1 Housing starts, by province, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	number					
Canada	**110,933**	**124,713**	**147,040**	**137,439**	**149,968**	**151,653**
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,712	2,034	1,696	1,450	1,371	1,459
Prince Edward Island	422	554	470	524	616	710
Nova Scotia	4,168	4,059	3,813	3,137	4,250	4,432
New Brunswick	2,300	2,722	2,702	2,447	2,776	3,079
Quebec	21,885	23,220	25,896	23,138	25,742	24,695
Ontario	35,818	43,062	54,072	53,830	67,235	71,521
Manitoba	1,963	2,318	2,612	2,895	3,133	2,560
Saskatchewan	1,702	2,438	2,757	2,965	3,089	2,513
Alberta	13,906	16,665	23,671	27,122	25,447	26,266
British Columbia	27,057	27,641	29,351	19,931	16,309	14,418

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 027-0009.

Table 6.2 Value of building permits, by province and territory, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	$ millions					
Canada	**24,589.3**	**26,155.4**	**30,838.2**	**33,340.8**	**35,736.1**	**36,950.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	201.7	224.1	213.6	252.7	296.8	282.9
Prince Edward Island	95.2	95.8	110.0	116.1	140.9	98.8
Nova Scotia	619.6	689.0	630.7	637.1	907.2	878.5
New Brunswick	487.9	441.1	459.0	481.0	481.2	484.6
Quebec	4,947.4	4,938.0	5,133.2	5,897.4	5,939.6	6,272.0
Ontario	9,192.2	9,597.6	12,888.7	13,839.8	16,732.5	17,556.5
Manitoba	525.4	592.3	689.6	1,031.8	879.4	853.9
Saskatchewan	478.2	543.0	626.8	672.9	721.6	609.0
Alberta	2,506.6	2,883.1	4,446.3	5,552.2	4,801.9	5,296.4
British Columbia	5,401.4	6,053.1	5,543.8	4,739.6	4,695.5	4,492.0
Yukon	74.0	51.8	49.6	39.9	48.8	55.5
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	59.6	46.6	46.9	80.2	90.6	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	..	23.0
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	47.2

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 026-0003.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				number				
162,733	**205,034**	**218,426**	**233,431**	**225,481**	**227,395**	**228,343**	**211,056**	**149,081**
1,788	2,419	2,692	2,870	2,498	2,234	2,649	3,261	3,057
675	775	814	919	862	738	750	712	877
4,092	4,970	5,096	4,717	4,775	4,896	4,750	3,982	3,438
3,462	3,862	4,489	3,947	3,959	4,085	4,242	4,274	3,521
27,682	42,452	50,289	58,448	50,910	47,877	48,553	47,901	43,403
73,282	83,597	85,180	85,114	78,795	73,417	68,123	75,076	50,370
2,963	3,617	4,206	4,440	4,731	5,028	5,738	5,537	4,174
2,381	2,963	3,315	3,781	3,437	3,715	6,007	6,828	3,866
29,174	38,754	36,171	36,270	40,847	48,962	48,336	29,164	20,298
17,234	21,625	26,174	32,925	34,667	36,443	39,195	34,321	16,077

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				$ millions				
40,856.1	**47,262.1**	**50,772.0**	**55,578.6**	**60,750.7**	**66,265.8**	**74,379.7**	**70,437.4**	**61,049.4**
298.3	383.3	421.0	501.2	494.1	538.4	660.1	802.5	766.4
217.2	146.2	178.1	223.8	244.0	207.0	163.8	216.9	178.6
699.9	877.3	1,014.1	1,125.8	1,188.0	1,291.4	1,288.9	1,326.7	1,368.7
535.1	663.8	696.3	797.3	829.0	933.3	965.2	1,113.8	1,148.2
7,571.1	8,628.4	10,090.9	11,629.6	11,288.0	11,878.3	12,973.4	13,806.7	12,929.7
19,069.3	22,281.4	23,235.2	23,905.3	24,129.6	23,292.2	26,710.4	25,414.6	21,880.5
739.2	888.9	1,065.0	1,150.4	1,128.5	1,378.8	1,480.1	1,636.7	1,560.7
703.3	708.6	772.6	770.0	905.7	1,138.6	1,646.4	2,185.8	1,890.3
5,911.7	6,846.5	6,667.2	7,327.1	10,201.7	13,875.7	15,729.7	13,141.2	11,276.9
4,954.8	5,659.4	6,394.2	7,938.7	10,182.9	11,541.5	12,544.7	10,577.2	7,629.9
49.8	31.3	52.6	75.9	77.3	95.6	79.6	70.0	157.6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76.0	91.6	86.2	105.3	68.7	37.7	74.0	87.4	164.7
30.4	55.4	98.6	28.1	13.2	57.4	63.5	58.0	97.2

Table 6.3 Investment in non-residential building construction, by census metropolitan area, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			$ millions		
All census metropolitan areas	**22,427.5**	**25,945.3**	**29,162.5**	**32,301.3**	**32,471.3**
St. John's	166.7	148.7	150.3	171.3	199.7
Halifax	325.2	394.7	328.2	337.8	392.3
Moncton[1]	..	80.4	171.9	184.2	175.2
Saint John	61.4	89.1	119.7	123.4	190.6
Saguenay	84.7	125.3	151.9	158.3	257.9
Québec	646.8	684.7	764.2	1,056.9	1,091.0
Sherbrooke	119.2	167.2	166.9	175.3	191.5
Trois-Rivières	102.2	124.7	197.8	200.0	205.7
Montréal	3,007.8	3,055.0	3,433.4	3,605.4	3,359.2
Ottawa–Gatineau	1,304.5	1,639.9	1,625.7	1,413.2	1,530.2
Kingston	152.0	123.5	192.4	299.9	274.1
Peterborough[1]	..	52.7	57.0	80.1	109.5
Oshawa	509.0	418.9	375.1	384.5	423.4
Toronto	6,562.6	6,704.2	6,780.8	7,859.4	7,405.2
Hamilton	608.2	694.1	554.4	834.4	965.6
St. Catharines–Niagara	312.5	322.5	276.8	263.9	262.2
Kitchener	638.7	569.6	551.8	657.4	801.3
Brantford[1]	..	65.6	150.7	82.9	124.7
Guelph[1]	..	125.8	197.8	160.8	155.8
London	578.5	489.2	520.8	651.3	600.2
Windsor	297.7	375.4	342.9	260.9	221.8
Barrie[1]	..	150.5	239.7	289.7	513.2
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	140.5	140.6	232.2	255.7	227.6
Thunder Bay	104.5	117.4	85.2	98.5	133.0
Winnipeg	537.2	656.6	574.7	531.3	612.3
Regina	187.1	243.8	276.7	271.7	352.2
Saskatoon	237.2	401.2	359.9	552.2	730.7
Calgary	1,815.3	2,576.2	4,361.5	5,001.5	4,535.5
Edmonton	1,243.7	1,620.7	1,799.0	2,208.2	2,556.1
Kelowna[1]	..	105.7	222.5	301.2	350.0
Abbotsford–Mission	138.7	241.3	249.1	225.1	156.8
Vancouver	2,282.9	2,862.2	3,274.3	3,246.4	2,876.4
Victoria	262.5	377.9	377.1	358.4	490.1

1. Became a census metropolitan area in 2006.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 026-0016.

Table 6.4 Capital expenditures for construction, by industry, 2006 to 2010

	Actual			Preliminary	Intentions
	2006	2007	2008	2009[1]	2010[2]
			$ millions		
Canada	**195,762.9**	**214,226.8**	**235,282.2**	**211,605.0**	**222,386.4**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,228.5	1,832.1	1,860.0	1,743.4	1,745.8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	45,800.8	48,316.4	52,637.1	35,771.0	39,455.4
Utilities	11,687.8	14,025.4	15,521.2	18,168.3	18,505.5
Construction	586.6	671.2	740.8	747.8	763.0
Manufacturing	2,665.9	3,192.6	2,749.5	1,898.8	2,857.3
Wholesale trade	1,540.7	1,486.3	1,641.7	1,409.2	1,072.6
Retail trade	4,170.7	4,886.2	5,177.2	3,607.1	3,820.9
Transportation and warehousing	5,767.2	6,201.9	10,316.4	10,261.9	10,138.5
Information and cultural industries	2,124.4	2,127.4	2,200.2	2,656.7	2,823.1
Finance and insurance	868.2	914.9	1,108.2	1,433.7	1,180.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	4,385.5	4,584.5	5,760.6	4,040.9	3,858.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	481.7	442.1	805.9	622.3	622.4
Management of companies and enterprises	44.1	26.5	54.8	22.5	25.6
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	384.6	453.4	557.3	259.2	220.9
Educational services	5,192.1	5,441.8	5,539.6	6,092.0	6,431.7
Health care and social assistance	4,506.8	4,222.4	5,198.5	5,776.2	5,316.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	837.5	1,123.1	1,480.2	1,016.3	811.9
Accommodation and food services	1,786.2	1,853.2	2,278.3	2,126.2	2,069.8
Housing	81,708.8	89,117.7	92,116.7	81,680.5	83,146.8
Public administration	19,504.9	22,813.9	26,966.8	31,698.7	37,006.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	489.7	493.6	571.3	572.4	513.4

Notes: The Capital Expenditures Survey collects data on the intentions for capital investment and the expenditures for the previous two years.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

1. Data reflect the preliminary actuals for capital expenditures for 2009.
2. Data reflect the intentions for capital expenditures for 2010.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 029-0005.

Table 6.5 Payroll employment in construction, by province and territory, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
Canada	**662,763**	**694,384**	**736,571**	**785,836**	**829,561**	**794,209**
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,889	9,313	9,333	10,005	10,966	11,769
Prince Edward Island	4,229	4,214	4,172	4,224	4,295	4,640
Nova Scotia	17,176	17,636	18,893	20,188	20,916	21,194
New Brunswick	15,158	15,535	16,401	16,923	18,766	19,059
Quebec	143,748	145,758	145,908	148,119	158,346	162,925
Ontario	229,585	235,345	246,906	260,174	273,211	259,090
Manitoba	20,713	21,251	22,782	24,705	25,840	25,432
Saskatchewan	18,203	19,115	20,793	23,683	25,095	25,274
Alberta	114,577	126,677	140,134	155,226	161,793	146,869
British Columbia	87,504	96,039	107,891	119,009	126,516	114,449
Yukon	659	858	1,062	1,007	960	922
Northwest Territories	1,728	2,018	1,757	2,010	2,222	1,937
Nunavut	595	625	538	564	634	649

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0024.

Table 6.6 Production of building materials, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	thousands of cubic metres				
Dry sawn lumber	82,888.9	80,870.4	72,042.6	57,250.1	45,248.5
	thousands of bundles				
Asphalt shingles, all sizes	40,284.7	44,590.3	41,143.2	44,270.7	43,758.5
	thousands of metric tonnes				
Cement	14,179.4	14,335.5	15,077.6	13,672.4	10,985.1
Steel pipe and tubing	2,837.1	2,948.5	2,614.7	2,537.8	1,595.5

Notes: Standard Classification of Goods (SCG).
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 303-0009, 303-0046, 303-0052 and 303-0060.

Crime and justice

The police-reported crime rate, which measures the volume of crime reported to and by the police, dropped 5% in 2008 to reach its lowest level since 1977. The youth crime rate also declined 5%, the fifth drop since 2003.

The rate of 6.6 crimes per 100 people followed a peak of 10.3 crimes per 100 people in 1991. For youth crime, the rate of 2.8 crimes per 100 followed a peak of 6.3 in 1991.

Police reported 2.2 million *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic) in 2008, in which one in five was violent. Nearly all *Criminal Code* and federal statute offences declined in 2008. Some exceptions included increases in homicide, forcible confinement and cannabis possession.

The rate of violent incidents dropped; the rate of common assault, the most frequent violent crime, decreased 2%; and the rate of attempted murder fell 10%. However, the homicide rate increased slightly, up 2% from 2007, the fourth such increase since 2003.

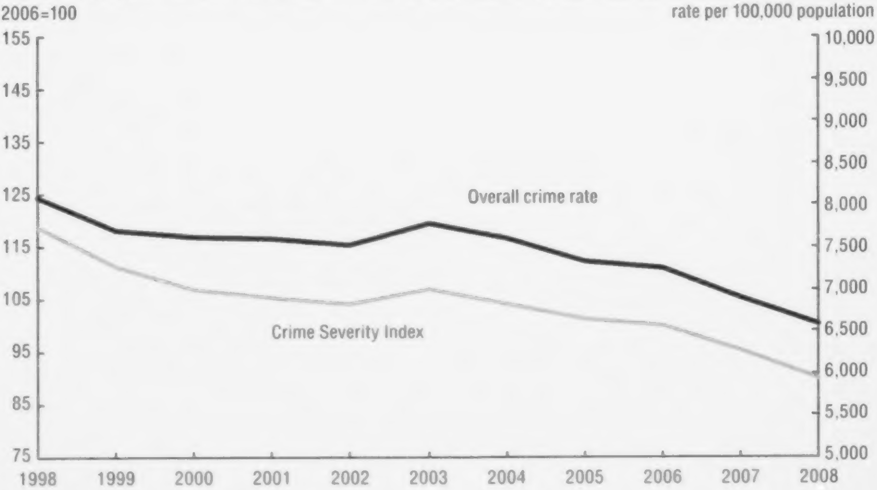
Homicide rates

Homicide rate increases in British Columbia and Alberta, mainly in rural areas, contributed to the rise. New Brunswick reported its lowest homicide rate since 1968. Manitoba's homicide rate also dropped in 2008, but still remains the highest of all the provinces.

Together, seven offences accounted for almost 80% of all reported crime: theft under $5,000 (25%), mischief (17%), break and enter (10%), common assault (8%), administration of justice offences (8%), motor vehicle theft (6%) and disturbing the peace (5%).

There were decreases in virtually all of these high-volume offences in 2008. In total, 77,000 fewer offences were reported

Chart 7.1
Police-reported crime rate and Crime Severity Index



Note: *Criminal Code* offences, excluding traffic, drug offences and other federal statutes.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 252-0013 and 252-0052.

in 2008, including 28,000 fewer thefts under $5,000, 22,000 fewer incidents of break and enter, and 20,000 fewer motor vehicle thefts.

Crime Severity Index

The Crime Severity Index (CSI) tracks changes in the severity of crime. Traditional crime rates are heavily influenced by fluctuations in high-volume, less serious offences, such as mischief and theft under $5,000. In the CSI, each type of offence is assigned a seriousness weight derived from actual sentences handed down by courts in all the provinces and territories. When used with the crime rate, the index provides a more accurate picture of crime.

As with the crime rate, the severity of crime declined 5% in 2008, the fifth consecutive annual decrease. The severity of crime has declined at a faster rate over this decade than the number of crimes reported to police.

About half of the drop in the severity of police-reported crime in 2008 resulted from a 10% decrease in break and enter incidents.

Table 7.a
Violent crimes

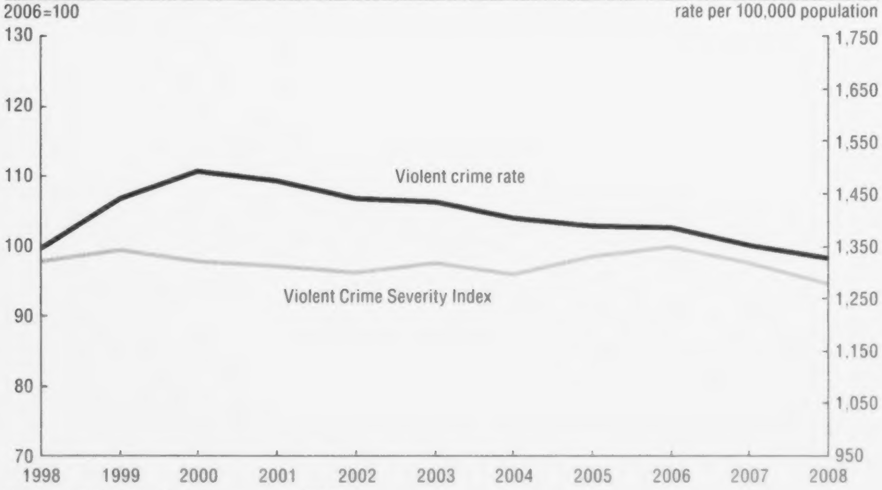
	1998	2008
	rate per 100,000 population	
Homicide	1.9	1.8
Attempted murder	2.5	2.2
Sexual assault (Levels 1 to 3)	84.7	64.5
Sexual violations against children	..	4.1
Assault (Levels 1 to 3)[1]	742.5	714.2
Assault of a police officer	22.6	29.1
Uttering threats	156.8	235.7
Robbery	109.0	96.9
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	6.2	14.0
Criminal harassment	59.1	55.1

1. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0051.

The severity of police-reported crime dropped across the country in 2008, except in Prince Edward Island (+7%), Nunavut (+2%), New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories (both +1%).

Chart 7.2
Police-reported violent crime rate and Violent Crime Severity Index



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-X.

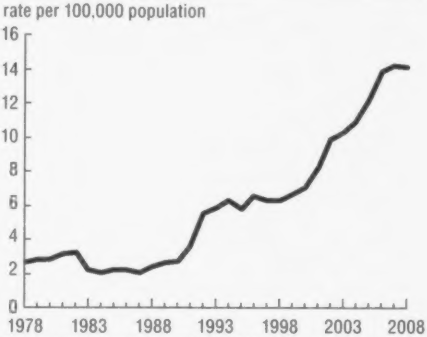
Forcible confinement

The rate of forcible confinement has doubled over the past 10 years and now represents just over 1% of all violent crimes. Forcible confinement involves unjustly holding someone against their will through the use of threats, duress, force or the exhibition of force. Increases in the rate of forcible confinement occurred in all provinces, particularly in Manitoba and Prince Edward Island.

Individuals known to the victim—such as spouses, intimate partners, business acquaintances and friends—committed most incidents of forcible confinement.

In 2006/2007, 17% of forcible confinement charges resulted in a finding of guilt, as opposed to 37% of violent crimes. If convicted, however, sentences for forcible confinement tend to be more severe. Individuals found guilty in criminal trials where forcible confinement is the more serious offence receive custodial sentences more frequently and for longer periods of time than for other violent crimes.

Chart 7.3
Forcible confinement



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0013.

Drug offences reach 30-year peak

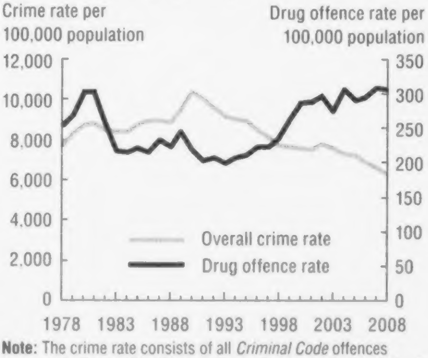
The rate of police-reported drug offences has been climbing since the early 1990s. In 2007, it reached its highest level in 30 years with just over 100,000 reported drug crimes, a rate that remained stable in 2008. Cannabis offences continue to account for most of the charges—two out of three drug offences in 2008.

The drug crime rate in British Columbia has been among the highest in the provinces for 30 years. In 2008, it was more than double the rate in Nova Scotia, the next highest.

Over the past 10 years, the rate of youths aged 12 to 17 accused of drug offences has increased by 85%. By comparison, the rate for adults has increased by 21%.

However, drug-related charges are less likely to result in conviction. In 2006/2007, a higher proportion of drug-related cases were stayed, withdrawn, dismissed or discharged compared with criminal cases in general.

Chart 7.4
Police-reported crime and drug offence rates



Note: The crime rate consists of all *Criminal Code* offences excluding traffic offences. Drug offences and other federal statutes are not included.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0013.

Table 7.1 Crimes, by violations, and by province and territory, 2008

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	rate per 100,000 population				
All violations	**7,424.2**	**7,094.4**	**6,941.2**	**7,696.6**	**6,452.8**
Criminal Code violations (excluding traffic)	**6,588.5**	6,321.0	6,208.1	6,955.6	5,664.2
Violent *Criminal Code* violations	**1,326.2**	1,518.6	1,125.8	1,689.2	1,482.0
Homicide	**1.8**	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.4
Attempted murder	**2.2**	..	0.7	3.0	0.9
Sexual assault (Levels 1 to 3)	**64.5**	80.7	55.8	72.3	76.5
Sexual violations against children	**4.1**	1.2	0.7	2.6	5.1
Assault (Levels 1 to 3)[1]	**714.2**	818.3	550.7	857.6	775.7
Assault of a police officer	**29.1**	20.3	9.3	38.6	34.7
Uttering threats	**235.7**	345.9	243.2	412.0	333.9
Robbery	**96.9**	27.4	16.5	61.3	28.1
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	**14.0**	7.9	4.3	15.8	5.4
Criminal harassment	**55.1**	39.0	72.2	45.3	78.3
Other violent violations[2]	**108.6**	177.0	170.9	179.6	143.0
Non-violent *Criminal Code* violations	**5,262.2**	4,802.4	5,082.3	5,266.4	4,182.2
Break and enter	**629.7**	552.3	576.5	540.4	510.6
Possession of stolen property	**92.9**	27.2	62.9	233.8	45.9
Theft of motor vehicle	**376.1**	85.3	118.0	168.1	171.7
Theft over $5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	**50.3**	21.3	25.8	28.6	33.9
Theft under $5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	**1,657.6**	1,089.2	1,964.0	1,485.1	1,338.7
Fraud	**273.0**	222.1	244.6	292.0	253.7
Mischief	**1,126.0**	1,850.0	1,370.4	1,355.5	996.0
Other non-violent violations[3]	**1,056.8**	955.1	720.2	1,162.8	831.8
Criminal Code traffic violations[4]	**429.8**	383.7	551.4	343.0	446.5
Impaired driving	**254.4**	304.4	431.3	268.8	354.7
Other traffic violations	**175.4**	79.4	120.2	74.2	91.8
Federal statute violations	**405.9**	389.7	181.7	398.1	342.0
Drugs[5]	**306.1**	206.7	141.6	299.2	241.4
Youth Criminal Justice Act	**32.4**	30.9	6.4	28.1	19.0
Other federal statute violations	**67.4**	152.0	33.6	70.8	81.6

1. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.
2. Includes abduction, extortion, threatening or harassing phone calls, other assaults (unlawfully causing bodily harm, criminal negligence causing bodily harm and other assaults), other offences causing death, other violent offences and use of firearms (discharge firearm with intent, using firearm in commission of offence and pointing a firearm).
3. Includes arson, counterfeiting, total weapons violations, child pornography, prostitution, disturbing the peace, administration of justice violations and other non-violent *Criminal Code* violations.
4. Includes dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat, vessel or aircraft; dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat vessel or aircraft causing bodily harm or death; driving a motor vehicle while prohibited; and failure to stop or remain.
5. Includes possession, trafficking, production and distribution.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0051.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
rate per 100,000 population								
5,886.2	**5,459.7**	**10,623.0**	**14,924.7**	**9,789.2**	**10,813.5**	**23,971.2**	**47,561.4**	**36,806.8**
5,063.9	4,877.4	9,911.1	12,891.7	8,807.7	9,580.2	21,804.9	43,509.0	34,867.1
1,084.2	1,043.5	2,013.5	2,550.8	1,517.1	1,685.9	3,831.8	8,871.8	9,606.3
1.2	1.4	4.5	3.0	3.1	2.7	9.1	6.9	12.7
2.1	2.1	3.0	3.2	2.1	2.3	3.0	..	19.1
56.4	57.0	108.0	115.9	67.2	61.2	150.9	406.6	667.8
4.5	2.7	0.8	4.8	2.7	10.6	..	..	..
550.8	535.0	1,199.6	1,625.1	890.8	885.6	2,528.4	5,912.3	6,779.5
35.5	21.9	36.3	52.4	32.5	25.2	69.4	138.6	168.5
220.1	153.0	322.5	383.1	245.4	350.9	684.9	1,450.9	1,237.0
90.0	92.2	157.9	128.5	105.5	123.0	45.3	53.1	50.9
14.7	14.2	16.2	14.8	16.5	9.8	27.2	108.6	114.5
54.7	67.0	25.9	57.8	45.1	34.8	72.4	108.6	70.0
54.3	97.0	138.7	162.5	106.2	180.0	241.4	686.2	486.5
3,979.7	3,833.9	7,897.6	10,340.9	7,290.6	7,894.2	17,973.1	34,637.2	25,260.8
723.8	446.5	829.8	972.9	643.0	883.6	763.3	1,966.1	2,076.4
41.0	100.5	58.9	134.0	158.5	94.9	108.6	104.0	63.6
401.2	237.6	746.1	544.7	612.8	521.0	512.9	732.4	537.4
56.0	40.1	40.0	39.8	69.9	70.6	81.5	55.5	35.0
1,353.6	1,425.8	1,674.4	1,927.5	2,067.9	2,617.8	2,072.8	2,199.5	1,300.6
209.1	279.6	204.2	323.9	343.1	321.6	371.1	288.8	251.2
619.7	704.7	2,522.2	3,238.5	1,729.2	1,531.1	6,233.4	14,747.1	11,345.7
575.4	599.1	1,821.9	3,159.7	1,666.3	1,853.6	7,829.5	14,543.8	9,650.9
513.7	262.8	356.3	1,233.4	632.1	430.3	1,309.4	2,315.0	1,008.0
209.6	144.8	277.0	669.8	462.1	325.0	1,095.2	2,070.1	817.2
304.1	118.0	79.3	563.6	170.0	105.4	214.2	244.9	190.8
308.6	319.5	355.6	799.6	349.4	803.0	856.9	1,737.4	931.7
264.5	243.5	233.5	297.9	271.9	630.4	639.6	1,074.3	731.4
13.3	32.8	42.9	191.4	23.5	31.3	30.2	522.1	127.2
30.9	43.2	79.2	310.2	54.0	141.4	187.1	140.9	73.1

Table 7.2 Crime statistics, by detailed violations, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	rate per 100,000 population					
All violations	**8,531.8**	**8,391.3**	**8,090.3**	**8,002.5**	**7,697.9**	**7,424.2**
Criminal Code violations (excluding traffic)	7,770.3	7,599.6	7,325.0	7,244.0	6,899.3	6,588.5
Violent *Criminal Code* violations	1,434.8	1,404.2	1,388.9	1,386.5	1,352.2	1,326.2
Homicide	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8
Attempted murder	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2
Sexual assault (Levels 1 to 3)	74.3	72.1	73.0	68.3	65.1	64.5
Sexual violations against children	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.7	4.1
Assault (Levels 1 to 3)[1]	748.4	733.4	734.0	738.7	726.0	714.2
Assault of a police officer	28.0	28.5	29.6	29.5	30.0	29.1
Uttering threats	270.7	264.4	254.1	241.6	237.5	235.7
Robbery	101.4	97.0	100.6	106.3	103.8	96.9
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	10.1	10.8	12.1	13.8	14.2	14.0
Criminal harassment	72.3	76.0	70.4	63.9	55.2	55.1
Other violent violations[2]	125.4	117.7	110.5	119.4	114.6	108.6
Non-violent *Criminal Code* violations	6,335.5	6,195.4	5,936.1	5,857.5	5,547.1	5,262.2
Break and enter	900.5	863.7	810.6	771.6	703.1	629.7
Possession of stolen property	104.8	111.9	106.9	110.5	101.4	92.9
Theft of motor vehicle	550.6	532.2	496.2	487.0	442.5	376.1
Theft over $5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	61.4	53.1	53.3	52.5	52.9	50.3
Theft under $5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	2,214.3	2,110.2	1,980.7	1,896.5	1,761.7	1,657.6
Fraud	293.7	305.1	295.8	286.0	269.6	273.0
Mischief	1,130.1	1,106.8	1,099.9	1,163.6	1,148.6	1,126.0
Other non-violent violations[3]	1,080.1	1,112.5	1,092.8	1,089.9	1,067.2	1,056.8
Criminal Code traffic violations[4]	372.6	379.5	378.2	375.9	401.7	429.8
Impaired driving	245.4	251.5	243.0	233.7	241.1	254.4
Other traffic violations	127.2	127.9	135.1	142.2	160.6	175.4
Federal statute violations	388.9	412.2	387.1	382.6	396.9	405.9
Drugs[5]	274.3	305.7	290.5	295.2	307.4	306.1
Youth Criminal Justice Act	68.7	56.5	36.8	30.6	30.7	32.4
Other federal statute violations	45.9	50.0	59.9	56.8	58.9	67.4

1. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.
2. Includes abduction, extortion, threatening or harassing phone calls, other assaults (unlawfully causing bodily harm, criminal negligence causing bodily harm and other assaults), other offences causing death, other violent offences and use of firearms (discharge firearm with intent, using firearm in commission of offence and pointing a firearm).
3. Includes arson, counterfeiting, weapons violations, child pornography, prostitution, disturbing the peace, administration of justice violations and other non-violent *Criminal Code* violations.
4. Includes dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat, vessel or aircraft; dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat vessel or aircraft causing bodily harm or death; driving a motor vehicle while prohibited; and failure to stop or remain.
5. Includes possession, trafficking, production and distribution.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0051.

Table 7.3 Persons charged, by type of violation, 1998 and 2008

	1998			2008		
	Youths and adults charged	Youths charged	Adults charged	Youths and adults charged	Youths charged	Adults charged
	rate per 100,000 population[1]					
All violations	**2,481.5**	**4,793.5**	**2,233.7**	**2,214.8**	**3,367.5**	**2,102.1**
Criminal Code violations (excluding traffic)	1,930.9	4,365.0	1,670.1	1,671.9	2,764.2	1,565.1
Violent *Criminal Code* violations	609.4	997.9	567.8	599.2	917.6	568.1
Homicide	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.6
Attempted murder	2.4	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.3	1.6
Sexual assault (Levels 1 to 3)	37.2	58.5	34.9	27.2	46.2	25.3
Sexual violations against children	..	..	..	1.1	1.9	1.0
Assault (Levels 1 to 3)[2]	416.0	644.4	391.5	380.3	531.1	365.5
Assault of a police officer	21.2	22.9	21.0	23.4	32.3	22.5
Uttering threats	42.4	65.2	39.9	70.7	103.1	67.5
Robbery	38.7	145.3	27.3	38.1	148.3	27.3
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	4.4	6.0	4.3	13.4	10.4	13.6
Criminal harassment	15.5	5.7	16.5	21.9	11.7	22.9
Other violent violations[3]	29.8	44.6	28.2	20.0	28.2	19.2
Non-violent *Criminal Code* violations	1,321.5	3,367.1	1,102.3	1,072.7	1,846.6	997.0
Break and enter	159.4	650.3	106.8	75.2	249.7	58.1
Possession of stolen property	80.8	209.8	67.0	83.6	174.4	74.7
Theft of motor vehicle	57.6	253.0	36.7	23.1	72.5	18.2
Theft over $5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	10.1	18.9	9.1	5.5	5.8	5.5
Theft under $5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	352.4	986.3	284.4	194.2	333.2	180.5
Fraud	107.9	79.7	110.9	73.0	42.8	75.9
Mischief	80.7	281.4	59.1	78.2	236.6	62.7
Other non-violent violations[4]	472.7	887.7	428.2	540.0	731.6	521.3
Criminal Code traffic violations[5]	337.8	18.7	372.0	282.9	74.3	303.3
Impaired driving	285.4	8.7	315.1	225.4	37.9	243.7
Other traffic violations	52.3	10.0	56.9	57.5	36.4	59.6
Federal statute violations	212.8	409.9	191.7	260.0	529.0	233.7
Drugs[6]	173.7	225.9	168.0	209.0	270.9	203.0
Youth Criminal Justice Act	25.7	180.0	9.2	26.7	216.6	8.1
Other federal statute violations	13.4	4.0	14.4	24.3	41.5	22.6

Note: Youth are those aged 12 to 17; adults are those aged 18 and older.

1. Rate of the specific population.
2. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.
3. Includes abduction, extortion, threatening or harassing phone calls, other assaults (unlawfully causing bodily harm, criminal negligence causing bodily harm and other assaults), other offences causing death, other violent offences and use of firearms (discharge firearm with intent, using firearm in commission of offence and pointing a firearm).
4. Includes arson, counterfeiting, weapons violations, child pornography, prostitution, disturbing the peace, administration of justice violations and other non-violent *Criminal Code* violations.
5. Includes dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat, vessel or aircraft; dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat vessel or aircraft causing bodily harm or death; driving a motor vehicle while prohibited; and failure to stop or remain.
6. Includes possession, trafficking, production and distribution.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0051.

Table 7.4 Homicides, by province and territory, 2006 to 2008

	2006		2007		2008	
	number	rate per 100,000 population	number	rate per 100,000 population	number	rate per 100,000 population
Canada	**606**	**1.9**	**594**	**1.8**	**611**	**1.8**
Newfoundland and Labrador	7	1.4	3	0.6	5	1.0
Prince Edward Island	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	1.4
Nova Scotia	16	1.7	13	1.4	12	1.3
New Brunswick	7	0.9	8	1.1	3	0.4
Quebec	93	1.2	90	1.2	92	1.2
Ontario	196	1.6	202	1.6	176	1.4
Manitoba	39	3.3	61	5.1	54	4.5
Saskatchewan	42	4.2	30	3.0	30	3.0
Alberta	95	2.8	88	2.5	110	3.1
British Columbia	108	2.6	88	2.0	117	2.7
Yukon	0	0.0	2	6.1	3	9.1
Northwest Territories	0	0.0	2	4.6	3	6.9
Nunavut	2	6.5	7	22.4	4	12.7

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 253-0001.

Table 7.5 Homicides, by method, 2006 to 2008

	2006		2007		2008	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Shooting	190	31.4	188	31.6	200	32.7
Stabbing	210	34.7	190	32.0	200	32.7
Beating	119	19.6	117	19.7	122	20.0
Strangulation	48	7.9	50	8.4	45	7.4
Fire (burns/suffocation)	12	2.0	4	0.7	7	1.1
Other methods[1]	14	2.3	19	3.2	20	3.3
Not known	13	2.1	26	4.4	17	2.8

Note: Only one method is scored per victim.
1. Include poisoning, exposure, shaken baby syndrome, deaths caused by vehicles, and heart attacks.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 253-0002.

Table 7.6 Solved homicides, by accused–victim relationship, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number					
Total	**434**	**479**	**495**	**461**	**417**	**423**
Spouse[1]	78	75	74	78	62	62
Parent	31	36	22	31	21	23
Other family relationship	33	52	62	57	51	56
Other intimate relationship	11	24	17	15	19	27
Acquaintance	161	173	159	143	135	147
Criminal relationship[2]	49	44	72	60	61	37
Stranger	62	73	87	73	67	70
Accused–victim relationship unknown	9	2	2	4	1	1

Note: Accused data have been revised according to updates provided by police services.
1. Comprises current and former legally married, common-law, and same-sex couples.
2. Includes male and female prostitutes, drug dealers and their clients, loansharks and gang members.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 253-0006.

Table 7.7 Homicides, by census metropolitan area, 1998 and 2008

	1998		2008	
	number	rate per 100,000 population	number	rate per 100,000 population
Population of 500,000 or more				
Toronto	76	1.7	103	1.9
Montréal	65	1.9	48	1.3
Vancouver	45	2.3	54	2.4
Calgary	19	2.1	34	2.9
Edmonton	22	2.4	39	3.4
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part	4	0.5	11	1.2
Winnipeg	18	2.7	31	4.1
Québec	15	2.2	8	1.1
Hamilton	6	0.9	6	0.9
Kitchener	7	1.6	4	0.8
London	6	1.3	2	0.4
St. Catharines–Niagara	2	0.5	6	1.4
Population from 250,000 to 499,999				
Halifax	12	3.5	7	1.8
Oshawa	3	1.1	4	1.1
Victoria	10	3.3	5	1.4
Windsor	8	2.6	7	2.1
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part	3	1.2	4	1.4
Saskatoon	7	3.1	4	1.6
Regina	10	5.0	8	3.8
Barrie	..	..	0	0.0
Population from 0 to 249,999				
St. John's	2	1.2	1	0.6
Sherbrooke	1	0.7	0	0.0
Kelowna	..	..	6	3.4
Abbotsford–Mission	..	..	8	4.7
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	3	1.8	2	1.2
Kingston	..	..	1	0.6
Trois-Rivières	0	0.0	1	0.7
Saguenay	1	0.6	0	0.0
Brantford	..	..	2	1.5
Moncton	..	..	0	0.0
Guelph	..	..	0	0.0
Peterborough	..	..	1	0.8
Thunder Bay	3	2.3	0	0.0
Saint John	0	0.0	1	1.0
Population under 100,000	210	1.9	203	2.0

Note: Homicide includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 253-0004.

Table 7.8 Police-reported Crime Severity Index values, by province and territory, 1998 to 2008

	1998	1999	2000	2001
	2006=100			
Canada	**118.8**	**111.2**	**106.7**	**105.3**
Newfoundland and Labrador	76.4	69.2	70.1	69.1
Prince Edward Island	73.3	79.0	76.3	75.4
Nova Scotia	105.4	104.6	95.3	92.5
New Brunswick	90.0	90.0	84.8	83.4
Quebec	112.7	104.3	101.8	96.6
Ontario	100.7	92.3	89.0	86.5
Manitoba	154.5	152.6	149.5	152.5
Saskatchewan	176.2	167.3	169.4	176.4
Alberta	122.5	118.8	111.3	114.8
British Columbia	166.9	155.8	144.7	146.6
Yukon	226.2	230.4	267.7	248.8
Northwest Territories	267.5	255.4	251.9	260.4
Nunavut	..	218.8	250.3	288.9

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0052.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
			2006=100			
104.1	**106.8**	**104.1**	**101.3**	**100.0**	**95.2**	**90.0**
71.4	74.4	79.3	78.6	73.2	75.7	71.2
85.2	91.0	82.0	76.8	71.8	63.9	68.2
93.9	101.4	106.7	102.1	101.1	91.9	83.6
84.6	87.8	87.9	79.5	74.2	70.8	71.3
93.5	92.9	90.3	89.9	91.0	84.8	82.5
84.5	83.2	78.2	77.0	78.6	74.4	70.6
148.3	161.3	163.4	156.7	155.9	150.3	128.7
175.7	199.5	192.3	181.4	170.6	165.1	156.1
116.3	124.8	124.1	121.9	115.6	114.5	110.1
148.1	154.7	153.4	146.3	139.8	131.9	120.9
263.9	258.7	245.5	199.4	180.4	186.1	181.5
297.2	339.4	353.4	343.4	315.9	334.6	337.7
318.5	360.8	372.2	327.2	280.1	317.5	324.2

Table 7.9 Police-reported Crime Severity Index values, by census metropolitan area, 1998 to 2008

	1998	1999	2000	2001
	2006=100			
St. John's	101.0	79.4	87.2	82.8
Halifax	134.1	131.4	120.6	121.1
Moncton	..	..	..	..
Saint John	101.2	93.9	82.7	82.7
Saguenay	114.1	92.4	88.6	76.6
Québec	91.1	80.7	84.9	75.3
Sherbrooke	111.7	103.5	101.4	108.0
Trois-Rivières	96.4	85.4	81.0	68.1
Montréal	139.0	128.8	123.3	113.5
Ottawa–Gatineau	111.2	94.6	86.2	85.1
Kingston	..	..	..	82.6
Peterborough	..	..	..	..
Toronto	91.8	81.9	79.0	80.0
Hamilton	100.6	101.3	95.3	101.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	108.0	101.9	93.1	98.6
Kitchener	100.6	93.1	87.2	80.5
Brantford	..	..	..	..
Guelph	..	..	..	..
London	107.0	109.4	110.2	101.9
Windsor	102.1	83.5	85.7	85.6
Barrie	..	..	..	..
Sudbury	107.4	99.6	98.9	94.6
Thunder Bay	130.8	114.7	114.6	110.3
Winnipeg	160.2	154.3	158.5	161.7
Regina	231.3	218.7	210.4	230.2
Saskatoon	179.1	174.8	186.1	184.0
Calgary	116.5	111.9	100.6	101.1
Edmonton	126.8	121.7	117.9	123.9
Kelowna	..	..	..	..
Abbotsford–Mission	..	..	..	151.6
Vancouver	183.8	170.8	158.9	158.9
Victoria	145.5	141.8	123.1	117.3

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0052.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
			2006=100			
87.7	84.1	98.7	97.4	92.6	101.1	86.4
118.9	121.1	135.3	129.4	123.1	105.4	95.6
..	..	..	..	95.6	84.1	72.8
93.0	93.4	85.0	85.1	94.3	105.2	102.9
63.5	59.8	61.1	53.3	58.4	66.3	59.2
73.7	73.2	69.7	71.2	73.1	65.8	63.8
100.4	96.9	83.3	75.5	80.6	74.5	76.6
75.6	76.4	71.9	72.6	74.0	68.6	78.2
108.6	107.0	102.6	103.2	103.6	94.5	91.2
87.3	89.9	82.5	84.6	82.5	76.8	70.7
82.4	85.7	83.7	84.1	79.2	70.6	68.4
..	..	..	..	79.9	61.8	66.1
78.5	77.0	69.1	68.5	70.8	68.1	64.2
96.4	94.0	81.9	84.3	83.6	82.7	77.0
100.6	92.9	80.1	84.5	85.1	80.1	80.1
81.1	78.3	84.5	78.9	79.7	71.2	68.9
..	..	..	..	114.3	111.0	104.3
..	..	..	..	59.9	59.3	57.7
99.8	97.8	91.3	94.0	102.6	88.9	84.6
84.8	93.3	102.3	87.5	89.9	81.9	75.3
..	..	..	..	77.9	67.7	63.6
88.3	88.9	82.2	82.5	89.6	79.1	73.6
95.2	105.7	111.0	112.1	111.0	110.2	107.3
152.5	165.5	171.2	164.4	166.0	152.8	124.4
206.5	221.9	230.4	207.5	196.6	186.8	163.1
183.0	219.5	192.0	184.9	165.3	158.3	137.8
97.9	103.0	99.7	98.6	96.3	91.7	84.7
128.6	141.5	146.1	143.3	129.8	129.0	122.0
..	..	..	..	142.1	129.4	126.4
162.9	166.4	167.4	151.0	143.6	145.1	142.5
155.3	161.7	155.3	143.5	138.8	131.0	119.0
113.5	113.7	117.2	109.4	116.9	107.2	101.4

Table 7.10 Adult criminal court cases, by type of decision, 2006/2007

	Total decisions	Guilty	Acquitted	Stay	Other
			number		
Total cases	**372,084**	**242,988**	**13,480**	**109,863**	**5,753**
Total *Criminal Code* offences	**327,975**	214,163	12,472	96,181	5,159
Criminal Code (excluding traffic offences)	**276,494**	173,670	9,998	88,230	4,596
Crimes against the person	**91,386**	48,329	6,288	35,064	1,705
Homicide	**288**	140	8	120	20
Attempted murder	**223**	43	12	146	22
Robbery	**4,208**	2,900	112	1,122	74
Sexual assault	**3,090**	1,519	242	1,263	66
Other sexual offences	**1,477**	722	121	603	31
Major assault[1]	**19,351**	10,536	1,552	6,953	310
Common assault[2]	**40,957**	21,837	1,995	16,562	563
Uttering threats	**16,273**	8,021	1,835	6,031	386
Criminal harassment	**2,902**	1,459	215	1,080	148
Other crimes against the person	**2,617**	1,152	196	1,184	85
Property crimes	**89,354**	59,318	1,535	27,328	1,173
Theft	**37,054**	25,119	330	11,251	354
Break and enter	**11,579**	8,293	352	2,727	207
Fraud	**14,837**	10,001	173	4,330	333
Mischief	**12,198**	7,665	418	3,984	131
Possession of stolen goods	**12,940**	7,768	239	4,800	133
Other property crimes	**746**	472	23	236	15
Administration of justice	**64,927**	46,415	961	16,458	1,093
Other *Criminal Code* offences	**30,827**	19,608	1,214	9,380	625
Criminal Code traffic offences	**51,481**	40,493	2,474	7,951	563
Impaired driving	**41,233**	32,594	2,278	5,952	409
Other *Criminal Code* traffic offences	**10,248**	7,899	196	1,999	154
Other federal statute offences	**44,109**	28,825	1,008	13,682	594
Drug possession	**13,919**	7,628	30	6,186	75
Drug trafficking	**10,959**	6,051	139	4,662	107
Youth Criminal Justice Act	**1,131**	817	4	297	13
Residual federal statute offences	**18,100**	14,329	835	2,537	399

1. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging firearms with intent, abductions, assaults against police officers, assaults against other peace or public officers and other assaults.
2. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0045.

Table 7.11 Adult criminal court cases, by type of sentence, 2006/2007

	Total guilty cases	Prison	Conditional sentence	Probation	Fine	Restitution	Other sentences
				number			
Total offences	**242,988**	**83,043**	**9,878**	**105,415**	**73,513**	**7,490**	**118,873**
Total *Criminal Code* offences	214,163	75,460	8,008	96,967	60,218	7,369	107,316
Criminal Code (excluding traffic offences)	173,670	68,684	7,236	90,838	29,197	7,180	78,834
Crimes against the person	48,329	15,111	2,581	35,126	4,160	781	30,663
Homicide	140	115	3	12	0	0	87
Attempted murder	43	30	1	7	1	0	18
Robbery	2,900	2,249	245	1,322	15	101	1,391
Sexual assault	1,519	753	244	999	52	7	709
Other sexual offences	722	448	100	483	12	6	284
Major assault[1]	10,536	4,485	937	7,119	925	244	5,795
Common assault[2]	21,837	3,519	661	16,953	2,227	332	16,181
Uttering threats	8,021	2,623	257	6,131	786	59	4,587
Criminal harassment	1,459	392	59	1,264	82	12	1,038
Other crimes against the person	1,152	497	74	836	60	20	573
Property crimes	59,318	24,273	3,112	31,991	9,329	5,963	24,842
Theft	25,119	9,940	1,100	12,219	4,980	1,466	10,403
Break and enter	8,293	5,031	691	5,015	340	629	2,481
Fraud	10,001	3,580	870	6,030	1,207	1,889	4,447
Mischief	7,665	1,624	109	5,057	1,387	1,590	4,717
Possession of stolen property	7,768	3,877	283	3,404	1,354	346	2,617
Other property crimes	472	221	59	266	61	43	177
Administration of justice	46,415	22,270	917	14,045	11,213	289	14,185
Other *Criminal Code* offences	19,608	7,030	626	9,676	4,495	147	9,144
Criminal Code traffic offences	40,493	6,776	772	6,129	31,021	189	28,482
Impaired driving	32,594	3,319	296	3,664	27,904	80	24,087
Other *Criminal Code* traffic offences	7,899	3,457	476	2,465	3,117	109	4,395
Other federal statute offences	28,825	7,583	1,870	8,448	13,295	121	11,557
Drug possession	7,628	1,210	81	2,342	3,818	13	4,336
Drug trafficking	6,051	2,896	1,733	1,693	535	49	4,108
Youth Criminal Justice Act	817	263	11	273	264	11	297
Residual federal statute offences	14,329	3,214	45	4,140	8,678	48	2,816

1. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging firearms with intent, abductions, assaults against police officers, assaults against other peace or public officers and other assaults.
2. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0046.

Table 7.12 Youth court, sentenced cases, by outcome, 2006/2007

	Total guilty cases	Custody	Conditional sentence	Deferred custody and supervision
	number			
Total offences	**34,065**	**5,640**	**27**	**1,080**
Total *Criminal Code* offences	27,581	4,535	21	890
Criminal Code (excluding traffic offences)	26,695	4,448	21	871
Crimes against the person	9,164	1,591	13	422
Homicide	21	15	0	1
Attempted murder	6	5	0	0
Robbery	1,355	500	1	113
Sexual assault	459	55	1	35
Other sexual offences	272	30	0	17
Major assault[1]	2,213	429	3	117
Common assault[2]	3,404	341	7	89
Uttering threats	1,218	164	0	34
Criminal harassment	55	7	0	4
Other crimes against the person	161	45	1	12
Property crimes	11,793	1,607	2	292
Theft	4,078	423	1	73
Break and enter	3,364	635	0	112
Fraud	441	58	0	12
Mischief	2,029	159	1	40
Possession of stolen property	1,701	306	0	53
Other property crimes	180	26	0	2
Administration of justice	3,164	849	2	61
Other *Criminal Code* offences	2,574	401	4	96
Criminal Code traffic offences	886	87	0	19
Impaired driving	464	1	0	1
Other *Criminal Code* traffic offences	422	86	0	18
Other federal statutes	6,484	1,105	6	190
Drug possession	1,050	17	4	0
Drug trafficking	730	102	2	31
Youth Criminal Justice Act	3,912	859	0	159
Residual federal statute offences	792	127	0	0

1. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging firearms with intent, abductions, assaults against police officers, assaults against other peace or public officers and other assaults.
2. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0050.

Intensive support and supervision	Probation	Attendance at non-residential program	Fine	Community service	Reprimand	Other sentences
			number			
347	**19,953**	**213**	**1,860**	**8,120**	**724**	**11,671**
289	17,030	152	1,136	6,400	552	9,741
280	16,652	150	792	6,254	550	9,129
144	6,249	43	102	1,969	102	3,642
0	7	0	0	1	0	8
0	5	0	0	1	0	3
38	990	6	3	323	6	738
14	360	0	1	59	1	145
9	213	0	0	32	0	63
49	1,543	18	30	514	10	922
21	2,136	12	50	741	59	1,337
11	832	6	12	232	26	331
0	38	0	4	17	0	27
2	125	1	2	49	0	68
90	7,454	65	370	3,243	198	3,859
31	2,371	40	191	1,145	103	1,423
32	2,461	10	34	975	12	903
3	270	2	16	98	9	157
5	1,169	9	59	553	42	819
13	1,053	4	63	422	30	497
6	130	0	7	50	2	60
15	1,371	24	226	505	193	683
31	1,578	18	94	537	57	945
9	378	2	344	146	2	612
0	118	0	304	65	1	413
9	260	2	40	81	1	199
58	2,923	61	724	1,720	172	1,930
1	477	9	161	299	39	628
4	543	3	32	241	3	436
53	1,593	49	444	913	130	822
0	310	0	87	267	0	44

Table 7.13 Youth court, by type of decision, 2006/2007

	Total decisions	Guilty	Acquitted	Stay	Withdrawn or dismissed	Other decisions
	number					
Total offences	**56,463**	**34,065**	**727**	**9,098**	**12,196**	**377**
Total *Criminal Code* offences	**46,907**	27,581	661	8,008	10,344	313
Criminal Code offences (excluding traffic offences)	**45,821**	26,695	629	7,968	10,218	311
Crimes against the person	**15,126**	9,164	369	2,177	3,315	101
Homicide	**40**	21	0	11	8	0
Attempted murder	**23**	6	2	6	9	0
Robbery	**2,228**	1,355	48	184	629	12
Sexual assault	**723**	459	42	78	139	5
Other sexual offences	**442**	272	22	45	97	6
Major assault[1]	**3,435**	2,213	93	458	641	30
Common assault[2]	**5,682**	3,404	89	945	1,211	33
Uttering threats	**2,137**	1,218	64	386	461	8
Criminal harassment	**135**	55	3	20	52	5
Other crimes against the person	**281**	161	6	44	68	2
Property crimes	**21,279**	11,793	175	4,540	4,650	121
Theft	**7,687**	4,078	45	1,852	1,675	37
Break and enter	**5,066**	3,364	41	712	909	40
Fraud	**817**	441	6	192	172	6
Mischief	**3,878**	2,029	41	856	948	4
Possession of stolen goods	**3,505**	1,701	34	865	871	34
Other property crimes	**326**	180	8	63	75	0
Administration of justice	**4,945**	3,164	20	407	1,292	62
Other *Criminal Code* offences	**4,471**	2,574	65	844	961	27
Criminal Code traffic offences	**1,086**	886	32	40	126	2
Impaired driving	**557**	464	20	17	55	1
Other *Criminal Code* traffic offences	**529**	422	12	23	71	1
Other federal statute offences	**9,556**	6,484	66	1,090	1,852	64
Drug possession	**2,430**	1,050	8	567	797	8
Drug trafficking	**1,305**	730	26	203	340	6
Youth Criminal Justice Act	**4,795**	3,912	29	235	578	41
Residual federal statute offences	**1,026**	792	3	85	137	9

1. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging firearms with intent, abductions, assaults against police officers, assaults against other peace or public officers and other assaults.
2. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0049.

Table 7.14 Adult correctional population, 2003/2004 to 2007/2008

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
	number				
Canada					
Total custodial admissions	**213,055**	**211,878**	**260,225**	**262,077**	**268,533**
Sentenced, custodial admissions	68,964	66,971	93,115	90,546	90,831
Remand, custodial admissions	112,744	115,385	147,043	151,374	154,768
Other statuses, custodial admissions	31,347	29,522	20,067	20,157	22,934
	%				
Sentenced admissions of females	10	11	11	12	12
Sentenced admissions of Aboriginal people	19	20	25	25	25
	number				
Total community admissions	**106,078**	**108,543**	**111,400**	**109,122**	**110,285**
Probation, community admissions	78,097	80,439	83,044	82,200	83,224
Conditional sentence, community admissions	18,753	18,997	18,768	17,605	17,843
Conditional release, community admissions	9,228	9,107	9,588	9,317	9,218
Provinces and territories					
Total custodial admissions	**205,484**	**203,919**	**251,965**	**253,439**	**259,915**
Sentenced, custodial admissions	64,750	62,388	88,273	85,371	85,748
Remand, custodial admissions	112,744	115,385	147,043	151,374	154,768
Other statuses, custodial admissions	27,990	26,146	16,649	16,694	19,399
	%				
Sentenced admissions of females	10	11	11	12	12
Sentenced admissions of Aboriginal people	19	20	25	25	25
	number				
Total community admissions	**98,706**	**101,205**	**103,728**	**101,583**	**102,447**
Probation, community admissions	78,097	80,439	83,044	82,200	83,224
Conditional sentence, community admissions	18,753	18,997	18,768	17,605	17,843
Conditional release, community admissions	1,856	1,769	1,916	1,778	1,380
Federal jurisdictions					
Total custodial admissions	**7,571**	**7,959**	**8,260**	**8,638**	**8,618**
Sentenced, custodial admissions	4,214	4,583	4,842	5,175	5,083
Remand, custodial admissions	...	...	...	...	...
Other statuses, custodial admissions	3,357	3,376	3,418	3,463	3,535
	%				
Sentenced admissions of females	5	5	6	6	6
Sentenced admissions of Aboriginal people	18	18	19	19	18
	number				
Total community admissions	**7,372**	**7,338**	**7,672**	**7,539**	**7,838**
Probation, community admissions	...	...	...	...	...
Conditional sentence, community admissions	...	...	...	...	...
Conditional release, community admissions	7,372	7,338	7,672	7,539	7,838

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 251-0001.

Table 7.15 Police officers, by province and territory, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			number		
Canada	**61,026**	**62,461**	**64,134**	**65,283**	**67,085**
Newfoundland and Labrador	776	799	838	884	917
Prince Edward Island	213	220	227	231	234
Nova Scotia	1,624	1,667	1,758	1,864	1,877
New Brunswick	1,297	1,291	1,326	1,355	1,364
Quebec	14,753	15,099	15,233	15,403	15,532
Ontario	23,420	23,759	24,450	24,945	25,558
Manitoba	2,256	2,313	2,409	2,419	2,497
Saskatchewan	2,011	2,030	2,046	2,124	2,135
Alberta	5,335	5,604	5,703	5,734	6,199
British Columbia	7,445	7,678	8,075	8,134	8,469
Yukon	120	116	119	117	122
Northwest Territories	173	171	175	178	196
Nunavut	121	122	123	119	125
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	1,482	1,592	1,652	1,776	1,860

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 254-0002.

Table 7.16 Adult correctional services, operating expenditures for provincial, territorial and federal programs, 2003/2004 to 2007/2008

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
			$ thousands		
Canada	**2,719,623**	**2,904,569**	**3,024,810**	**3,332,010**	**3,509,221**
Provinces and territories	1,272,277	1,382,748	1,448,512	1,544,763	1,637,981
Newfoundland and Labrador	22,908	20,278	21,294	21,809	23,414
Prince Edward Island	..	..	..	..	6,827
Nova Scotia	29,938	31,157	36,325	35,734	37,385
New Brunswick	17,998	19,612	21,004	23,838	25,430
Quebec	229,041	293,579	285,060	305,484	322,699
Ontario	523,484	562,993	603,251	626,196	665,317
Manitoba	73,358	78,319	87,395	90,495	98,986
Saskatchewan	63,543	65,329	68,900	74,249	82,896
Alberta	105,160	113,813	118,184	140,356	140,153
British Columbia	166,163	154,612	161,512	193,089	202,141
Yukon	7,848	8,272	8,782	9,339	9,520
Northwest Territories	21,860	22,423	22,322	24,175	23,214
Nunavut	10,976	12,361	14,483	..	..
Federal jurisdiction[1]	1,447,346	1,521,821	1,576,298	1,787,247	1,871,240

Notes: Operating expenditures are in current dollars.

Includes sums of custodial services, community supervision services, headquarters and central services, and parole boards where applicable.

Data are for fiscal year from April 1 to March 31.

1. Includes both Correctional Service Canada and the National Parole Board, but excludes CORCAN, the special operating agency that employs federal inmates.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 251-0007.

Culture and leisure

Canada's diverse cultural industries enrich not only its own citizens, but also people throughout the world. Exports of culture goods—such as books, art and films—totalled $1.7 billion in 2008, while imports totalled $4.1 billion, resulting in a cultural trade deficit of $2.4 billion.

Culture goods exports from Canada do not necessarily only represent 'Canadian content,' nor do culture goods imports just represent 'foreign content.' Exports can also, for example, include books by foreign authors printed by Canadian publishers.

The United States remained by far Canada's largest culture goods trading partner in 2008 and was the source of 89% of exports and 75% of imports.

China was the second largest source of culture imports, accounting for 8% in 2008, an increase from 6% in 2002. The United Kingdom was the second largest market for Canadian culture exports, accounting for 2% in 2008, an increase from 0.7% in 2002.

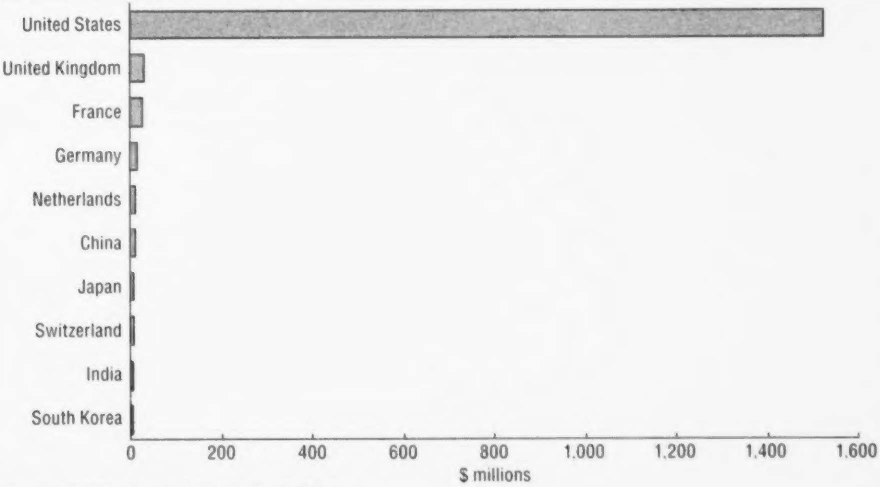
Books lead exports and imports

Writing and published works (which includes books, newspapers, magazines and other printed works) have consistently been Canada's single largest import and export in the culture goods sector. Films and videos represent the second largest import (8% in 2008, up from 7% in 2007) and the second largest export (30% in 2008, up from 27% in 2007).

In 2008, Canadians imported $2.9 billion worth of writing and published works, representing 71% of all culture goods imports. Imports of books alone totalled $1.4 billion.

Exports of writing and published works totalled $628.1 million in 2008, representing 37% of all culture goods exports. The writing and published works

Chart 8.1
Culture goods exports for top 10 trading partners, 2008



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87-007-X.

sector peaked in 1997, at 46% of all culture goods exports, but it has been gradually losing ground to other culture categories ever since.

Most (94%) of the exports of culture goods originate from Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. In 2008, Ontario accounted for 54% of Canada's culture goods exports, down from 55% in 2007. Quebec represented 31% and British Columbia accounted for 9%.

Trade in cultural goods

Each of Canada's trading partners around the world import and export a different blend of culture goods. Books make up the overwhelming majority of Canada's cultural trade with France, reaching 74% of exports and 53% of imports in 2008—greater proportions than any other country.

Canada's main culture goods import from Germany in 2008 was original pieces of art, whereas the main culture goods export to Germany was printed materials such as maps, postcards and brochures.

Table 8.a
Government expenditures on culture

	2003/2004	2006/2007
	$ thousands	
Federal	3,461,582	3,736,693
Provincial and territorial	2,129,800[1]	2,830,800
Municipal[2]	2,001,953	2,611,269

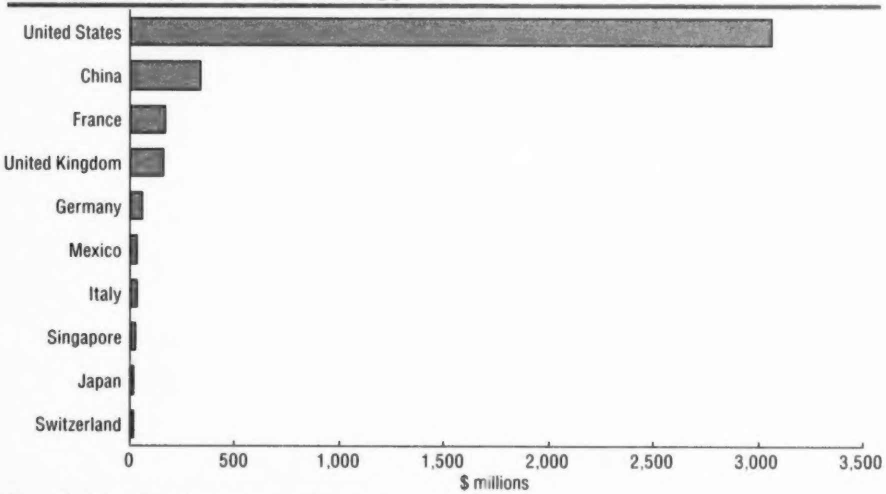
1. Excludes Nunavut.
2. Municipal spending is on a calendar-year basis.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0001X.

The culture good most exported to the United Kingdom in 2008 was original works of art; the culture good most imported was books.

In 2008, Canada's main culture goods import from China was books ($146 million) whereas the main export was videos.

Canada is a net exporter of cultural services such as film production, film distribution and advertising. In 2007, exports of cultural services reached $2.9 billion and imports reached $2.7 billion. Film-related exports totalled $1.6 billion, 54% of all cultural service exports.

Chart 8.2
Culture goods imports for top 10 trading partners, 2008



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87-007-X.

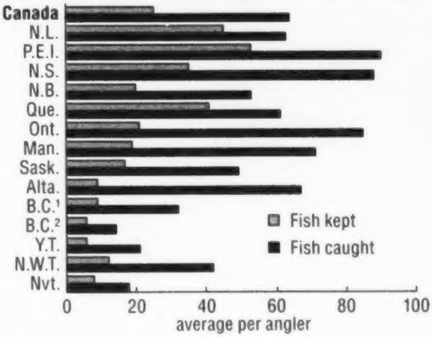
Gone fishin'

Fishing or angling has historically been a popular leisure activity for Canadians and visitors. In 2005, more than 3.2 million adults fished for recreation in Canada. Spending on recreational fishing reached $1.6 billion that year, 60% of it spent in Ontario and Quebec. Eight out of 10 anglers fish within their home province or territory.

Anglers in Prince Edward Island are the most successful. In 2005, they caught an average of 90 fish per angler, which is significantly above the national average of 64 fish per angler. One-quarter of the fish caught in Canada are trout. Other popular species are walleye (17%), perch (17%) and bass (13%).

In Newfoundland and Labrador, one out of three adults is an active angler. From 1995 to 2005, the number of resident anglers dropped 25%. In 2005, the average age of male anglers was 48, six years older than in 1995. This suggests that younger anglers are not replacing the older generation of recreational anglers.

Chart 8.3
Fish caught and kept by resident anglers, 2005



1. Freshwater.
2. Tidal waters.

Sources: Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Statistics Canada.

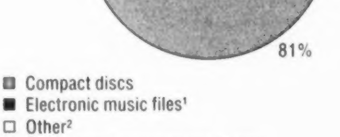
New music formats are on the rise

Canadians are embracing music's newer digital formats. Sales of compact discs (CDs) and cassette tapes are falling, but sales of other music formats such as digital music files and digital video disc (DVD) audio are rising—they climbed fourfold from 2005 to 2007.

In 2007, 54% of all music published was on CD, down from 82% in 2005. Meanwhile, digital music (single tracks and albums) grew from 12% to 46% of all music produced and tripled to capture 11% of total sales. Sales in other formats (such as DVD audio) doubled to 8% of total sales.

Canadians prefer words with their music. New releases with French lyrics increased 24% from 2005 to 2007, while those with English lyrics rose 2%. However, new releases of music without lyrics decreased in the same period, so overall there was a 2% decline in new releases from 2005 to 2007.

Chart 8.4
Music sales by format, 2007



1. Includes individual tracks and albums.
2. Includes DVD audio, etc.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0008X.

Table 8.1 Federal government expenditures on culture, by cultural activity and by province and territory, 2007/2008

	Canada[1]	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	$ thousands					
All cultural activities	**3,736,693**	**44,414**	**21,780**	**101,698**	**55,187**	**1,282,568**
Libraries	**41,336**	0	0	0	0	28,889
Heritage resources	**1,017,230**	19,762	12,225	49,290	15,668	358,958
Arts education[3]	**21,939**	0	0	0	0	6,301
Literary arts	**133,579**	682	100	1,395	1,020	32,707
Performing arts	**240,698**	2,342	2,861	3,723	1,849	41,778
Visual arts and crafts	**24,606**	271	171	914	544	6,618
Film and video	**330,457**	2,272	176	5,657	1,505	115,119
Broadcasting[4]	**1,727,738**	18,000	4,688	38,965	31,485	604,366
Sound recording	**27,060**	9	0	14	41	6,375
Multiculturalism	**19,440**	83	21	453	296	10,070
Multidisciplinary and other activities[5]	**152,610**	992	1,538	1,287	2,780	71,385

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

1. Total expenditures at the national level exclude intramural (operating and capital) expenditures by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada directly related to training and employment development in the culture sector.
2. Includes national organizations, foreign countries and unallocated expenditures.
3. Refers to the fine, applied and performing arts rather than to strictly academic fields such as language, history or literature. Arts includes theatre, music, dance, painting, drama, photography and any other area of arts study reported by arts education institutions.
4. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation distributes its program costs by location of production activities. Station transmission and network distribution costs are related to the geographic location of the transmitter, except for landlines and satellite channels, which are paid by Ottawa, but transferred to Toronto and Montréal network centres. Payments to private station affiliates are charged to the responsible network centres and relate also to the province where these centres are located. Administration costs and capital expenditures are distributed according to the province where the administration function is located geographically and the location of capital assets.
5. Includes financial support given to cultural facilities, centres, festivals, municipalities, cultural exchange programs and arts organizations for various cultural activities. It also includes the unallocated general and administration expenditures related to numerous cultural activities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 505-0003.

Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Other national organizations and foreign countries[2]
				$ thousands				
1,355,538	**80,906**	**49,794**	**197,608**	**207,277**	**19,552**	**33,468**	**12,238**	**274,664**
12,447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
282,901	36,144	16,372	122,923	56,730	12,534	19,607	10,611	3,504
10,782	1,124	90	1,269	462	0	0	45	1,867
32,010	1,613	984	3,471	7,993	74	107	22	51,401
130,859	6,567	2,075	13,066	18,191	459	29	184	16,714
8,026	931	1,008	1,681	3,979	97	28	43	296
51,174	3,748	664	5,562	19,937	133	212	247	124,049
783,346	27,835	27,047	44,459	87,743	5,806	13,230	748	40,019
2,500	52	24	104	1,243	0	0	0	16,697
3,966	423	40	860	1,048	0	0	0	2,180
37,527	2,469	1,490	4,213	9,950	449	255	337	17,937

Table 8.2 Federal government expenditures on culture, by cultural activity, 2005/2006 to 2007/2008

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
		$ thousands	
All cultural activities[1]	**3,547,062**	**3,712,273**	**3,736,693**
Libraries	51,479	40,287	41,336
Heritage resources	910,305	958,861	1,017,230
Arts education[2]	18,631	19,344	21,939
Literary arts	133,561	135,259	133,579
Performing arts	188,226	226,502	240,698
Visual arts and crafts	19,942	22,294	24,606
Film and video	344,521	351,103	330,457
Broadcasting[3]	1,677,351	1,758,860	1,727,738
Sound recording	23,244	24,421	27,060
Multiculturalism	20,766	16,743	19,440
Multidisciplinary and other culture activities[4]	159,036	158,599	152,610

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

1. Total expenditures at the national level exclude intramural (operating and capital) expenditures by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada directly related to training and employment development in the culture sector.
2. Refers to the fine, applied, and performing arts rather than to strictly academic fields such as language, history or literature. Arts includes theatre, music, dance, painting, drama, photography and any other area of arts study reported by arts education institutions.
3. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation distributes its program costs by location of production activities. Station transmission and network distribution costs are related to the geographic location of the transmitter, except for land lines and satellite channels, which are paid by Ottawa, but transferred to Toronto and Montréal network centres. Payments to private station affiliates are charged to the responsible network centres and relate also to the province where these centres are located. Administration costs and capital expenditures are distributed according to the province where the administration function is located geographically and the location of capital assets.
4. Includes financial support given to cultural facilities, centres, festivals, municipalities, cultural exchange programs and arts organizations for various cultural activities. It also includes the unallocated general and administration expenditures related to numerous cultural activities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 505-0003.

Table 8.3 Payroll employment, by industry, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			number		
Information and cultural industries	**307,647**	**313,724**	**323,886**	**326,367**	**320,316**
Publishing industries	85,027	85,893	90,900	93,286	88,330
Motion picture and sound recording industries	30,182	28,685	32,246	33,310	31,608
Broadcasting (except Internet)	36,908	39,880	41,527	43,030	41,974
Telecommunications	118,143	118,996	115,631	109,831	114,094
Data processing, hosting and related services	11,140	12,023	13,289	17,981	16,722
Other information services	26,247	28,248	30,293	28,929	27,589
Arts, entertainment and recreation	**229,076**	**236,379**	**240,519**	**241,916**	**249,242**
Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries	46,762	49,127	51,791	51,567	52,166
Heritage institutions	16,405	15,749	16,243	16,019	22,476
Amusement, gambling and recreation industries	165,909	171,503	172,485	174,329	174,599

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, CANSIM table 281-0024 and Catalogue no. 72-002-X.

Table 8.4 Government expenditures on culture, by level of government and by province and territory, 2007/2008

	Gross expenditures	Federal government	Provincial and territorial governments	Municipal governments[1]
	$ thousands			
Total expenditures	**9,178,762[2]**	**3,736,693**	**2,830,800**	**2,611,269**
Newfoundland and Labrador	**121,388**	44,414	62,980	13,994
Prince Edward Island	**41,985**	21,780	16,090	4,115
Nova Scotia	**225,433**	101,698	82,652	41,083
New Brunswick	**147,210**	55,187	64,561	27,462
Quebec	**2,777,439**	1,282,568	904,008	590,863
Ontario	**3,160,824**	1,355,538	701,749	1,103,537
Manitoba	**317,037**	80,906	172,169	63,962
Saskatchewan	**280,694**	49,794	139,101	91,799
Alberta	**810,435**	197,608	326,228	286,599
British Columbia	**920,437**	207,277	328,594	384,566
Yukon	**37,048**	19,552	17,078	418
Northwest Territories	**46,146**	33,468	10,202	2,476
Nunavut	**18,019**	12,238	5,386	395
Other[3]	**274,664**	274,664	...	...

1. Calculated on a calendar-year basis.
2. Includes intergovernmental transfers of about $429 million.
3. Includes national organizations, foreign countries and unallocated expenditures.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0001X.

Table 8.5 Newspaper publishing, summary statistics, 2004 to 2008

	Operating revenue[1]	Operating expenses[2]	Salaries, wages and benefits[3]	Operating profit margin[4]
	$ millions			%
2004	5,033.9	4,317.3	1,751.2	14.2
2005	5,207.4	4,515.2	1,762.7	13.3
2006	5,353.8	4,646.2	1,801.2	13.2
2007	5,394.5	4,713.5	1,827.8	12.6
2008^{p}	5,428.7	4,751.7	1,854.4	12.5

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income, capital gains, extraordinary gains and other non-recurring items.
2. Exclude write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing, and other non-recurring items.
3. Include vacation pay and commissions for all employees for whom a T4 slip was completed. This category also includes the employer portion of employee benefits for items such as Canada/Québec Pension Plan or Employment Insurance premiums. Salaries and wages do not include working owners' dividends nor do they include the remuneration of owners of unincorporated business. Therefore the relative level of salaries, wages and benefits will be lower in industries where unincorporated businesses are significant contributors.
4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue. The derived figure excludes corporation income tax paid by incorporated businesses and individual income tax paid by unincorporated businesses. For unincorporated businesses, operating profit margin includes unpaid remuneration to partners and proprietors, which is not recorded as salaries, wages and benefits. Thus, the profit estimate will be higher in industries where unincorporated proprietorships and partnerships are significant contributors.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0003.

Table 8.6 Periodical publishing, summary statistics, by province and region, 2008

	Operating revenue[1]	Operating expenses[2]	Salaries, wages and benefits[3]	Operating profit margin[4]
	$ millions			%
Periodical publishing				
Canada	**2,394.4**	**2,100.1**	**622.1**	**12.3**
Atlantic region	45.4	42.0	13.1	7.4
Quebec	531.3	454.8	97.7	14.4
Ontario	1,390.4	1,265.1	387.5	9.0
Prairies	247.6	178.7	64.3	27.8
British Columbia and the territories	179.8	159.5	59.4	11.3
Book publishers				
Canada	**2,118.2**	**1,912.2**	**406.4**	**9.7**
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.8	2.7	0.8	2.3
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	5.8	5.1	1.2	12.3
New Brunswick	6.2	5.8	2.2	7.4
Quebec	643.9	572.1	101.1	11.2
Ontario	1,337.7	1,216.2	275.4	9.1
Manitoba	6.9	6.4	1.7	7.1
Saskatchewan	x	x	x	x
Alberta	36.5	33.4	9.1	8.4
British Columbia	76.8	69.0	14.6	10.1

Notes: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income, capital gains, extraordinary gains and other non-recurring items.
2. Exclude write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing, and other non-recurring items.
3. Include vacation pay and commissions for all employees for whom a T4 slip was completed. This category also includes the employer portion of employee benefits for items such as Canada/Québec Pension Plan or Employment Insurance premiums. Salaries and wages include neither working owners' dividends nor the remuneration of owners of unincorporated business. Therefore the relative level of salaries, wages and benefits will be lower in industries where unincorporated businesses are important.
4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue. The derived figure excludes corporation income tax paid by incorporated businesses and individual income tax paid by unincorporated businesses. For unincorporated businesses, operating profit margin includes unpaid remuneration to partners and proprietors, which is not recorded as salaries, wages and benefits. Thus, the profit estimate will be higher in industries where unincorporated proprietorships and partnerships are significant contributors.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 361-0007 and 361-0010.

Table 8.7 Sound recording and music publishing, summary statistics, by province and region, 2008

	Operating revenue[1]	Operating expenses[2]	Salaries, wages and benefits[3]	Operating profit margin[4]
	$ millions			%
Canada				
Record production and integrated record production/distribution	619.4	538.2	74.9	13.1
Music publishers	141.7	131.4	22.0	7.3
Sound recording studios	118.3	102.2	24.1	13.6
Other sound recording industries	7.8	6.6	2.5	14.8
Atlantic provinces				
Record production and integrated record production/distribution	0.9	0.8	0.1	12.6
Music publishers	.	.	.	.
Sound recording studios	1.9	1.7	0.3	14.6
Other sound recording industries	F	F	F	F
Quebec				
Record production and integrated record production/distribution	97.4	90.7	11.1	6.9
Music publishers	.	.	.	.
Sound recording studios	31.4	25.7	5.2	18.0
Other sound recording industries	F	F	F	F
Ontario				
Record production and integrated record production/distribution	499.4	425.6	60.2	14.8
Music publishers	.	.	.	.
Sound recording studios	48.2	43.1	9.9	10.5
Other sound recording industries	F	F	F	F
Prairie provinces				
Record production and integrated record production/distribution	4.8	4.7	1.5	1.5
Music publishers	.	.	.	.
Sound recording studios	7.7	6.5	1.9	15.1
Other sound recording industries	F	F	F	F
British Columbia and Territories				
Record production and integrated record production/distribution	16.9	16.3	2.0	3.3
Music publishers	.	.	.	.
Sound recording studios	29.1	25.2	6.7	13.4
Other sound recording industries	F	F	F	F

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).
2. Exclude write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing, and other non-recurring items.
3. Include employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans, Employment Insurance for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.
4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: total operating revenue minus total operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of total operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0005.

Table 8.8 Spectator sports, event promoters, artists and related industries, summary statistics, 2008

	Operating revenue[1]	Operating expenses[2]	Salaries, wages and benefits[3]	Operating profit margin[4]
	$ millions			%
Spectator sports	2,562.3	2,470.4	1,064.8	3.6
Promoters (presenters) of performing arts, sports and similar events	2,051.3	2,014.1	488.5	1.8
Agents and managers for artists, athletes, entertainers and other public figures	310.6	290.4	86.4	6.5
Independent artists, writers and performers	879.2	616.9	164.9	29.8

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).
2. Exclude write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing, and other non-recurring items.
3. Include employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans, Employment Insurance for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.
4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: total operating revenue minus total operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of total operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0013.

Table 8.9 Heritage institutions, summary statistics, by industry, 2007 and 2008

	Operating revenue		Operating expenses		Salaries, wages and benefits		Operating profit margin	
	2007[r]	2008[p]	2007[r]	2008[p]	2007[r]	2008[p]	2007[r]	2008[p]
	$ thousands						%	
For-profit establishments								
Art museums and galleries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Museums	13,516	14,535	10,940	12,946	3,433	3,554	19.1	10.9
Historic and heritage sites	3,854	3,571	3,855	3,541	1,429	1,210	0.0	0.8
Zoos and botanical gardens	98,074	98,103	95,515	90,987	39,102	36,448	2.6	7.3
Not-for-profit establishments								
Art museums and galleries	250,520	255,865	249,845	266,157	105,776	111,386	0.3	-4.0
Museums	563,081	581,257	552,858	561,556	249,198	251,035	1.8	3.4
Historic and heritage sites	86,802	84,357	86,312	85,006	39,109	39,534	0.6	-0.8
Zoos and botanical gardens	157,221	157,248	152,771	152,541	76,318	77,665	2.8	3.0

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0002X.

Table 8.10 Heritage institutions, summary statistics, all industries, by province, 2007 and 2008

	Operating revenue		Operating expenses		Salaries, wages and benefits		Operating profit margin	
	2007^{r}	2008	2007^{r}	2008	2007^{r}	2008	2007^{r}	2008
	$ thousands						%	
For-profit establishments								
Canada	**115,444**	**116,209**	**110,309**	**107,475**	**43,964**	**41,212**	**4.4**	**7.5**
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,891	805	1,994	743	1,012	220	-5.4	7.7
Prince Edward Island	1,119	1,128	1,061	1,111	392	375	5.2	1.5
Nova Scotia	1,202	754	1,201	753	312	320	0.1	0.1
New Brunswick	332	491	218	367	86	68	34.4	25.2
Quebec	15,821	14,343	13,956	12,284	6,446	5,778	11.8	14.4
Ontario	50,756	57,700	51,461	55,402	14,840	16,151	-1.4	4.0
Manitoba	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Saskatchewan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Alberta	1,183	2,416	1,059	2,322	210	779	10.5	3.9
British Columbia	38,436	38,221	35,071	34,201	17,484	17,404	8.8	10.5
Not-for-profit establishments								
Canada	**1,057,623**	**1,078,726**	**1,041,787**	**1,065,260**	**470,401**	**479,620**	**1.5**	**1.2**
Newfoundland and Labrador	13,326	14,570	12,819	14,233	6,308	6,807	3.8	2.3
Prince Edward Island	1,918	2,012	1,901	2,008	1,177	1,308	0.9	0.2
Nova Scotia	21,365	23,520	21,371	25,157	10,454	12,860	0.0	-7.0
New Brunswick	13,129	12,411	12,625	12,594	6,999	7,170	3.8	-1.5
Quebec	305,530	312,578	307,208	309,366	125,434	125,829	-0.5	1.0
Ontario	427,367	426,193	415,292	417,146	199,406	194,561	2.8	2.1
Manitoba	20,851	25,737	20,131	25,371	9,152	12,740	3.5	1.4
Saskatchewan	24,070	25,393	22,321	23,897	10,147	10,199	7.3	5.9
Alberta	100,377	111,075	101,511	111,739	46,430	52,068	-1.1	-0.6
British Columbia	126,381	119,540	123,859	118,343	53,866	52,695	2.0	1.0

Notes: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0002X.

Table 8.11 Performing arts, summary statistics, by industry and type of establishment, 2007

	Operating revenue	Operating expenses	Salaries, wages and benefits	Operating profit margin
		$ thousands		%
All establishments	**1,241,265**	**1,167,722**	**373,776**	**5.9**
Theatre (except musical) companies	333,617	330,365	132,145	1.0
Musical theatre and opera companies (including dinner theatre)	181,550	175,431	61,023	3.4
Dance companies	x	x	x	x
Musical groups and artists	362,047	308,579	62,467	14.8
Other performing arts companies (including multidisciplinary)	x	x	x	x
For-profit establishments	**628,454**	**555,546**	**154,044**	**11.6**
Theatre (except musical) companies	44,314	36,351	7,485	18.0
Musical theatre and opera companies (including dinner theatre)	102,672	99,303	39,113	3.3
Dance companies	x	x	x	x
Musical groups and artists	210,860	157,851	21,135	25.1
Other performing arts companies (including multidisciplinary)	x	x	x	x
Not-for-profit establishments	**612,811**	**612,176**	**219,732**	**0.1**
Theatre (except musical) companies	289,303	294,014	124,660	-1.6
Musical theatre and opera companies (including dinner theatre)	78,878	76,128	21,910	3.5
Dance companies	81,643	79,726	28,184	2.3
Musical groups and artists	151,187	150,728	41,332	0.3
Other performing arts companies (including multidisciplinary)	11,800	11,580	3,646	1.9

Notes: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0003X.

Table 8.12 Amusement and recreation, summary statistics, 2008

	Operating revenue[1]	Operating expenses[2]	Salaries, wages and benefits[3]	Operating profit margin[4]
		$ millions		%
Amusement parks and arcades	527.9	452.6	149.2	14.3
Other amusement and recreation industries	7,238.7	6,752.0	2,438.4	6.7
Golf courses and country clubs	2,503.0	2,374.9	920.9	5.1
Skiing facilities	937.9	850.1	300.2	9.4
Fitness and recreational sports centres	1,836.7	1,742.1	720.9	5.2
All other amusement and recreation industries	1,961.0	1,784.9	496.3	9.0

Notes: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).
2. Exclude write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.
3. Include employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans, Employment Insurance for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.
4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0015.

Table 8.13 Performing arts, summary statistics, all industries, by province, 2006 and 2007

	Operating revenue		Operating expenses		Salaries, wages and benefits		Operating profit margin	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	$ thousands						%	
For-profit establishments								
Canada	**590,615**	**664,633**	**530,010**	**579,165**	**142,731**	**158,196**	**10.3**	**12.9**
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,706	6,811	5,024	4,824	904	872	12.0	29.2
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	7,539	6,920	6,414	6,064	1,069	906	14.9	12.4
New Brunswick	x	x	x	x	497	x	x	x
Quebec	321,928	336,162	303,925	313,505	94,550	95,989	5.6	6.7
Ontario	161,485	211,076	143,601	179,726	34,982	48,075	11.1	14.9
Manitoba	11,526	12,176	9,232	10,441	2,413	2,236	19.9	14.2
Saskatchewan	4,293	4,081	3,402	3,281	655	693	20.8	19.6
Alberta	28,981	28,667	24,341	23,798	4,813	5,338	16.0	17.0
British Columbia	46,054	53,740	30,800	32,736	2,192	2,630	33.1	39.1
Not-for-profit establishments								
Canada	**617,004**	**643,412**	**609,361**	**642,115**	**213,117**	**228,067**	**1.3**	**0.2**
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,662	3,589	3,590	3,608	1,273	1,681	2.0	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	10,251	10,882	10,444	10,927	3,394	4,152	-1.9	-0.4
New Brunswick	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Quebec	162,470	166,774	159,053	170,561	48,511	47,856	2.1	-2.3
Ontario	253,635	273,951	253,747	270,637	98,457	107,002	0.0	1.2
Manitoba	24,172	26,035	23,529	25,033	10,562	11,851	2.7	3.8
Saskatchewan	8,815	8,542	8,244	8,948	3,373	3,831	6.5	-4.8
Alberta	74,704	74,088	71,263	76,020	23,303	25,887	4.6	-2.6
British Columbia	73,681	74,366	73,368	71,433	22,700	23,870	0.4	3.9

Notes: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0003X.

Table 8.14 Film and video distribution, summary statistics, by region, 2006 to 2008

	Operating revenue[1]	Operating expenses[2]	Salaries, wages and benefits[3]	Operating profit margin[4]
	$ millions			%
Canada				
2006	1,839.8	1,406.5	71.5	23.5
2007	1,848.5	1,554.5	99.6	15.9
2008	1,872.4	1,512.8	92.4	19.2
Quebec				
2006	255.2	247.3	13.4	3.1
2007	253.7	240.5	19.0	5.2
2008	244.2	225.7	17.9	7.6
Ontario				
2006	1,519.1	1,089.7	56.4	28.3
2007	1,447.8	1,176.1	79.6	18.8
2008	1,461.2	1,141.9	73.2	21.8

Notes: Data for Atlantic provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia are supressed for confidentiality.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).
2. Exclude write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.
3. Include employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans, Employment Insurance for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.
4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0014.

Table 8.15 Motion picture theatres, summary statistics, by province, 2008

	Establishments	Operating revenue[1]	Operating expenses[2]	Salaries, wages and benefits[3]	Operating profit margin[4]
	number	$ millions			%
Canada	**681**	**1,365.9**	**1,233.3**	**187.5**	**9.7**
Quebec	162	246.1	240.8	40.8	2.2
Ontario	216	546.9	499.3	76.4	8.7
Saskatchewan	39	37.5	32.2	4.8	14.1
Alberta	92	206.7	166.8	23.4	19.3
British Columbia	88	208.7	191.3	24.9	8.4

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Data for the Atlantic provinces, Manitoba, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut are suppressed for confidentiality.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).
2. Exclude write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing, and other non-recurring items.
3. Include employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans, Employment Insurance for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.
4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0012.

Economic accounts

9

The 2008/2009 global recession was less severe and shorter in Canada than in the other G7 nations. From the third quarter of 2008 to the second quarter of 2009, real gross domestic product (GDP) in Canada fell by 3.3%. This compares with a decline of 3.8% in the United States during 2008/2009, and even larger declines in Europe and Japan.

Beginning of recovery

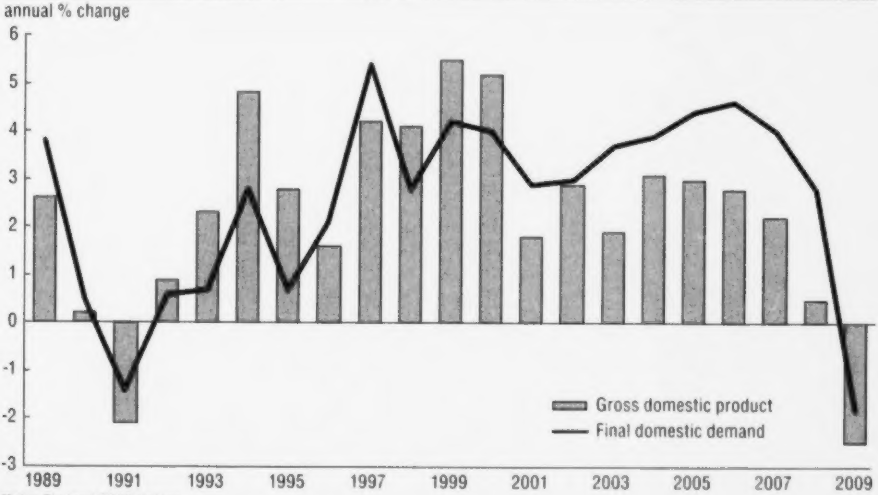
By the fourth quarter of 2009, GDP increased 1.2% in Canada—the largest quarterly advance since the third quarter of 2000.

A large pool of savings was available to finance spending when income fell temporarily. This reflects both healthier balance sheets built up during the 2003 to 2008 commodity boom and the strength of Canada's major financial institutions. The year 2009 was characterized by lower production in the first half, essentially no change in the summer, and then notable growth in the last four months. GDP fell 2.5% in 2009, as export volumes for goods and services dropped 14.2% and business investment volume in plant and equipment fell 19.9%. Since 1961, the only other annual GDP declines were in 1982 (2.9%) and 1991 (2.1%).

Goods production dropped for a second consecutive year, down 9.3%, whereas the production of services edged up 0.1%. All goods-producing sectors had lower production, especially manufacturing, mining, oil and gas extraction, and construction.

Final domestic demand declined 1.8%, largely because of the 19.9% drop in business investment in plant and equipment. Consumer spending edged up, as expenditures on services rose 1.1%. Consumer spending on durable and semi-durable goods, however, declined

Chart 9.1
Gross domestic product and final domestic demand



Note: Chained 2002 dollars.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 380-0002.

1.5% and 2.2% respectively. Government current expenditure on goods and services rose 3.5%, and government capital spending increased 15.0%.

Non-farm inventories were reduced in 2009 following a large buildup in 2008. Labour income edged up 0.1% in 2009. A 42% increase in the receipt of Employment Insurance benefits contributed to personal income growth of 0.3%.

The personal saving rate increased from 3.6% in 2008 to 4.6% in 2009. The national saving rate, however, dropped from 12.1% to 4.1%, as saving in the corporate and government sectors declined.

The price of goods and services produced in Canada dropped 2.1% in 2009. Prices dropped significantly for gasoline, crude oil and natural gas. Final domestic demand prices rose 1.3%, with notable increases in the prices of food and industrial machinery.

The largest GDP declines occurred in the resource-intensive economies of Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In 2009, manufacturing output declined in every province except Prince Edward Island.

Table 9.a
International investment position

	2007	2008
	annual % change	
Total assets	**0.9**	**24.0**
Canadian direct investment abroad	-1.8	23.6
Canadian portfolio investment	-0.5	14.8
Foreign bonds	9.1	4.8
Foreign stocks	-0.3	23.1
Foreign money market	-62.4	-53.6

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 376-0037.

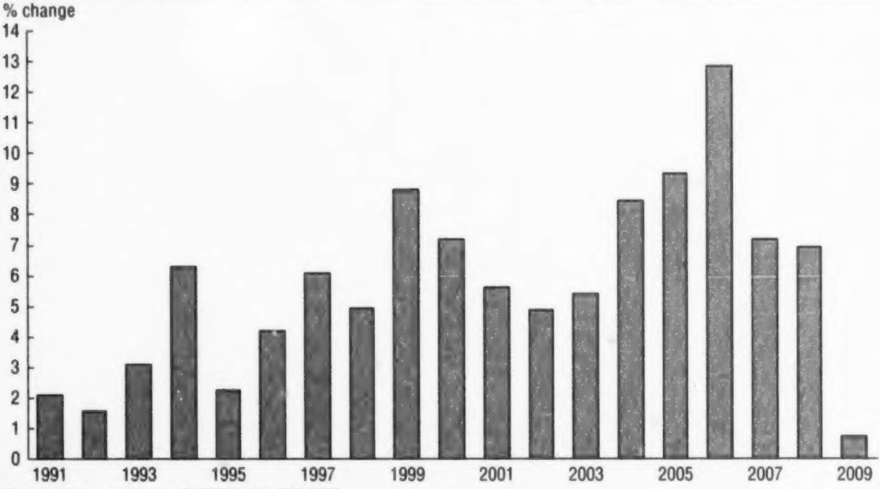
National net worth

National net worth edged up 0.7% to $6.1 trillion in 2009, marking the lowest annual growth since 1990.

On a per capita basis, national net worth reached $180,900 in 2009, down from the peak of $181,800 in 2008.

The moderate advance in national wealth was partly offset by higher net foreign debt. Canada's net foreign debt increased as a result of the appreciating Canadian dollar and the ongoing current account deficit.

Chart 9.2
National net worth



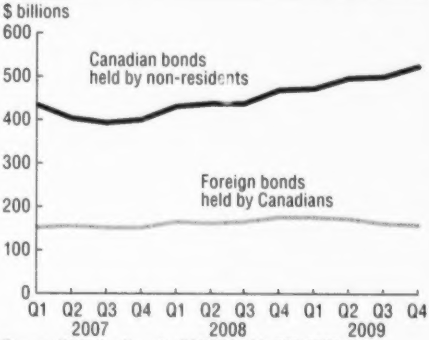
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 378-0083.

Global investors go Canadian

Global investors have joined Canadians in investing more in Canadian assets. Foreign holdings of Canadian securities were up by $55.0 billion in 2009, despite a $46.0 billion reduction from the effect of the exchange rate. When the Canadian dollar appreciates, the values of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are reduced when those values are restated in Canadian dollars. In particular, foreign investors have been buying bonds from all levels of government.

When the global financial crisis erupted in August 2007, Canadians bucked the global trend of investing in the safe haven of U.S. government securities. Instead, Canadians repatriated their funds back to Canadian markets. In 2009, Canadians' holdings of foreign securities were down $44.0 billion, largely a result of the exchange-rate effect.

Chart 9.3
Canadian and non-resident holdings of bonds



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 376-0055.

The Standard and Poor's/Toronto Stock Exchange Composite Index posted an increase of over 30% in 2009.

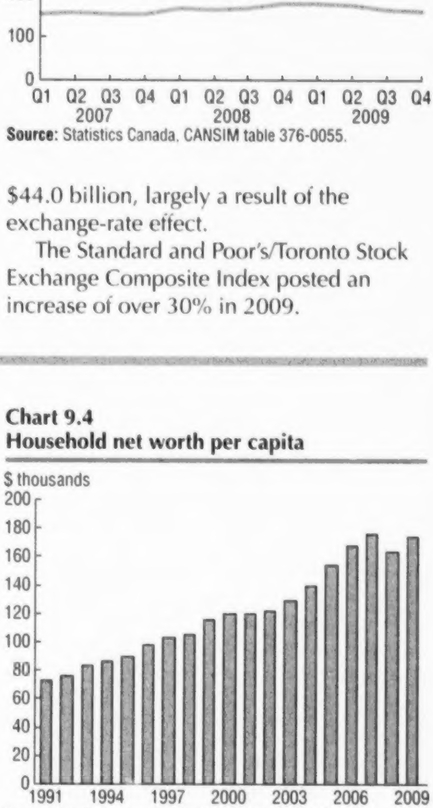
Household net worth growing again

Household net worth grew 7.3% in 2009 to $5.9 trillion. This followed a 5.7% decrease in 2008. Household net worth per capita grew to $173,700 in 2009; however, it was still below the peak reached in 2007 ($176,100).

Gains in the value of residential real estate and financial assets—especially equities, life insurance and pensions—lifted the net worth of Canadian households in 2009. These gains were partly offset by increased debt, particularly mortgages. This reflected ongoing strength in existing home sales and renovation activities, as well as an increase in new housing construction.

Owner's equity as a percentage of real estate assets fell from 69.3% in 2008 to 68.0% in 2009, continuing a downward trend that started in 2005.

Chart 9.4
Household net worth per capita



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 378-0012.

In 2009, households had almost $145 in credit market debt for every $100 of disposable income, up from nearly $139 of debt in 2008.

Table 9.1 Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, by province and territory, 1994 to 2008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	$ millions					
Canada	**770,873**	**810,426**	**836,864**	**882,733**	**914,973**	**982,441**
Newfoundland and Labrador	10,264	10,652	10,417	10,533	11,176	12,184
Prince Edward Island	2,521	2,662	2,823	2,800	2,981	3,159
Nova Scotia	18,667	19,296	19,512	20,368	21,401	23,059
New Brunswick	15,286	16,380	16,626	16,845	17,633	19,041
Quebec	170,478	177,331	180,526	188,424	196,258	210,809
Ontario	311,096	329,317	338,173	359,353	377,897	409,020
Manitoba	25,958	26,966	28,434	29,751	30,972	31,966
Saskatchewan	24,480	26,425	28,944	29,157	29,550	30,778
Alberta	88,041	92,036	98,634	107,048	107,439	117,080
British Columbia	100,512	105,670	108,865	114,383	115,641	120,921
Yukon	910	1,047	1,128	1,107	1,087	1,085
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	2,387	2,400	2,525	2,691	2,652	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	..	2,292
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	747
Outside Canada	273	244	257	273	286	300

Note: Dollar amounts in current prices.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 384-0002.

Table 9.2 Gross domestic product, income-based, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	$ millions					
Gross domestic product at market prices	**810,426**	**836,864**	**882,733**	**914,973**	**982,441**	**1,076,577**
Net domestic product at basic prices	644,818	664,294	700,063	723,487	780,786	863,254
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	418,825	428,792	453,073	475,335	502,726	545,204
Corporation profits before taxes	76,270	80,335	87,932	86,132	110,769	135,978
Government business enterprise profits before taxes	6,709	6,143	6,653	7,080	8,401	11,329
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	50,981	50,477	48,881	47,134	47,249	55,302
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	2,702	3,825	1,663	1,724	1,819	1,243
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	46,363	49,278	54,663	57,936	61,466	64,944
Inventory valuation adjustment	-2,473	-1,596	-623	-753	-2,317	-2,439
Taxes less subsidies on factors of production	45,441	47,040	47,821	48,899	50,673	51,693
Taxes less subsidies on products	59,758	61,126	66,025	68,439	72,747	76,647
Capital consumption allowances	105,021	110,818	116,574	122,659	128,999	137,425
Statistical discrepancy	829	626	71	388	-91	-749

Note: Dollar amounts in current prices.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 380-0016.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
$ millions								
1,076,577	**1,108,048**	**1,152,905**	**1,213,175**	**1,290,906**	**1,373,845**	**1,449,215**	**1,532,944**	**1,600,081**
13,922	14,179	16,457	18,119	19,407	21,960	26,052	29,226	31,277
3,366	3,431	3,701	3,798	3,983	4,096	4,249	4,490	4,624
24,658	25,909	27,082	28,851	29,853	31,199	31,743	32,933	34,188
20,085	20,684	21,169	22,366	23,672	24,716	25,884	26,993	27,372
224,928	231,624	241,448	250,752	262,761	272,049	282,220	297,384	302,225
440,759	453,701	477,763	493,081	516,106	537,383	560,286	585,723	587,827
34,057	35,157	36,559	37,451	39,748	41,681	45,029	48,718	50,834
33,828	33,127	34,343	36,653	40,796	43,996	45,498	50,811	63,509
144,789	151,274	150,594	170,113	189,743	219,810	238,410	256,915	291,256
131,333	133,514	138,193	145,642	157,675	169,664	182,310	191,598	197,931
1,190	1,259	1,254	1,292	1,394	1,497	1,629	1,735	1,903
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,515	2,972	3,033	3,692	4,320	4,267	4,281	4,578	5,103
834	876	951	991	1,074	1,137	1,226	1,431	1,602
313	341	358	374	374	390	398	409	430

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
$ millions								
1,108,048	**1,152,905**	**1,213,175**	**1,290,906**	**1,373,845**	**1,450,405**	**1,529,589**	**1,599,608**	**1,527,258**
884,203	912,615	967,051	1,033,888	1,104,878	1,169,911	1,233,670	1,295,375	1,215,909
570,008	593,307	621,003	657,249	695,093	743,392	784,885	818,613	819,066
127,073	135,229	144,501	168,219	186,585	197,286	200,943	216,970	146,897
10,787	11,661	12,604	12,815	15,293	14,805	15,493	16,355	12,975
52,579	46,693	49,989	54,020	61,421	66,404	71,589	83,998	63,947
1,675	1,101	1,439	2,897	1,210	-35	503	3,228	880
68,857	74,292	77,181	81,313	84,024	86,785	89,908	91,331	98,999
574	-3,584	4,262	-1,844	-730	-3,262	2,449	-6,214	2,541
52,650	53,916	56,072	59,219	61,982	64,536	67,900	71,094	70,604
75,871	84,139	84,380	89,603	93,302	96,052	98,816	94,840	93,030
147,536	155,567	161,817	167,823	176,246	185,201	196,346	209,383	218,785
438	584	-73	-408	-581	-759	757	10	-466

Table 9.3 Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	$ millions					
Gross domestic product at market prices	**810,426**	**836,864**	**882,733**	**914,973**	**982,441**	**1,076,577**
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	460,906	480,427	510,695	531,169	560,884	596,009
Durable goods	56,169	59,197	67,988	71,325	77,693	81,958
Semi-durable goods	42,304	42,766	44,939	47,262	49,548	52,115
Non-durable goods	115,024	118,697	123,143	126,253	132,959	143,264
Services	247,409	259,767	274,625	286,329	300,684	318,672
Government current expenditure on goods and services	172,459	171,161	171,756	179,317	186,054	200,084
Government gross fixed capital formation	21,406	20,587	20,104	20,046	23,039	24,524
Government inventories	30	-2	5	-27	-3	24
Business gross fixed capital formation	121,592	129,351	154,737	161,790	171,431	181,748
Residential structures	36,136	39,538	43,519	42,497	45,100	48,572
Non-residential structures and equipment	85,456	89,813	111,218	119,293	126,331	133,176
Non-residential structures	34,669	36,360	43,872	45,177	47,229	49,826
Machinery and equipment	50,787	53,453	67,346	74,116	79,102	83,350
Business investment in inventories	8,999	2,271	8,174	4,733	4,990	11,505
Non-farm	8,705	1,577	9,174	5,409	4,951	11,355
Farm	294	694	-1,000	-676	39	150
Exports of goods and services	302,480	321,248	348,604	379,203	424,258	490,688
Goods	265,334	280,079	303,379	327,160	369,037	429,375
Services	37,146	41,169	45,225	52,043	55,221	61,313
Imports of goods and services	276,618	287,553	331,271	360,871	388,303	428,754
Goods	229,938	237,689	277,727	303,395	327,026	362,337
Services	46,680	49,864	53,544	57,476	61,277	66,417
Statistical discrepancy	-828	-626	-71	-387	91	749
Final domestic demand	**776,363**	**801,526**	**857,292**	**892,322**	**941,408**	**1,002,365**

Note: Dollar amounts in current prices.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 380-0017.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
$ millions								
1,108,048	**1,152,905**	**1,213,175**	**1,290,906**	**1,373,845**	**1,450,405**	**1,529,589**	**1,599,608**	**1,527,258**
620,614	655,722	686,552	719,917	758,966	801,742	851,603	890,351	898,728
84,930	92,085	93,793	95,432	99,721	106,032	112,112	112,694	108,513
54,565	57,052	58,485	60,520	62,674	66,218	69,285	70,337	69,080
150,305	158,399	168,144	176,869	186,547	193,951	204,074	216,540	215,033
330,814	348,186	366,130	387,096	410,024	435,541	466,132	490,780	506,102
211,706	224,428	238,416	247,397	259,857	277,608	293,608	314,329	333,942
27,287	28,589	30,107	32,504	37,067	41,151	45,321	50,955	59,078
13	-45	15	21	27	-41	15	29	-3
189,978	196,585	208,090	229,755	255,596	283,382	301,885	313,574	269,394
55,133	65,651	72,714	82,965	89,604	98,214	108,289	107,304	98,152
134,845	130,934	135,376	146,790	165,992	185,168	193,596	206,270	171,242
52,966	50,659	54,545	62,058	72,752	85,236	92,528	105,301	86,279
81,879	80,275	80,831	84,732	93,240	99,932	101,068	100,969	84,963
-4,740	-2,674	4,305	5,238	10,587	9,403	8,251	5,443	-8,177
-3,745	-1,094	2,982	3,848	9,932	10,130	9,370	3,326	-6,862
-995	-1,580	1,323	1,390	655	-727	-1,119	2,117	-1,315
482,463	479,185	462,473	495,980	519,435	524,075	534,718	563,948	438,553
420,733	414,034	399,122	429,006	450,214	453,953	463,123	489,996	369,529
61,730	65,151	63,351	66,974	69,221	70,122	71,595	73,952	69,024
418,836	428,301	416,856	440,314	468,270	487,674	505,055	539,012	464,722
350,067	356,728	342,711	363,155	387,843	404,347	415,683	443,751	374,100
68,769	71,573	74,145	77,159	80,427	83,327	89,372	95,261	90,622
-437	-584	73	408	580	759	-757	-9	465
1,049,585	**1,105,324**	**1,163,165**	**1,229,573**	**1,311,486**	**1,403,883**	**1,492,417**	**1,569,209**	**1,561,142**

Table 9.4 Gross domestic product at basic prices, by industry, 1997 to 2009

	1997	1998	1999	2000
	$ millions chained (2002)			
All industries[1]	**888,158**	**922,584**	**974,405**	**1,026,242**
Goods-producing industries				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	22,985	24,471	26,193	26,268
Mining and oil and gas extraction	49,244	49,991	50,000	51,519
Utilities	29,045	28,554	28,982	29,050
Construction	45,421	46,928	49,053	51,757
Manufacturing	151,330	158,819	171,923	188,925
Services-producing industries				
Wholesale trade	42,823	46,221	49,396	52,519
Retail trade	44,499	47,210	49,437	52,579
Transportation and warehousing	43,048	43,905	46,603	48,921
Information and cultural industries	26,403	28,255	31,617	34,007
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting, and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	168,523	173,796	181,851	189,181
Professional, scientific and technical services	33,859	38,056	41,845	46,307
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	17,582	18,771	20,934	21,809
Educational services	48,904	49,000	50,162	50,394
Health care and social assistance	61,114	61,765	63,754	65,968
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8,669	8,928	9,333	9,718
Accommodation and food services	21,668	22,931	23,804	24,544
Public administration	54,293	54,909	56,674	57,968
Other services	21,262	21,886	23,335	24,627

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

1. Aggregates are not always equal to the sum of their components from 1981 to 2001. This is caused by changing the set of relative prices when a new base year is adopted.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
$ millions chained (2002)								
1,040,943	**1,068,765**	**1,091,378**	**1,124,999**	**1,158,680**	**1,191,250**	**1,222,697**	**1,230,365**	**1,195,602**
24,674	23,293	25,478	27,669	28,404	27,971	27,213	27,410	25,294
51,236	53,488	54,979	55,672	55,941	57,276	57,940	56,230	51,498
27,384	28,883	29,057	28,993	30,527	30,172	31,313	31,033	29,634
55,542	57,775	59,871	63,453	66,725	69,693	72,414	74,452	69,051
181,084	182,736	181,349	184,814	187,901	184,616	182,297	171,906	151,035
53,438	55,226	57,767	59,990	63,662	66,798	70,318	70,693	65,978
55,234	58,483	60,515	62,666	64,841	69,081	72,808	74,963	74,570
50,176	50,066	50,270	52,169	55,235	56,977	58,045	58,323	55,839
36,498	38,229	38,631	40,813	42,039	44,001	45,211	46,132	45,724
196,769	202,959	207,544	215,074	222,677	231,957	241,258	246,623	251,800
47,453	48,481	50,797	52,099	53,873	57,027	59,512	60,958	60,586
22,820	24,853	25,722	27,363	28,555	29,810	30,849	31,295	29,980
50,675	51,593	52,566	53,764	55,292	56,569	58,466	60,173	61,813
67,198	68,142	70,324	71,589	72,735	74,627	76,922	79,049	81,379
10,142	10,398	10,365	10,791	10,651	10,894	11,156	11,146	11,169
24,950	25,408	24,881	25,656	25,982	26,174	26,564	27,224	26,659
59,705	61,523	63,314	64,085	65,115	67,239	68,714	70,596	72,575
26,101	27,230	27,894	28,729	29,633	30,538	31,374	32,185	32,177

Table 9.5 Canada's balance of international payments, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	$ millions					
Current account						
Receipts	**330,978**	**351,038**	**385,415**	**414,777**	**461,219**	**531,961**
Goods and services	301,130	319,965	347,134	377,385	422,670	489,090
Goods	265,334	280,079	303,378	327,162	369,035	429,372
Services	35,796	39,886	43,755	50,223	53,636	59,718
Investment income	25,898	26,176	33,252	32,338	32,905	36,755
Transfers	3,951	4,897	5,029	5,054	5,644	6,116
Payments	**337,078**	**346,438**	**396,812**	**426,140**	**458,649**	**502,692**
Goods and services	275,869	286,650	330,346	359,947	387,298	427,836
Goods	229,937	237,689	277,727	303,399	327,026	362,337
Services	45,933	48,961	52,619	56,549	60,272	65,500
Investment income	57,089	55,571	62,133	61,965	66,518	69,863
Transfers	4,120	4,217	4,333	4,228	4,834	4,992
Balance	**-6,099**	**4,600**	**-11,397**	**-11,363**	**2,570**	**29,269**
Goods and services	25,261	33,315	16,788	17,438	35,373	61,254
Goods	35,397	42,391	25,652	23,763	42,009	67,036
Services	-10,136	-9,076	-8,864	-6,325	-6,636	-5,782
Investment income	-31,191	-29,395	-28,882	-29,627	-33,613	-33,109
Transfers	-169	680	697	826	810	1,124
Capital account, net flow	**6,784**	**7,957**	**7,508**	**4,934**	**5,049**	**5,314**
Financial account, net flow[1]	**-5,489**	**-20,191**	**8,256**	**-405**	**-17,531**	**-27,070**
Canadian assets, net flow	**-38,394**	**-73,306**	**-62,546**	**-67,161**	**-41,946**	**-142,039**
Canadian direct investments abroad	-15,732	-17,858	-31,937	-50,957	-25,625	-66,352
Canadian portfolio investments	-7,331	-19,317	-11,849	-22,497	-23,101	-63,927
Foreign portfolio bonds	-1,085	-2,070	-6,642	-7,064	-2,477	-3,963
Foreign portfolio stocks	-6,247	-17,247	-5,207	-15,433	-20,623	-59,965
Foreign money market	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Canadian investments	-15,331	-36,132	-18,760	6,292	6,780	-11,759
Loans	-3,438	-4,208	-18,923	12,637	2,680	-5,126
Deposits	-7,162	-18,015	-2,898	-6,225	10,592	3,973
Official international reserves	-3,778	-7,498	3,389	-7,452	-8,818	-5,480
Other assets	-952	-6,411	-328	7,332	2,326	-5,125
Canadian liabilities, net flow	**32,905**	**53,116**	**70,803**	**66,757**	**24,415**	**114,969**
Foreign direct investments in Canada	12,703	13,137	15,958	33,828	36,762	99,198
Foreign portfolio investments	25,233	18,668	16,181	24,779	3,738	14,598
Canadian portfolio bonds	30,730	17,953	6,166	10,337	2,602	-21,458
Canadian portfolio stocks	-4,242	8,034	7,645	14,311	14,346	35,232
Canadian money market	-1,254	-7,319	2,369	130	-13,209	824
Other foreign investments	-5,032	21,311	38,664	8,149	-16,086	1,173
Loans	1,129	5,994	1,873	3,181	6,641	3,396
Deposits	-6,009	16,863	34,106	3,375	-24,103	-962
Other liabilities	-151	-1,546	2,685	1,593	1,377	-1,261
Statistical discrepancy	4,805	7,633	-4,367	6,833	9,912	-7,514

1. A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims to non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 376-0001 and 376-0002.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				$ millions				
513,754	**514,913**	**496,899**	**539,637**	**575,612**	**598,428**	**619,352**	**644,563**	**502,673**
480,795	477,522	460,903	494,387	517,809	522,338	532,924	562,109	436,673
420,730	414,039	399,122	429,006	450,210	453,952	463,120	489,995	369,529
60,065	63,483	61,781	65,381	67,599	68,386	69,804	72,113	67,144
25,990	30,502	29,253	38,095	49,768	66,528	76,931	71,881	57,378
6,968	6,890	6,743	7,155	8,035	9,563	9,497	10,574	8,622
488,649	**495,135**	**482,250**	**509,800**	**549,710**	**577,938**	**606,580**	**637,645**	**546,196**
417,945	427,434	416,011	439,575	467,492	486,866	504,277	538,184	463,904
350,071	356,727	342,710	363,158	387,838	404,345	415,683	443,752	374,097
67,874	70,707	73,302	76,417	79,654	82,521	88,593	94,432	89,807
65,320	60,799	59,284	62,399	72,685	80,049	90,800	88,302	71,523
5,384	6,902	6,955	7,825	9,533	11,023	11,504	11,159	10,770
25,104	**19,778**	**14,649**	**29,837**	**25,902**	**20,490**	**12,772**	**6,918**	**-43,523**
62,850	50,088	44,892	54,811	50,317	35,472	28,648	23,925	-27,231
70,659	57,311	56,413	65,848	62,372	49,606	47,437	46,244	-4,568
-7,809	-7,224	-11,521	-11,037	-12,055	-14,135	-18,790	-22,319	-22,663
-39,330	-30,297	-30,031	-24,304	-22,917	-13,521	-13,869	-16,422	-14,145
1,584	-12	-212	-670	-1,498	-1,460	-2,007	-585	-2,148
5,752	**4,936**	**4,225**	**4,437**	**5,905**	**4,202**	**4,233**	**4,650**	**3,969**
-21,375	**-22,144**	**-19,935**	**-37,246**	**-29,255**	**-26,969**	**-18,906**	**-7,072**	**39,960**
-113,930	**-83,631**	**-67,724**	**-87,065**	**-110,460**	**-166,967**	**-177,021**	**-110,172**	**-103,861**
-55,800	-42,015	-32,118	-56,395	-33,370	-52,423	-62,003	-86,214	-44,389
-37,573	-29,319	-19,054	-24,369	-53,455	-78,668	-48,426	13,653	-8,667
-1,920	-6,229	-7,974	-15,290	-29,488	-43,761	-28,902	16,354	9,030
-35,653	-21,253	-7,699	-8,092	-21,878	-28,107	-30,946	-7,914	-15,850
..	-1,837	-3,381	-987	-2,089	-6,800	11,422	5,212	-1,847
-20,556	-12,297	-16,553	-6,300	-23,635	-35,877	-66,592	-37,611	-50,805
-8,051	-8,587	7,614	3,444	7,325	-11,819	-10,860	-242	-17,460
-2,172	5,844	-19,286	-10,661	-15,817	-9,002	-42,198	-37,335	-19,058
-3,353	298	4,693	3,427	-1,653	-1,013	-4,644	-1,711	-11,618
-6,980	-9,851	-9,574	-2,510	-13,489	-14,043	-8,890	1,677	-2,669
92,555	**61,487**	**47,789**	**49,819**	**81,205**	**139,998**	**158,115**	**103,099**	**143,821**
42,844	34,769	10,483	-579	31,132	68,395	123,148	58,975	21,327
37,779	18,599	19,714	54,550	13,136	31,089	-31,096	29,797	110,865
41,002	18,297	7,870	19,238	3,481	16,564	12,042	15,926	83,955
4,125	-1,531	13,491	35,742	9,133	10,814	-41,994	2,746	26,246
-7,349	1,833	-1,646	-429	522	3,711	-1,143	11,125	665
11,932	8,119	17,592	-4,152	36,937	40,514	66,062	14,327	11,629
-5,941	1,400	2,192	-2,032	5,992	19,635	12,617	4,759	-11,081
23,716	13,565	18,304	-531	28,951	20,389	48,566	10,495	13,878
-5,843	-6,846	-2,904	-1,589	1,994	491	4,879	-927	8,831
-9,481	-2,570	1,062	2,973	-2,552	2,277	1,901	-4,496	-405

Table 9.6 National balance sheet, market value, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	$ millions					
Assets	**7,898,321**	**8,601,650**	**9,270,201**	**9,811,488**	**10,663,468**	**11,308,573**
Non-financial assets	2,852,877	2,942,186	3,077,380	3,218,515	3,382,306	3,564,334
Residential structures	749,702	770,434	798,876	829,677	871,382	906,034
Non-residential structures	759,734	788,612	818,984	845,979	875,800	920,032
Machinery and equipment	291,852	295,130	316,413	343,059	362,083	387,713
Consumer durables	231,167	236,360	246,692	258,923	277,357	292,519
Inventories	146,976	151,010	158,782	170,248	179,202	194,775
Land	673,446	700,640	737,633	770,629	816,482	863,261
Net financial assets	-338,129	-321,800	-297,027	-301,124	-207,985	-162,203
Financial assets	5,045,444	5,659,464	6,192,821	6,592,973	7,281,162	7,744,239
Official reserves	20,769	28,204	25,705	35,920	41,463	47,801
Canadian currency and deposits	619,397	645,788	672,755	674,923	726,054	753,173
Foreign currency and deposits	60,940	80,699	83,313	93,760	106,853	68,843
Consumer credit	116,713	124,054	132,826	144,189	158,245	172,093
Loans	265,088	272,357	297,459	327,511	343,514	357,802
Mortgages	443,906	459,879	478,715	497,928	519,765	544,082
Short-term paper	203,489	198,356	198,619	206,149	246,069	246,556
Bonds	612,353	681,940	716,626	747,688	752,274	810,409
Savings bonds	41,026	43,347	40,944	39,535	38,704	36,768
Foreign investments	155,716	202,996	248,135	290,208	385,898	413,167
Shares	659,352	881,521	1,060,305	1,125,522	1,391,388	1,494,757
Corporate claims	545,557	576,758	645,998	734,715	748,271	868,874
Government claims	116,629	128,318	127,675	138,481	178,467	194,366
Life insurance and pensions	663,270	740,635	809,590	871,037	936,335	984,413
Trade accounts receivable	156,170	164,913	171,371	177,799	193,695	211,106
Other assets	406,095	473,046	523,729	527,143	552,871	576,797
Liabilities and net worth	**7,898,321**	**8,601,650**	**9,270,201**	**9,811,488**	**10,663,468**	**11,308,573**
Liabilities	5,383,573	5,981,264	6,489,848	6,894,097	7,489,147	7,906,442
Canadian currency and deposits	628,059	653,122	682,172	684,908	737,200	766,005
Foreign currency and deposits	82,751	94,066	110,575	120,232	124,102	93,582
Consumer credit	116,713	124,054	132,826	144,189	158,245	172,093
Loans	279,748	288,404	304,946	338,521	354,385	363,233
Mortgages	444,326	460,199	479,026	498,252	520,095	544,397
Short-term paper	247,590	236,479	238,853	247,036	273,535	274,310
Bonds	969,581	1,055,012	1,110,177	1,185,572	1,149,209	1,189,216
Savings bonds	41,026	43,347	40,944	39,535	38,704	36,768
Foreign investments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shares	1,054,533	1,329,587	1,540,149	1,653,050	2,003,387	2,189,841
Corporate claims	229,417	244,039	288,752	331,966	324,638	356,884
Government claims	116,629	128,318	127,675	138,481	178,467	194,366
Life insurance and pensions	663,270	740,635	809,590	871,037	936,335	984,413
Trade accounts payable	158,491	165,026	171,156	175,277	191,070	211,065
Other liabilities	392,465	462,323	493,951	505,576	538,479	567,037
Net worth	**2,514,748**	**2,620,386**	**2,780,353**	**2,917,391**	**3,174,321**	**3,402,131**

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 378-0049 and Catalogue no. 13-022-X.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
$ millions								
11,748,672	**12,155,289**	**12,882,008**	**13,983,191**	**15,363,956**	**16,999,717**	**18,298,846**	**18,721,444**	**19,863,670**
3,737,307	3,965,790	4,167,500	4,484,603	4,826,663	5,286,626	5,732,078	6,105,080	6,268,941
958,361	1,031,276	1,122,515	1,215,645	1,317,325	1,470,715	1,593,218	1,666,165	1,690,465
946,214	976,364	1,015,034	1,087,921	1,149,052	1,250,471	1,362,498	1,502,667	1,546,360
408,142	421,169	401,783	399,822	412,173	426,644	441,785	468,781	499,949
308,021	330,846	345,088	359,267	374,606	387,202	399,905	402,288	412,250
190,419	192,381	187,661	194,129	206,505	219,401	226,476	241,059	228,479
926,150	1,013,754	1,095,419	1,227,819	1,367,002	1,532,193	1,708,196	1,824,120	1,891,438
-144,178	-196,611	-194,028	-175,306	-114,661	30,026	-32,780	-11,134	-131,506
8,011,365	8,189,499	8,714,508	9,498,588	10,537,293	11,713,091	12,566,768	12,616,364	13,594,729
53,327	56,230	45,689	40,314	38,029	40,960	40,593	51,364	56,011
798,028	843,327	887,927	975,412	1,060,833	1,141,800	1,257,010	1,372,213	1,438,259
86,488	99,598	89,391	94,779	107,659	140,178	180,414	203,670	212,163
187,131	204,792	225,221	254,419	282,716	310,736	345,995	377,984	412,655
360,605	382,835	379,031	405,521	416,928	460,662	515,089	573,119	548,559
571,944	601,957	640,838	699,710	769,247	849,789	944,895	1,035,498	1,097,989
261,887	268,767	265,047	273,540	312,099	346,030	357,522	401,153	338,184
844,404	882,726	915,634	952,211	1,040,871	1,118,664	1,184,341	1,320,438	1,482,392
36,499	34,780	34,131	30,023	25,806	21,211	17,873	15,567	15,077
424,486	387,390	427,728	458,813	549,851	735,823	764,016	585,663	637,939
1,406,100	1,338,879	1,555,015	1,794,226	2,096,580	2,352,321	2,517,308	1,874,119	2,274,819
976,178	1,063,854	1,075,689	1,165,423	1,268,343	1,389,378	1,505,256	1,822,773	1,858,823
206,288	211,297	208,916	205,961	209,524	218,394	227,950	299,407	365,202
979,171	982,695	1,058,426	1,156,511	1,269,051	1,394,755	1,464,390	1,318,156	1,472,053
214,873	220,682	226,005	232,784	254,853	266,092	278,043	290,571	285,647
640,455	644,470	713,951	788,964	860,709	947,509	983,946	1,090,236	1,114,034
11,748,672	**12,155,289**	**12,882,008**	**13,983,191**	**15,363,956**	**16,999,717**	**18,298,846**	**18,721,444**	**19,863,670**
8,155,543	8,386,110	8,908,536	9,673,894	10,651,954	11,683,065	12,599,548	12,627,498	13,726,235
814,268	857,309	902,157	991,640	1,077,072	1,162,690	1,277,552	1,397,281	1,464,160
110,309	120,120	107,519	103,666	116,274	133,089	170,648	180,845	159,974
187,131	204,792	225,221	254,419	282,716	310,736	345,995	377,984	412,655
361,015	377,615	376,918	406,784	411,653	448,106	513,571	560,458	529,756
572,266	602,323	641,194	700,061	769,793	850,331	945,357	1,036,007	1,098,474
283,012	293,592	285,297	292,466	331,946	368,276	378,184	433,903	369,860
1,281,623	1,355,383	1,338,573	1,377,901	1,448,739	1,544,430	1,577,865	1,783,542	2,001,643
36,499	34,780	34,131	30,023	25,806	21,211	17,873	15,567	15,077
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,117,604	2,079,787	2,406,760	2,747,544	3,157,667	3,514,445	3,835,153	3,171,953	3,736,226
399,148	440,710	427,029	434,054	483,763	547,049	616,927	716,551	753,918
206,288	211,297	208,916	205,961	209,524	218,394	227,950	299,407	365,202
979,171	982,695	1,058,426	1,156,511	1,269,051	1,394,755	1,464,390	1,318,156	1,472,053
219,593	227,139	227,310	229,735	251,228	264,305	281,950	293,356	285,173
624,115	633,348	703,216	773,152	842,528	926,459	964,006	1,058,055	1,077,141
3,593,129	**3,769,179**	**3,973,472**	**4,309,297**	**4,712,002**	**5,316,652**	**5,699,298**	**6,093,946**	**6,137,435**

Table 9.7 Canada's international investment position, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	$ millions					
All assets	**921,148**	**952,790**	**996,411**	**1,188,105**	**1,198,644**	**1,486,171**
Canadian direct investments abroad	412,217	448,546	452,195	524,749	515,445	637,281
Canadian portfolio investments	253,788	265,411	292,213	371,311	369,509	424,335
Foreign bonds	45,809	58,560	82,332	124,027	135,371	141,909
Foreign stocks	197,025	195,773	196,825	227,318	226,627	278,939
Foreign money market	10,953	11,079	13,055	19,966	7,511	3,488
Other Canadian investments	255,143	238,832	252,003	292,045	313,689	424,555
Loans	50,695	49,468	45,924	72,940	77,274	94,527
Allowances	..	0	0	0	0	0
Deposits	103,583	109,442	120,813	132,220	157,898	225,190
Official international reserves	45,690	40,315	38,030	40,959	40,593	51,364
Other assets	55,174	39,607	47,236	45,926	37,925	53,473
All liabilities	**1,137,847**	**1,143,215**	**1,161,336**	**1,272,727**	**1,324,359**	**1,479,450**
Foreign direct investments in Canada	373,685	379,450	397,828	438,648	491,287	504,864
Foreign portfolio investments	507,150	521,898	502,243	532,732	502,418	584,958
Canadian bonds	401,050	402,236	387,928	409,168	384,652	454,085
Canadian stocks	84,712	100,042	93,532	99,049	95,767	95,967
Canadian money market instruments	21,388	19,621	20,783	24,515	21,999	34,906
Other foreign investments	257,012	241,867	261,265	301,348	330,653	389,628
Loans	52,398	44,149	38,219	52,997	61,184	64,550
Deposits	183,125	175,978	201,025	226,781	243,518	301,156
Other liabilities	21,489	21,740	22,021	21,569	25,952	23,921
Net international investment position	**-216,699**	**-190,425**	**-164,925**	**-84,623**	**-125,716**	**6,721**

Note: Data are as of December 31.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 376-0037.

Education, training and learning

10

Canada leads the OECD countries with the highest proportion of adults who have either a college or university degree. In 2006, some 23% of Canadians had a university degree. An additional 20% had a college degree; 12% had a trades certificate.

Almost one in four adults aged 25 to 64—a total of 4,156,700 people—had a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment, while 15%, or 2,683,500 people, had less than a high school education. Canadians with no formal education were concentrated in older age groups.

Growth in university degree holders

At the time of the 2006 Census, Canada had 17,382,100 adults aged 25 to 64. The number with a university degree totalled 3,985,700, a 24% increase from the 3,207,400 with degrees in 2001. In comparison, the number of adults who did not have a university degree rose 2%.

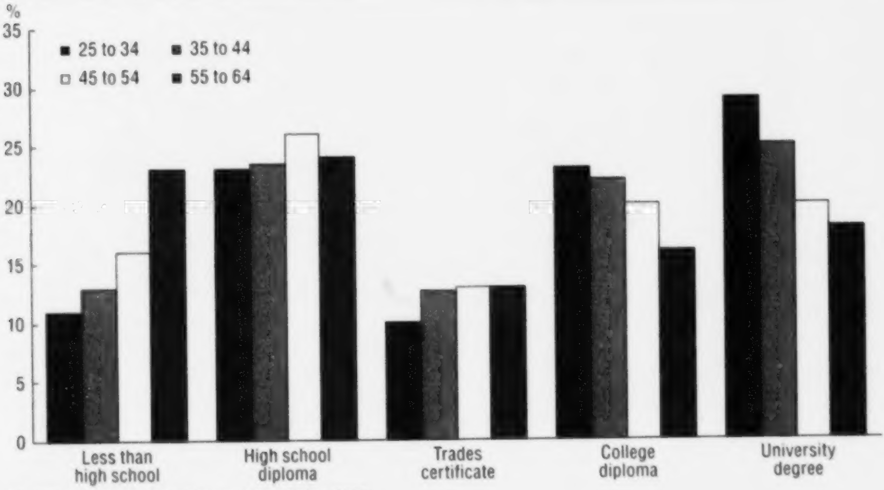
Not surprisingly, young adults have a higher level of educational attainment than their older counterparts. In 2006, 29% of young adults aged 25 to 34 had a university degree, well above the proportion of 18% among adults aged 55 to 64.

In 2006, 44% of Aboriginal people were postsecondary graduates: 14% had trade credentials, 19% had a college diploma and 8% had a university degree.

Also, a much higher percentage of women than men aged 25 to 34 have a university degree: 33% of women versus 25% of men. However, in older age groups, the situation was reversed: among older adults (aged 55 to 64), 16% of women had a university degree versus 21% of men.

Educated Canadians tend to be more mobile. University degree holders accounted for 23% of the adult population aged 25 to 64 in 2006, but they comprised 33% of the people who moved to another province or territory between 2001 and

Chart 10.1
Population by level of educational attainment and age group, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

2006. Alberta and British Columbia had the biggest net inflows of postsecondary graduates, whereas Ontario recorded the biggest net outflows.

A smaller proportion of young adults are studying in trades than their parents. About 10% of adults aged 25 to 34 had a trade certification in 2006, compared with 13% of adults aged 55 to 64. Not only are there fewer young adults studying trades, but they are also choosing different trades than their parents. For example, fewer young adults than older adults have a trade certificate in mechanic and repair technologies. On the other hand, more young adults than older adults have a certificate in personal and culinary services.

Immigrants highly educated

The 2006 Census counted 4,076,700 people aged 25 to 64 born outside of Canada. Among these immigrants, 1,287,500 people, or one-third (32%), had a university degree.

Over half (51%) of recent immigrants—those who arrived from 2001 to 2006—had a university degree in 2006. This was more than twice the proportion of degree holders among the Canadian-born population (20%), and was also higher than the proportion of 28% among immigrants who arrived before 2001.

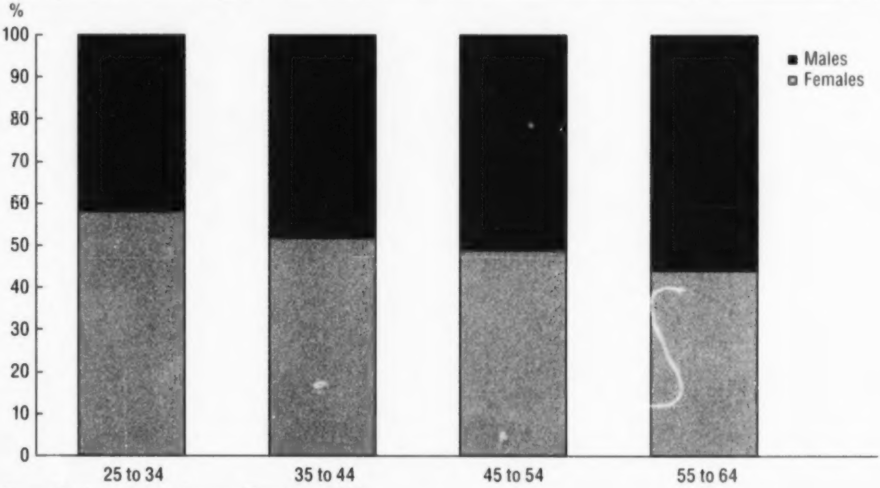
Although 23% of Canadians aged 25 to 34 were born outside of Canada, they account for nearly half (49%) of the doctorate holders in Canada and 40% of adults with a master's degree.

Table 10.a
Population with university or college education, top 10 OECD countries, 2007

	%
Canada	**48**
Japan	41
New Zealand	41
United States	40
Korea	35
Australia	34
Norway	34
Denmark	32
Iceland	32
United Kingdom	32

Note: Population aged 25 to 64.
Source: OECD, *Education at a Glance 2009, OECD Indicators.*

Chart 10.2
University graduates by age group and sex, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Slow growth in doctorates

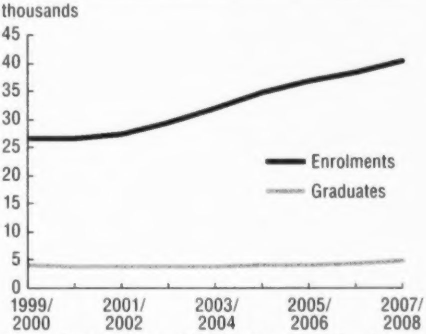
Enrolment in doctoral programs in Canada has been on the rise since around 2001, but that has not yet translated into more doctoral graduates.

In the 2005/2006 academic year, enrolment increased 5.8% to 36,700 candidates. This was the largest percentage increase in enrolment among all programs at the university level and it followed enrolment growth that averaged 8.2% a year for the previous three years.

However, the number of doctoral degree recipients was only slightly higher than almost a decade earlier. In 2005, 4,200 students received a doctoral degree, compared with 4,000 in 1998.

The same slow growth has not occurred in the United States. In 2005/2006, the number of graduates from U.S. institutions grew 5.1% to 45,596 research doctoral degrees. Doctoral students in Canada were more likely to graduate in the biological and health sciences, whereas those in the United States were more likely to graduate in the humanities and education.

Chart 10.3
Doctoral enrolments and graduates



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 477-0013 and 477-0014.

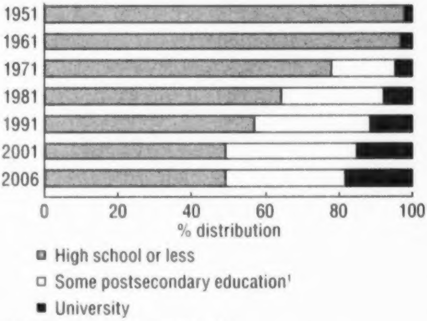
Shift to higher education

The proportion of university graduates in Canada has been steadily growing over the past half-century. In 2006, 51% of Canadians aged 15 and older had education beyond high school.

The government introduced programs at the end of the Second World War that encouraged 53,000 returning war veterans to enroll in university. In 1951, just 2% of Canadians aged 15 and older had university qualifications. Over the next five decades, that proportion climbed steadily, from 5% in 1971 to 11% in 1991 and to 18% in 2006.

During the 1960s and 1970s, a strong college system developed throughout Canada, including the CEGEP system in Quebec. By 1971, the appeal of these colleges was evident: 17% of the population had completed some postsecondary education other than university.

Chart 10.4
Educational attainment



Note: Population 15 years and older.

1. For 2006, includes only completed non-university qualifications. Before 2006, includes completed non-university qualifications plus any incomplete postsecondary studies. No data are available for 1951 and 1961.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

By 2006, nearly 33% of the population had completed non-university qualifications.

Table 10.1 Educational attainment of working-age population, by sex, 1999 to 2009

	Working-age population	0 to 8 years of study		Some high school		High school graduate	
	thousands	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%
Both sexes							
1999	**23,787**	2,588	10.9	4,395	18.5	4,570	19.2
2000	**24,094**	2,502	10.4	4,293	17.8	4,719	19.6
2001	**24,444**	2,371	9.7	4,272	17.5	4,740	19.4
2002	**24,797**	2,322	9.4	4,205	17.0	4,811	19.4
2003	**25,107**	2,262	9.0	4,015	16.0	4,810	19.2
2004	**25,443**	2,223	8.7	3,988	15.7	4,906	19.3
2005	**25,806**	2,163	8.4	3,918	15.2	5,121	19.8
2006	**26,185**	2,122	8.1	3,954	15.1	5,208	19.9
2007	**26,553**	2,027	7.6	3,872	14.6	5,238	19.7
2008	**26,925**	1,961	7.3	3,857	14.3	5,266	19.6
2009	**27,309**	1,897	6.9	3,837	14.0	5,444	19.9
Males							
1999	**11,683**	1,227	10.5	2,210	18.9	2,134	18.3
2000	**11,843**	1,181	10.0	2,160	18.2	2,210	18.7
2001	**12,024**	1,110	9.2	2,166	18.0	2,230	18.5
2002	**12,201**	1,092	9.0	2,132	17.5	2,260	18.5
2003	**12,352**	1,056	8.5	2,053	16.6	2,266	18.3
2004	**12,515**	1,031	8.2	2,041	16.3	2,319	18.5
2005	**12,693**	1,012	8.0	2,016	15.9	2,432	19.2
2006	**12,883**	983	7.6	2,022	15.7	2,496	19.4
2007	**13,065**	943	7.2	1,995	15.3	2,524	19.3
2008	**13,252**	908	6.9	2,005	15.1	2,535	19.1
2009	**13,446**	898	6.7	1,984	14.8	2,641	19.6
Females							
1999	**12,104**	1,361	11.2	2,185	18.1	2,436	20.1
2000	**12,252**	1,321	10.8	2,134	17.4	2,508	20.5
2001	**12,420**	1,261	10.2	2,106	17.0	2,510	20.2
2002	**12,596**	1,230	9.8	2,072	16.5	2,551	20.2
2003	**12,755**	1,206	9.5	1,962	15.4	2,545	20.0
2004	**12,928**	1,192	9.2	1,948	15.1	2,587	20.0
2005	**13,113**	1,151	8.8	1,902	14.5	2,690	20.5
2006	**13,303**	1,140	8.6	1,932	14.5	2,712	20.4
2007	**13,488**	1,084	8.0	1,877	13.9	2,714	20.1
2008	**13,673**	1,052	7.7	1,852	13.5	2,732	20.0
2009	**13,863**	999	7.2	1,852	13.4	2,803	20.2

Note: Population aged 15 and older based on Labour Force Survey.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0004.

Some postsecondary		Postsecondary certificate or diploma		All university degrees		Bachelor's degree		Above bachelor's degree	
thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%
2,116	8.9	6,597	27.7	3,522	14.8	2,402	10.1	1,119	4.7
2,275	9.4	6,584	27.3	3,722	15.4	2,507	10.4	1,215	5.0
2,241	9.2	6,916	28.3	3,905	16.0	2,661	10.9	1,244	5.1
2,274	9.2	7,124	28.7	4,061	16.4	2,790	11.3	1,271	5.1
2,453	9.8	7,261	28.9	4,306	17.2	2,969	11.8	1,337	5.3
2,478	9.7	7,458	29.3	4,390	17.3	3,070	12.1	1,320	5.2
2,221	8.6	7,692	29.8	4,690	18.2	3,227	12.5	1,464	5.7
2,117	8.1	7,832	29.9	4,952	18.9	3,445	13.2	1,507	5.8
2,160	8.1	8,101	30.5	5,157	19.4	3,589	13.5	1,568	5.9
2,280	8.5	8,206	30.5	5,354	19.9	3,664	13.6	1,690	6.3
2,259	8.3	8,366	30.6	5,507	20.2	3,789	13.9	1,718	6.3
1,020	8.7	3,247	27.8	1,847	15.8	1,170	10.0	676	5.8
1,107	9.3	3,259	27.5	1,926	16.3	1,208	10.2	718	6.1
1,088	9.0	3,406	28.3	2,025	16.8	1,295	10.8	730	6.1
1,117	9.2	3,505	28.7	2,095	17.2	1,351	11.1	744	6.1
1,189	9.6	3,586	29.0	2,203	17.8	1,430	11.6	773	6.3
1,229	9.8	3,675	29.4	2,220	17.7	1,463	11.7	758	6.1
1,106	8.7	3,783	29.8	2,345	18.5	1,519	12.0	827	6.5
1,060	8.2	3,857	29.9	2,466	19.1	1,612	12.5	853	6.6
1,070	8.2	3,978	30.4	2,557	19.6	1,679	12.8	878	6.7
1,145	8.6	4,034	30.4	2,625	19.8	1,705	12.9	920	6.9
1,103	8.2	4,126	30.7	2,694	20.0	1,759	13.1	934	6.9
1,096	9.1	3,351	27.7	1,675	13.8	1,232	10.2	443	3.7
1,168	9.5	3,325	27.1	1,796	14.7	1,299	10.6	497	4.1
1,152	9.3	3,510	28.3	1,881	15.1	1,366	11.0	515	4.1
1,158	9.2	3,619	28.7	1,967	15.6	1,439	11.4	528	4.2
1,264	9.9	3,675	28.8	2,103	16.5	1,540	12.1	563	4.4
1,249	9.7	3,783	29.3	2,170	16.8	1,608	12.4	562	4.3
1,116	8.5	3,909	29.8	2,345	17.9	1,708	13.0	637	4.9
1,057	7.9	3,975	29.9	2,487	18.7	1,833	13.8	654	4.9
1,090	8.1	4,123	30.6	2,600	19.3	1,910	14.2	690	5.1
1,135	8.3	4,172	30.5	2,730	20.0	1,960	14.3	770	5.6
1,156	8.3	4,239	30.6	2,814	20.3	2,030	14.6	784	5.7

Table 10.2 School board revenue and expenditures, 1997 to 2008

	1997	1998	1999	2000
	$ thousands			
Revenue	**32,042,472**	**35,590,628**	**32,933,191**	**34,049,949**
Own-source revenue	12,157,134	9,186,870	9,593,045	9,696,626
Property and related taxes	10,926,304	7,801,048	8,009,046	7,999,391
Real property taxes	9,617,759	7,602,321	7,814,361	7,803,833
Grants in lieu of taxes	152,255	96,439	89,993	90,908
Federal government	44,341	40,772	36,637	36,802
Federal government business enterprises	1,962	2,330	2,116	1,447
Provincial and territorial governments	99,793	48,405	46,928	47,941
Provincial and territorial government business enterprises	4,054	3,148	3,026	3,367
Local governments	457	484	483	469
Local government business enterprises	1,648	1,300	803	882
Business taxes	1,047,918	26,780	28,381	29,054
Miscellaneous property and related taxes	108,372	75,508	76,311	75,596
Other taxes	651	599	650	708
Sales of goods and services	1,157,659	1,304,790	1,492,498	1,590,727
Intergovernment	382,141	457,962	483,870	547,924
General	775,518	846,828	1,008,628	1,042,803
Rentals	43,403	49,226	56,675	58,919
Other sales of goods and services	732,115	797,557	951,953	983,884
Investment income	46,592	54,598	65,691	78,818
Other interest income	5,270	4,641	5,892	5,574
Other investment income	41,322	49,957	59,799	73,244
Other revenue from own sources	25,927	25,835	25,160	26,982
Specific-purpose transfers from other government subsectors	19,885,338	26,403,758	23,340,146	24,353,323
Federal government	81,580	82,258	90,975	84,721
Provincial and territorial governments	19,650,260	26,161,478	23,088,695	24,103,915
Education transfers	18,960,162	25,637,572	22,688,501	23,723,258
Debt charges (interest)	690,098	523,906	400,194	380,657
Local governments	153,498	160,022	160,476	164,687
Expenditures	**32,212,258**	**32,091,168**	**32,700,627**	**34,142,482**
Education	31,169,335	31,309,610	31,955,580	33,416,048
Debt charges	1,042,923	781,558	745,047	726,434
Interest	1,042,534	781,414	737,104	721,368
Other debt charges	389	144	7,943	5,066
Surplus/deficit (-)	**-169,786**	**3,499,460**	**232,564**	**-92,533**

Note: Data not available for New Brunswick, Yukon and Nunavut.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0009.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
$ thousands							
35,230,651	**36,895,015**	**39,085,203**	**39,494,601**	**41,742,462**	**45,465,066**	**45,964,481**	**48,226,782**
9,851,322	10,121,370	10,349,619	10,645,706	11,145,911	11,355,924	11,940,556	12,149,440
8,105,789	8,197,216	8,355,012	8,605,737	8,852,678	8,992,363	9,465,488	9,653,893
7,907,445	8,013,090	8,163,446	8,419,366	8,660,512	8,797,897	9,259,861	9,444,867
84,244	78,233	82,718	77,143	79,358	80,836	85,865	86,944
32,480	30,971	31,887	30,099	31,019	31,590	33,598	33,890
876	469	376	1,113	763	954	1,005	1,029
44,850	40,749	44,254	39,453	40,092	40,720	43,261	43,801
3,758	4,322	4,228	4,614	5,586	5,744	6,048	6,210
510	527	525	533	549	575	616	615
1,770	1,195	1,448	1,331	1,349	1,253	1,337	1,399
31,123	32,065	33,432	34,260	35,459	36,275	38,633	38,749
82,977	73,828	75,416	74,968	77,349	77,355	81,129	83,333
723	695	692	681	705	721	768	770
1,644,381	1,822,908	1,878,446	1,911,195	2,135,853	2,186,749	2,294,554	2,312,765
519,393	515,877	512,769	536,348	509,911	531,903	567,914	573,740
1,124,988	1,307,031	1,365,677	1,374,847	1,625,942	1,654,846	1,726,640	1,739,025
66,368	105,892	117,929	119,249	121,504	131,373	137,668	140,087
1,058,620	1,201,139	1,247,748	1,255,598	1,504,438	1,523,473	1,588,972	1,598,938
74,635	71,844	83,865	91,300	105,785	130,669	133,315	134,986
6,324	6,985	5,322	4,468	4,624	4,730	5,037	5,052
68,311	64,859	78,543	86,832	101,161	125,939	128,278	129,934
25,794	28,707	31,604	36,793	50,890	45,422	46,431	47,026
25,379,329	26,773,645	28,735,584	28,848,895	30,596,551	34,109,142	34,023,925	36,077,342
89,923	104,689	98,705	109,462	136,480	106,643	110,669	113,545
25,120,176	26,494,344	28,459,642	28,555,159	30,264,440	33,819,289	33,724,229	35,771,485
24,701,947	26,089,163	28,059,578	28,156,914	29,876,606	33,433,617	33,314,282	35,357,414
418,229	405,181	400,064	398,245	387,834	385,672	409,947	414,071
169,230	174,612	177,237	184,274	195,631	183,210	189,027	192,312
35,368,073	**36,873,300**	**38,264,627**	**39,398,230**	**42,979,682**	**47,199,448**	**47,712,377**	**48,751,414**
34,624,407	36,150,312	37,528,221	38,683,838	42,251,024	46,446,081	46,918,561	47,967,632
743,666	722,988	736,406	714,392	728,658	753,367	793,816	783,782
734,845	712,633	729,472	709,935	720,367	744,928	784,810	774,741
8,821	10,355	6,934	4,457	8,291	8,439	9,006	9,041
-137,422	**21,715**	**820,576**	**96,371**	**-1,237,220**	**-1,734,382**	**-1,747,896**	**-524,632**

Table 10.3 Enrolment in publicly funded elementary and secondary schools, by province and territory, 1997/1998 to 2007/2008

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia[1]	New Brunswick
			number		
1997/1998	**5,352,185**	101,768	24,397	162,359	131,586
1998/1999	**5,357,244**	97,557	24,146	160,011	129,131
1999/2000	**5,372,733**	94,118	24,089	158,205	127,003
2000/2001	**5,350,719**	90,233	23,153	155,873	124,942
2001/2002	**5,360,375**	86,971	22,843	153,450	122,792
2002/2003	**5,342,821**	84,337	22,615	150,599	120,600
2003/2004	**5,283,098**	81,511	22,239	148,514	118,869
2004/2005	**5,250,007**	79,483	22,393	145,396	117,145
2005/2006	**5,207,030**	76,806	21,948	142,304	114,820
2006/2007	**5,162,363**	74,345	21,365	138,661	112,013
2007/2008	**5,109,278**	72,109	20,536	135,303	110,288

1. Includes enrolment in vocational programs for youth and adults.
2. Includes enrolment in adult programs and vocational programs for youth and adults.
3. Data exclude publicly funded hospitals and provincial schools, care, treatment and correctional facilities.
4. Until 2000/2001, includes enrolment in adult programs and professional training under the authority of the school boards or districts.
5. Includes enrolments in adult programs.
6. Starting in 1999/2000, Northwest Territories excludes Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, Centre for Education Statistics.

Table 10.4 Graduates of publicly funded elementary and secondary schools, by province and territory, 1997/1998 to 2007/2008

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			number		
1997/1998	**208,692**	7,365	1,735	10,387	8,754
1998/1999	**209,334**	6,896	1,628	10,151	8,798
1999/2000	**304,664**	7,002	1,798	9,914	8,912
2000/2001	**305,445**	6,382	1,717	9,775	8,552
2001/2002	**311,070**	6,079	1,667	9,846	8,574
2002/2003	**330,180**	5,947	1,753	10,106	8,291
2003/2004	**311,166**	5,637	1,734	10,159	7,996
2004/2005	**314,957**	5,505	1,695	10,257	8,200
2005/2006	**311,418**	5,262	1,736	10,241	8,299
2006/2007	**322,052**	5,357	1,746	10,364	7,977
2007/2008	**327,093**	5,263	1,771	10,502	8,030

1. Data exclude publicly funded hospital and provincial schools, care, treatment and correctional facilities.
2. Historical revisions have been made to this table to exclude students that graduated from adult learning centres registered under the *Adult Learning Centres Act*, effective July 2001.
3. The number of graduates in the final year is understated by 2% to 3% because some schools had not submitted course information before the data collection cutoff for this report.

Source: Statistics Canada, Centre for Education Statistics.

Quebec[2]	Ontario[3]	Manitoba[4]	Saskatchewan[5]	Alberta	British Columbia[5]	Yukon	Northwest Territories[6]	Nunavut
				number				
1,260,479	2,095,630	192,311	196,013	532,301	631,445	6,333	17,563	...
1,250,248	2,111,622	192,630	194,797	543,387	629,545	6,102	18,068	...
1,247,757	2,131,626	197,067	192,885	564,402	628,269	5,975	9,753	9,584
1,237,981	2,143,599	189,912	186,586	549,633	624,618	5,764	9,672	8,753
1,244,689	2,163,108	188,907	183,024	548,122	622,416	5,608	9,707	8,738
1,245,339	2,164,940	186,892	179,161	551,375	612,705	5,610	9,747	8,901
1,241,143	2,129,742	186,287	175,846	549,533	605,057	5,520	9,718	9,119
1,233,100	2,123,904	184,352	172,663	550,983	596,168	5,459	9,607	9,354
1,216,326	2,118,544	182,371	168,633	551,740	589,379	9,459	9,571	9,129
1,204,517	2,103,464	180,043	164,973	560,563	578,795	5,227	9,332	9,065
1,188,050	2,087,588	179,320	162,251	559,118	571,417	5,227	9,048	9,023

Quebec	Ontario[1]	Manitoba[2]	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia[3]	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
				number				
90,884	..	11,970	12,452	28,152	36,360	245	297	91
92,191	..	11,829	12,807	26,561	37,740	290	315	128
69,000	114,404	11,807	13,105	28,321	39,716	258	293	134
67,710	115,599	12,117	12,957	29,199	40,737	256	327	117
64,371	124,783	10,579	12,739	29,759	42,001	266	269	137
62,988	143,187	11,052	12,367	31,065	42,698	264	321	141
65,316	123,238	11,373	11,957	32,054	40,890	315	363	134
66,152	124,902	11,191	12,625	31,695	41,848	316	393	178
67,887	118,099	11,183	12,698	32,241	42,862	311	414	185
70,673	126,048	11,523	13,140	33,031	41,272	316	407	198
70,713	131,283	11,882	11,976	33,189	41,475	347	451	211

Table 10.5 College enrolment, by instructional program, 1995/1996 to 2006/2007

	1995/1996	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999
	number			
Total, instructional programs	**478,971**	**484,389**	**490,221**	**494,955**
Personal improvement and leisure	306	297	60	504
Education	12,198	11,583	11,664	11,841
Visual and performing arts and communications technologies	25,764	25,575	26,352	26,838
Humanities	147,711	150,759	156,924	152,622
Social and behavioural sciences and law	18,240	20,049	21,492	21,945
Business, management and public administration	97,470	99,708	103,998	102,333
Physical and life sciences and technologies	5,574	5,835	6,606	6,930
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	22,086	20,979	25,182	28,785
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	55,584	60,072	60,606	63,585
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	7,593	7,560	8,295	8,067
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	44,985	39,138	36,873	37,080
Personal, protective and transportation services	15,840	16,554	17,283	18,654
Other instructional programs	25,620	26,274	14,889	15,777

Note: The count represents the number of students graduated during the reference period. Data for Quebec colleges for years 2006/2007 are provisory. Data for Alberta colleges are revised for the following colleges: for years 2000/2001 to 2003/2004: Bow Valley, Mount Royal College, NorQuest College, Northern Lakes College, and Portage College; for year 2003/2004: Olds College and Grant MacEwan College; for years 2000/2001 to 2001/2002: Lakeland College. The following institutions do not have their data included in the released data. For years 1999/2000 to 2006/2007: Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology (Ont.); and Justice Institute of British Columbia (B.C.); for year 2000/2001: Ontario Schools of Radiation Therapy (Ont.).

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0015.

Table 10.6 College enrolment, by program level, 1993/1994 to 2006/2007

	1993/1994	1994/1995	1995/1996	1996/1997	1997/1998
	number				
All program levels	**467,622**	**470,769**	**478,971**	**484,389**	**490,221**
College certificate or diploma and other college level	467,622	470,769	478,971	484,389	490,221
College postsecondary program	324,984	328,281	339,420	342,522	345,747
College post-diploma program	0	0	0	0	0
Collaborative degree program	0	0	0	0	0
College university transfer program	142,641	142,488	139,551	141,867	144,474
College preliminary year	0	0	0	0	0
Undergraduate level	0	0	0	0	0
Graduate level	0	0	0	0	0
Other program level	0	0	0	0	0

Note: The count represents the number of students who were enrolled in courses on October 31. Data for Quebec colleges for years 2006/2007 are provisory. Data for Alberta colleges are revised for the following colleges: for years 2000/2001 to 2003/2004: Bow Valley, Mount Royal College, NorQuest College, Northern Lakes College, and Portage College; for year 2003/2004: Olds College and Grant MacEwan College; for years 2000/2001 to 2001/2002 Lakeland College. Data for Lakeland College (Alta.) for years 2002/2003 and 2003/2004 are now available. Also, St. Lawrence College of Applied Arts and Technology (Ont.) years 2000/2001 to 2006/2007; also for year 2005/2006 Fisheries and Marine Institute of Memorial University of Newfoundland (N.L.). The following institutions do not have their data included in the released data. For years 2000/2001 to 2006/2007: Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology (Ont.); and Justice Institute of British Columbia (B.C.); for year 2001/2002: Ontario Schools of Radiation Therapy (Ont.).

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 477-0015.

1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
number							
497,772	**544,284**	**560,691**	**571,962**	**607,431**	**606,258**	**602,802**	**609,051**
543	3,267	4,194	4,164	3,072	2,916	3,762	5,505
12,318	11,889	12,234	13,332	14,742	14,727	13,611	12,486
27,645	33,825	34,542	32,973	34,494	35,736	35,016	34,746
154,014	138,660	140,520	145,071	152,223	143,880	138,969	141,513
21,885	32,781	34,350	36,189	38,040	41,055	40,044	41,388
102,165	111,846	108,981	111,951	114,597	118,530	118,872	120,123
6,813	5,646	5,304	5,457	5,577	5,430	4,914	4,791
30,678	37,107	36,858	34,161	28,668	25,893	23,031	20,325
62,646	62,460	61,779	63,027	62,976	63,657	62,505	62,532
8,115	9,708	9,870	9,174	9,285	9,126	8,388	8,127
42,042	49,773	55,839	60,039	62,382	66,189	65,400	66,630
19,791	19,749	20,412	21,579	22,995	26,802	25,779	25,404
9,111	27,576	35,823	34,845	58,377	52,326	62,511	65,481

1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
number								
494,955	**497,772**	**544,284**	**560,691**	**571,962**	**607,431**	**606,258**	**602,802**	**609,051**
494,955	497,529	504,654	509,886	519,993	521,271	521,577	511,440	509,709
354,147	350,961	377,166	381,933	387,780	385,824	390,726	380,766	378,099
0	0	957	1,317	1,323	1,980	2,277	3,495	4,185
0	0	0	96	111	126	135	213	231
140,808	146,556	121,425	121,305	124,722	127,308	122,253	120,777	119,988
0	12	5,109	5,232	6,057	6,030	6,186	6,195	7,203
0	0	15,069	16,386	18,075	20,637	25,455	21,840	27,228
0	0	141	171	198	279	264	309	345
0	243	24,417	34,248	33,696	65,244	58,962	69,210	71,772

Table 10.7 University and college revenue and expenditures, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	$ thousands					
Revenue	**16,759,086**	**17,260,407**	**16,729,056**	**17,389,686**	**20,064,718**	**20,380,239**
Own-source revenue	5,889,502	6,277,982	6,653,193	7,447,138	7,887,522	8,791,925
Sales of goods and services	4,567,345	4,843,608	5,187,833	5,699,797	6,044,702	6,715,382
Tuition fees	2,507,056	2,690,708	2,889,160	3,179,565	3,506,275	3,881,521
Other sales of goods and services	2,060,289	2,152,900	2,298,673	2,520,232	2,538,427	2,833,861
Investment income	366,970	427,658	408,272	556,419	476,694	592,797
Other revenue from own sources	955,187	1,006,716	1,057,088	1,190,922	1,366,126	1,483,746
Transfers from other levels of government	10,869,584	10,982,425	10,075,863	9,942,548	12,177,196	11,588,314
Federal government	1,110,639	1,090,080	1,022,516	980,566	1,112,046	1,352,613
Provincial and territorial governments	9,746,774	9,877,178	9,028,729	8,932,862	11,049,246	10,221,834
Local governments	12,171	15,167	24,618	29,120	15,904	13,867
Expenditures	**16,917,362**	**17,192,872**	**16,804,525**	**17,194,597**	**18,022,802**	**19,478,054**
Postsecondary education	16,559,462	16,747,684	16,381,240	16,762,116	17,679,221	18,800,032
Administration	3,157,017	3,361,662	3,205,490	3,251,008	3,438,931	3,826,107
Education	9,304,767	9,249,982	9,176,367	9,253,953	9,724,860	9,806,404
Support to students	447,082	453,669	307,665	347,649	407,889	513,845
Other	3,650,595	3,682,371	3,691,718	3,909,506	4,107,541	4,653,676
Special retraining services	..	..	..	..	..	240,451
Debt charges	357,900	445,189	423,285	432,481	343,581	437,571
Surplus/deficit (-)	**-158,276**	**67,535**	**-75,469**	**195,089**	**2,041,916**	**902,185**

Notes: Fiscal year ending March 31.
Excludes Yukon College for confidentiality purposes.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0007.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				$ thousands				
21,732,604	**23,262,806**	**25,359,135**	**28,096,412**	**29,484,455**	**31,296,336**	**33,442,589**	**36,219,454**	**37,441,581**
9,630,461	10,339,207	11,244,357	12,752,007	13,336,261	14,074,771	14,891,573	16,244,024	16,779,804
7,371,133	8,132,232	9,026,491	9,906,500	10,520,144	10,958,828	11,473,607	12,429,235	12,897,731
4,144,097	4,486,787	5,085,897	5,766,539	6,152,681	6,416,268	6,784,499	7,405,380	7,681,008
3,227,036	3,645,445	3,940,594	4,139,962	4,367,463	4,542,559	4,689,108	5,023,855	5,216,723
604,613	396,046	370,231	821,830	645,905	818,219	971,183	1,078,078	1,100,739
1,654,715	1,810,929	1,847,635	2,023,677	2,170,212	2,297,724	2,446,782	2,736,711	2,781,334
12,102,143	12,923,599	14,114,778	15,344,405	16,148,194	17,221,565	18,551,016	19,975,431	20,661,777
1,624,714	1,922,197	2,270,560	2,564,931	2,678,489	2,907,421	2,967,236	3,297,089	3,366,952
10,451,811	10,947,140	11,817,345	12,750,006	13,444,014	14,278,561	15,546,441	16,636,515	17,253,880
25,618	54,262	26,873	29,468	25,691	35,583	37,339	41,827	40,945
21,278,479	**23,454,251**	**25,590,341**	**27,690,208**	**29,609,613**	**31,055,528**	**33,016,662**	**35,686,476**	**36,966,708**
20,569,831	22,717,330	24,820,214	26,804,032	28,699,579	30,093,079	32,027,595	34,600,485	35,836,590
4,267,373	4,662,921	4,717,093	4,759,180	5,377,969	5,673,367	6,578,901	7,318,420	7,422,256
10,447,939	11,372,063	12,485,313	13,748,442	14,250,885	14,947,966	15,780,869	17,007,798	17,691,098
603,597	718,845	818,445	961,623	1,031,730	1,100,234	1,191,590	1,335,982	1,359,762
5,250,922	5,963,501	6,799,363	7,334,787	8,038,995	8,371,513	8,476,235	8,938,284	9,363,476
243,966	272,106	271,758	284,984	277,324	290,251	310,156	345,899	356,830
464,682	464,815	498,369	575,652	606,483	643,871	650,094	709,514	740,786
454,125	**-191,445**	**-231,206**	**406,204**	**-125,158**	**240,808**	**425,927**	**532,978**	**474,872**

Table 10.8 University enrolment, by instructional program, 1994/1995 to 2007/2008

	1994/1995	1995/1996	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999
			number		
All instructional programs	**858,972**	**846,408**	**829,767**	**822,774**	**826,362**
Personal improvement and leisure	..	..	..	..	..
Education	77,472	73,290	70,428	67,623	65,673
Visual and performing arts and communications technologies	25,494	25,704	24,882	24,984	25,359
Humanities	139,254	144,522	135,750	130,038	130,350
Social and behavioural sciences and law	147,720	143,607	136,992	132,135	129,795
Business, management and public administration	123,222	120,414	121,188	124,626	128,556
Physical and life sciences and technologies	77,112	78,525	76,842	76,536	75,537
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	32,454	32,133	32,622	34,407	37,473
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	63,657	62,259	62,088	63,438	65,223
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	14,067	15,135	15,831	16,731	16,362
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	73,131	73,884	74,694	74,781	74,826
Personal, protective and transportation services	210	183	189	351	345
Other instructional programs	85,173	76,752	78,255	77,118	76,863

1. Enrolment figures do not include the University of Regina.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0013.

Table 10.9 University enrolment, by program level, 1994/1995 to 2007/2008

	1994/1995	1995/1996	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999
			number		
All program levels	**858,972**	**846,408**	**829,767**	**822,774**	**826,362**
Trade/vocational and preparatory training certificate or diploma	..	..	..	..	..
Community college certificate or diploma and other community college	2,016	2,409	2,457	2,352	2,232
Undergraduate level	658,284	648,972	639,588	633,018	633,495
Bachelor's and other undergraduate degree	586,116	580,185	575,886	572,331	574,116
Other undergraduate level	72,168	68,787	63,702	60,687	59,379
Graduate level	112,947	112,524	112,068	112,692	113,481
Master's degree	69,783	69,300	69,093	69,852	71,292
Earned doctorate	27,147	27,306	27,198	27,003	26,505
Other graduate levels[2]	16,017	15,918	15,777	15,834	15,681
Other program levels[3]	85,722	82,503	75,651	74,712	77,154

1. Enrolment figures do not include the University of Regina.
2. Includes master's qualifying year, university graduate level certificate or diploma, PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) qualifying year or probationary, internship (Postgraduate Medical Education, known as post-MD) and residency (medical, dental, veterinary).
3. Includes program levels not applicable and non-program courses (non-credit courses or courses taken without seeking a credit).
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0013.

1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006[1]	2006/2007[1]	2007/2008[1]
				number				
847,032	**850,620**	**886,665**	**936,393**	**993,714**	**1,019,487**	**1,047,507**	**1,059,912**	**1,066,353**
..	0	66	69	51	117	333	234	168
66,282	66,486	69,387	71,925	76,674	72,663	73,890	74,526	74,634
25,410	26,922	28,026	32,463	34,332	37,008	37,362	37,707	37,671
125,466	131,022	137,865	146,352	161,343	159,759	168,915	168,342	166,551
132,372	135,402	138,843	149,793	163,173	177,387	182,424	187,950	189,831
134,169	134,784	141,534	152,298	161,211	165,222	168,411	174,858	176,883
77,034	76,794	77,943	79,980	85,143	89,868	92,052	93,789	94,677
41,490	43,053	46,035	45,765	43,977	40,764	36,600	34,011	32,442
67,299	70,011	74,823	81,096	85,800	86,544	85,518	86,238	88,164
16,419	15,504	14,943	14,592	14,760	14,913	15,255	15,630	15,975
74,832	74,670	81,030	85,329	92,469	98,730	104,313	108,657	112,425
372	1,047	1,185	1,317	1,299	1,827	1,761	2,244	2,214
85,887	74,928	74,982	75,417	73,473	74,682	80,676	75,732	74,724

1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006[1]	2006/2007[1]	2007/2008[1]
				number				
847,032	**850,620**	**886,665**	**936,393**	**993,714**	**1,019,487**	**1,047,507**	**1,059,912**	**1,066,353**
147	204	90	159	168	108	858	768	876
2,289	2,295	2,088	4,719	2,946	2,379	4,521	4,257	4,107
650,391	657,231	680,682	719,127	770,664	788,832	803,808	813,480	812,691
586,983	593,940	618,237	653,265	702,384	724,791	744,021	755,907	756,237
63,411	63,291	62,442	65,859	68,277	64,041	59,787	57,573	56,454
116,304	118,152	124,605	134,955	142,833	150,954	153,684	157,830	165,789
74,331	75,195	79,533	85,800	89,565	93,867	94,011	95,823	100,962
26,493	26,598	27,390	29,340	32,016	34,686	36,699	38,346	40,398
15,483	16,356	17,679	19,815	21,249	22,404	22,977	23,667	24,429
77,898	72,741	79,206	77,433	77,103	77,211	84,636	83,577	82,890

Table 10.10 University degrees, diplomas and certificates granted, 1994 to 2007

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	number				
All instructional programs	**178,074**	**178,065**	**178,113**	**173,934**	**172,074**
Personal improvement and leisure	..	..	..	..	..
Education	26,304	26,454	25,713	23,742	21,636
Visual and performing arts and communications technologies	5,310	5,241	5,199	5,205	5,256
Humanities	23,058	22,386	22,377	20,988	20,364
Social and behavioural sciences and law	39,423	39,678	38,988	37,872	37,899
Business, management and public administration	31,620	30,252	30,054	29,916	30,492
Physical and life sciences and technologies	13,119	13,662	14,631	15,183	15,552
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	6,825	7,194	6,996	6,867	6,966
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	12,999	13,293	13,341	12,912	13,026
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	2,616	2,754	3,036	3,240	3,258
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	16,197	16,563	16,734	16,746	16,497
Personal, protective and transportation services	78	54	75	102	81
Other instructional programs	525	537	966	1,158	1,047

1. Qualifications figures do not include the University of Regina.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0014.

Table 10.11 University degrees, diplomas and certificates granted, by province, 1994 to 2007

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	number				
Canada	**178,074**	**178,065**	**178,113**	**173,934**	**172,074**
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,718	2,571	2,907	2,952	3,000
Prince Edward Island	573	585	528	570	405
Nova Scotia	8,103	7,887	7,725	7,785	7,812
New Brunswick	4,005	4,149	4,428	4,311	4,032
Quebec	57,852	56,856	56,253	53,589	51,066
Ontario	66,189	66,861	67,668	65,562	65,898
Manitoba	6,285	6,315	6,030	5,895	5,640
Saskatchewan[1]	5,415	5,784	5,715	5,337	5,445
Alberta	12,282	12,270	12,240	12,816	13,002
British Columbia	14,652	14,784	14,616	15,117	15,780

1. Qualifications awarded since 2005 do not include the University of Regina.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0014.

1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005[1]	2006[1]	2007[1]
				number				
173,577	**176,556**	**178,098**	**186,462**	**199,137**	**210,909**	**215,841**	**225,939**	**241,551**
..	..	..	..	..	3	33	45	42
22,290	22,542	22,344	23,661	25,149	25,854	25,827	26,820	27,420
5,202	5,373	5,907	6,324	7,011	7,581	7,863	8,190	8,727
19,593	20,064	20,082	20,913	22,563	22,698	24,240	25,302	27,222
36,702	36,315	35,865	37,008	38,619	41,355	42,084	45,543	50,529
31,629	33,213	34,791	37,578	40,938	44,289	45,303	45,771	48,705
14,607	14,730	14,700	14,088	14,499	15,135	15,648	16,935	18,726
7,710	8,448	9,009	9,978	10,590	11,040	9,993	9,414	8,547
12,798	13,305	13,842	14,754	16,401	17,499	17,973	18,528	19,434
3,825	4,008	3,888	3,660	3,777	3,618	3,312	3,594	3,864
16,920	16,518	16,314	17,322	18,267	20,238	21,879	23,850	26,226
90	81	228	270	270	360	327	474	480
2,211	1,959	1,122	900	1,050	1,248	1,356	1,473	1,629

1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
				number				
173,577	**176,556**	**178,098**	**186,462**	**199,137**	**210,909**	**215,841**	**225,939**	**241,551**
3,114	2,931	2,862	2,898	2,976	3,111	3,126	3,597	3,585
540	534	606	555	624	672	750	792	798
7,824	7,638	7,680	7,878	8,766	9,576	9,522	10,110	10,455
3,975	4,032	4,098	4,398	4,557	4,944	5,244	5,463	5,268
50,958	50,847	51,153	54,009	57,786	61,212	62,973	62,832	63,684
65,697	67,221	68,286	71,109	76,134	80,436	84,138	89,265	102,183
5,442	5,340	5,397	5,544	5,907	6,309	6,339	6,771	6,924
5,547	5,793	5,694	5,739	5,868	5,778	3,747	3,747	3,741
13,560	14,052	15,087	16,344	17,199	18,189	18,015	19,185	19,917
16,917	18,171	17,238	17,982	19,317	20,682	21,987	24,183	24,999

Table 10.12 Payroll employment in educational and related services, by province and territory, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number				
Canada	**1,058,974**	**1,082,942**	**1,109,718**	**1,135,454**	**1,151,367**
Newfoundland and Labrador	18,404	18,790	18,907	19,983	21,166
Prince Edward Island	4,462	4,466	4,636	x	5,112
Nova Scotia	35,884	36,964	35,642	36,429	36,023
New Brunswick	22,621	24,327	24,249	24,972	25,438
Quebec	257,734	260,997	265,890	270,977	274,868
Ontario	393,207	403,082	415,559	426,352	431,202
Manitoba	44,710	44,242	44,592	46,159	47,956
Saskatchewan	38,603	38,818	39,897	40,328	43,191
Alberta	110,010	112,382	117,496	121,893	123,796
British Columbia	129,031	134,665	138,489	139,086	137,925
Yukon	1,200	1,234	1,300	x	x

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.
Excludes owners or partners of unincorporated businesses and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, people working outside Canada, military personnel, and casual workers for whom a T4 is not required.
Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are not available.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0024.

Table 10.13 Undergraduate tuition fees for full-time students, by discipline, 2006/2007 to 2009/2010

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	average ($)			
Undergraduate tuition fees	**4,400**	**4,558**	**4,747**	**4,917**
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	3,869	4,064	4,366	4,516
Architecture and related technologies	3,839	3,999	4,503	4,794
Humanities	4,336	4,342	4,364	4,501
Business, management and public administration	4,195	4,637	4,978	5,073
Education	3,373	3,545	3,652	3,783
Engineering	4,943	5,099	5,319	5,583
Law	7,155	7,382	8,030	8,502
Medicine	9,659	10,029	9,821	10,216
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	3,991	4,239	4,377	4,539
Physical and life sciences and technology	4,270	4,534	4,679	4,847
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	4,650	4,746	4,987	5,220
Social and behavioural sciences	4,041	4,165	4,251	4,399
Other health, parks, recreation and fitness	4,996	4,400	4,539	4,692
Dentistry	..	12,516	13,290	13,988
Nursing	..	4,267	4,422	4,558
Pharmacy	..	4,215	8,366	8,792
Veterinary medicine	..	4,296	4,422	5,110

Note: Using the most current enrolment data available, average tuition fees have been weighted by the number of students enrolled by institution and field of study. Fees at both public and private institutions are included in the weighted average calculations.
Source: Statistics Canada, Centre for Education Statistics.

Table 10.14 Undergraduate tuition fees for full-time students, by province, 2006/2007 to 2009/2010

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	average ($)			
Canada	**4,400**	**4,558**	**4,747**	**4,917**
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,633	2,632	2,619	2,619
Prince Edward Island	4,920	4,440	4,530	4,710
Nova Scotia	6,422	6,110	5,877	5,696
New Brunswick	5,470	5,590	5,479	5,479
Quebec	1,932	2,056	2,180	2,272
Ontario	5,155	5,388	5,667	5,951
Manitoba	3,319	3,271	3,238	3,377
Saskatchewan	4,774	5,015	5,064	5,238
Alberta	4,763	5,122	5,308	5,520
British Columbia	4,740	4,922	4,746	4,840

Note: Using the most current enrolment data available, average tuition fees have been weighted by the number of students enrolled by institution and field of study. Fees at both public and private institutions are included in the weighted average calculations.

Source: Statistics Canada, Centre for Education Statistics.

Table 10.15 School board expenditures, 2003 to 2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	$ thousands				
Canada	**37,424,217**	**39,601,729**	**41,577,439**[r]	**43,643,973**[r]	**45,702,385**
Newfoundland and Labrador	548,538	557,051	556,103	565,234	590,824
Prince Edward Island	148,799	153,141	152,373	156,184	163,228
Nova Scotia	886,584	938,351	986,069	1,027,916	1,073,247[1]
New Brunswick	672,282	686,221	724,985	763,453	801,322
Quebec	8,096,876	8,248,004	8,395,677	8,975,257	9,802,316
Ontario	15,715,452	17,168,480	18,329,189	19,189,364	19,689,859
Manitoba	1,491,643	1,541,394	1,591,130	1,651,879[r]	1,689,899
Saskatchewan	1,299,031	1,342,119	1,404,765[r]	1,414,962[r]	1,516,305
Alberta	4,104,729	4,264,630	4,508,181	4,725,947	5,018,714
British Columbia	4,162,438	4,389,236	4,600,001	4,833,374	4,992,098
Yukon	70,302	77,505	85,824	83,688	86,144
Northwest Territories including Nunavut	227,543	235,597	243,142	256,715[r]	278,429

Note: School boards represent schools that are a part of the elementary and secondary public school system. The expenditures in this table exclude those of other types of publicly run elementary and secondary schools such as federal schools and special needs education schools as well as the elementary and secondary schools that are in the private school system.

1. Estimated.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 478-0012.

Table 10.16 Registered apprenticeship training, by major trade group, 2003 to 2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
			number		
Total major trade groups					
Registrations	250,795	267,775	293,835	328,165	358,555
Completions	18,520	19,705	20,555	20,855	24,495
Building construction trades					
Registrations	53,835	60,610	68,740	75,575	80,205
Completions	2,550	2,590	2,965	3,190	3,915
Electrical, electronics and related trades					
Registrations	42,415	45,430	49,435	54,395	59,945
Completions	2,835	3,520	3,755	4,110	4,580
Food and service trades					
Registrations	25,040	25,995	27,220	29,615	32,100
Completions	2,110	2,230	2,285	2,100	2,705
Industrial and related mechanical trades					
Registrations	19,690	19,890	21,020	23,170	24,125
Completions	1,930	2,055	1,955	1,985	2,125
Metal fabricating trades					
Registrations	52,935	54,895	60,620	68,770	76,685
Completions	4,465	4,820	4,765	4,605	5,355
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment trades					
Registrations	49,885	52,835	57,755	64,930	69,875
Completions	4,275	4,130	4,470	4,425	5,340
Other trades[1]					
Registrations	6,995	8,120	9,045	11,715	15,615
Completions	360	360	365	445	475

1. Includes miscellaneous trades and occupations not classified elsewhere. Many of the apprenticeship trades and occupations that have been introduced since the 1990s have been added to this group. Some of these new trades and occupations include child and youth worker, early childhood educator, pork production technician and those related to motion picture and theatre, such as assistant cameraperson, grip and set dresser.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 477-0051 and 477-0052.

Energy

The energy sector is vital to the nation's economy, accounting for 6.8% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2008 and directly employing 363,000 people, or about 2% of the labour force.

Canada's energy consumption declined 2.1% in 2008 from 2007, the result of lower consumption in the industrial and transportation sectors following the recession that began in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Energy use derived from the three main fossil fuels (natural gas, refined petroleum products and coal) fell 3.6%, attributable to lower demand from iron and steel producers and the transportation sector. The manufacturing sector's demand for coal dropped 10.7%.

Canada's largest user of energy, representing about 31% of final demand, is the transportation sector; its energy consumption fell 3.5% from 2007 to 2008. The industrial sector, the second largest user of energy, consumed 5.9% less than in 2008. This decrease occurred primarily in three industries: pulp and paper, iron and steel, and cement.

Total domestic demand for all refined petroleum products, including fuel oils and motor gasoline, dropped 0.2% in 2008. Sales of gasoline amounted to 41.8 billion litres, down 1.0%.

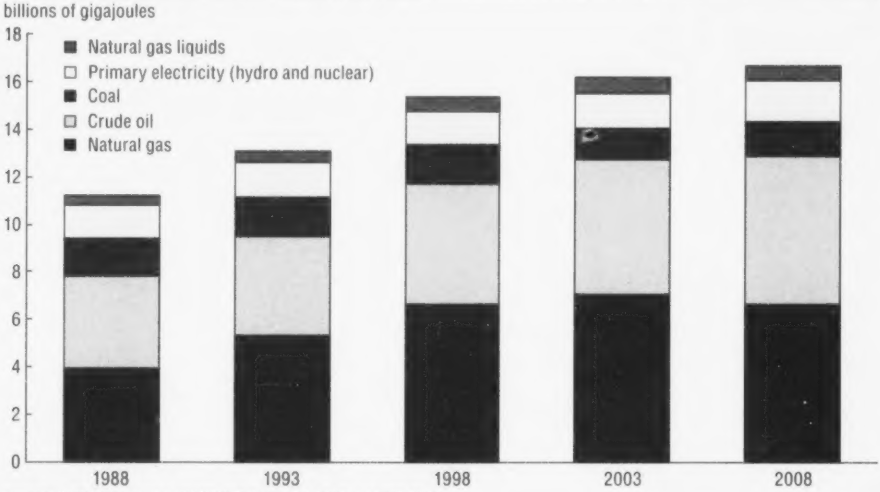
Crude oil and natural gas production decrease

Canadian companies produced 158.9 million cubic metres of crude oil (and its hydrocarbon equivalents) in 2008, down 0.9% from 2007.

Marketable natural gas production totalled 157.9 billion cubic metres in 2008, down 5.4% from 2007, as natural gas drilling dropped 15.9%.

Alberta's oil sands accounted for 44% of total domestic crude oil production in 2008, up from 43% in 2007 and well

Chart 11.1
Energy production, by primary energy source



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 128-0002 and 128-0009.

above the 28% share in 2000. The oil sands produced 191,700 cubic metres of oil a day in 2008.

Exports of crude oil, primarily to the United States, increased from 2007 to 2008 by 1.7%. These exports accounted for 68% of Canadian oil production. Canada remains the leading oil exporter to the United States. Canadian crude oil represented about 20% of U.S. import demand in 2008.

Of Canada's marketable natural gas production in 2008, 65% is exported (mostly to the United States).

Marginal increase in electricity production

Electricity production from primary sources (hydro, nuclear, wind and tidal) increased 2.7% in 2008, as demand rose 2.9%. Hydro generation—the largest source—accounted for 60% of electric power in 2008; nuclear energy provided 15%. In Ontario, nuclear power supplied 53% of the electricity generated. Coal production was down 2.3% in 2008 primarily because of lower demand from electric utilities (as well as lower demand from the manufacturing sector).

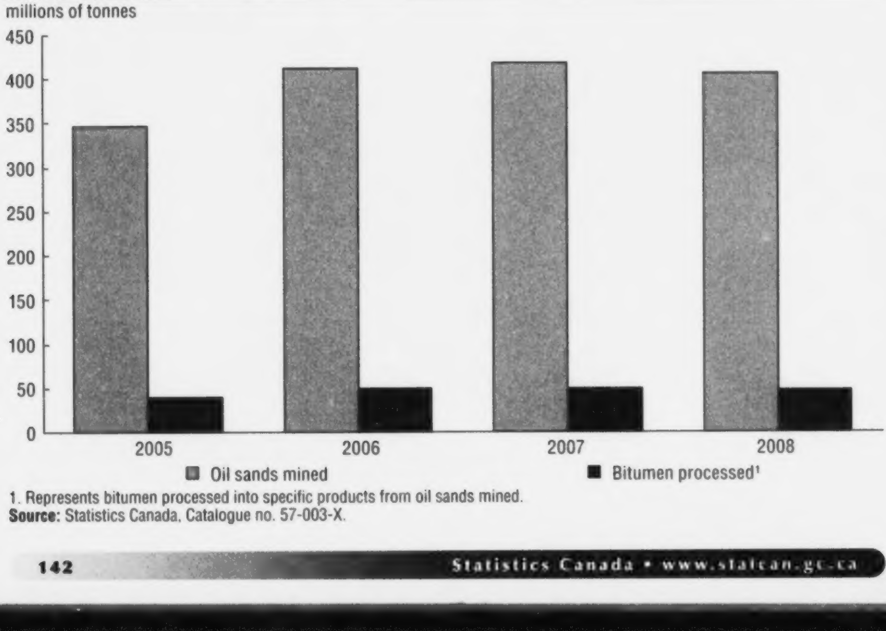
Although electricity generation from wind, solar and tidal sources is rising, these sources still represent less than 0.5% of total generation. In 2008, wind generation rose 26.3% to 2,369 megawatts (this capacity was 137 megawatts in 2000). As a result, Canada ranked 10th in the world in terms of new wind energy capacity at the end of 2008.

Table 11.a
Energy production by fuel type, 2003 and 2008

	2003	2008
	terajoules	
Coal	1,326,114	1,477,984
Crude oil	5,679,573	6,211,817
Natural gas	7,065,218	6,660,800
Natural gas liquids from gas plants	642,897	627,146
Primary electricity, hydro and nuclear	1,457,123	1,682,730
Refined petroleum products	4,749,080	4,577,925

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0009.

Chart 11.2
Oil sands processing operations



1. Represents bitumen processed into specific products from oil sands mined.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 57-003-X.

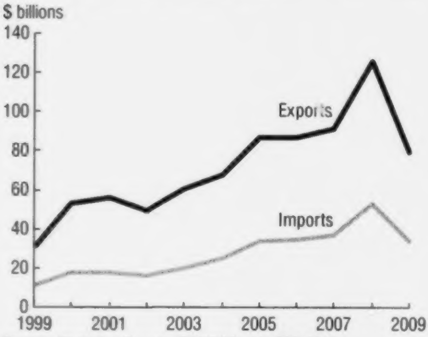
Energy trade contracted sharply in the recession

In 2009, Canada's energy trade was strongly affected by the global economic decline. The trade slump in energy products reflected the drop in commodity prices—the largest on record—which fell by half from the third quarter of 2008 to early 2009.

Energy products accounted for the largest decrease in Canada's exports in 2009, falling 36.5% to $79.9 billion. Exports of natural gas fell 52.2% to $15.8 billion, followed by a 30.2% drop in crude petroleum exports and a 25.9% decline in coal exports. This drop was linked to a 48.4% decline in prices, reflecting lower industrial demand and high inventory levels in both Canada and the United States.

Following six years of increases, imports of energy products decreased 36.1% to $33.9 billion in 2009, as import prices fell 31.8%. The import value of crude petroleum contracted 38.8% as a result of a 35.7% decline in the price of crude petroleum and fewer shipments. Imports of crude petroleum accounted for almost 70% of the drop in energy products. These imports totalled $20.9 billion in 2009.

Chart 11.3
Energy products imports and exports



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0043.

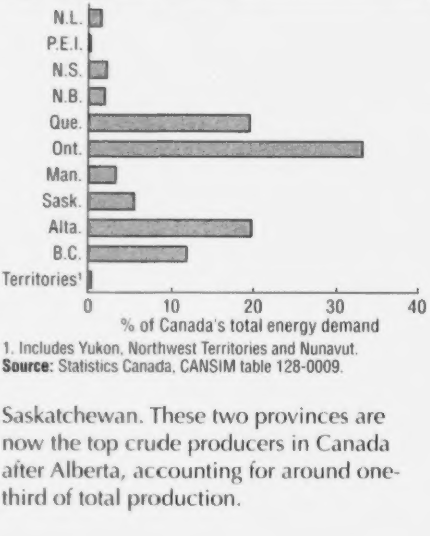
Provincial energy use and production

Energy demand in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta together accounted for almost 73% of Canada's total energy demand in 2008. Demand for energy decreased slightly in each of these provinces from 2007. In all three provinces, decreases in the manufacturing and transportation sectors accounted for the overall decline in demand.

Energy consumption increased slightly in Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba and Saskatchewan from 2007 to 2008. Combined, these provinces accounted for just over 10% of Canada's total energy demand in 2008.

The higher crude oil prices of recent years have been driving a boom in both Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan. These two provinces are now the top crude producers in Canada after Alberta, accounting for around one-third of total production.

Chart 11.4
Energy demand, 2008



1. Includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0009.

Table 11.1 Energy supply and demand, 1994 to 2008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	petajoules					
Primary energy supply[1]						
Availability	9,564.3	9,695.2	10,097.2	10,200.1	10,194.9	10,518.3
Production	13,913.3	14,489.2	14,800.3	15,284.4	15,368.7	15,358.2
Exports	6,348.6	6,878.6	6,950.2	7,496.4	7,818.3	7,824.0
Imports	1,749.7	1,682.5	1,977.2	2,231.8	2,385.3	2,518.5
Primary and secondary energy supply						
Net supply[2]	8,412.4	8,583.6	8,899.6	8,927.6	8,841.3	9,190.7
Producer consumption	1,017.2	1,039.8	1,059.1	999.2	1,073.3	1,229.3
Non-energy use	740.6	758.8	800.0	833.0	811.8	828.9
Primary and secondary energy demand[3]	**6,654.7**	**6,785.0**	**7,040.4**	**7,095.5**	**6,956.2**	**7,132.5**
Industrial	2,053.4	2,105.6	2,180.5	2,196.9	2,149.0	2,177.3
Transportation	2,021.3	2,065.1	2,124.7	2,182.9	2,256.6	2,307.3
Agriculture	195.8	209.2	222.9	230.0	224.7	229.9
Residential	1,286.7	1,259.1	1,358.2	1,295.1	1,183.5	1,232.3
Public administration	143.1	143.3	134.1	135.9	130.3	124.5
Commercial and other institutional	954.4	1,002.6	1,020.4	1,054.8	1,012.3	1,061.4

1. Primary energy sources are coal, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, hydro and nuclear electricity.
2. Primary and secondary sources. Secondary sources are fuels, such as coal, natural gas, coke, coke oven gas, refined petroleum products, wood waste and spent pulping liquor, that are transformed to create another form of energy—for example, burning fossil fuels to create steam that turns electricity-generating turbines.
3. Final demand.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 128-0002 and 128-0009.

Table 11.2 Consumer Price Index, energy, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	2002=100					
Electricity	87.3	88.3	89.3	90.1	90.8	91.3
Natural gas	62.6	61.9	66.5	70.6	77.5	94.2
Fuel oil and other fuel	75.1	80.3	85.2	76.5	76.8	108.7
Gasoline	80.1	83.6	85.2	77.9	84.9	103.5

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
				petajoules				
10,831.0	10,950.4	11,163.5	11,478.5	11,527.5	11,307.1	11,176.9	11,969.1	11,545.1
15,768.4	15,894.9	16,171.0	16,170.9	16,553.7	16,489.9	16,815.5	17,147.9	16,660.5
8,328.4	8,443.8	8,561.9	8,499.0	8,822.7	8,662.2	8,898.6	9,331.0	9,206.0
2,852.2	3,013.4	2,923.6	3,459.8	3,107.6	3,139.2	2,977.4	3,124.1	3,115.9
9,423.7	9,303.5	9,623.1	9,829.9	10,014.0	9,946.1	9,879.6	10,405.8	10,120.2
1,257.4	1,264.9	1,344.1	1,340.0	1,303.2	1,274.0	1,282.3	1,363.9	1,285.5
790.3	863.2	894.3	903.4	1,029.3	983.7	1,044.9	1,083.7	1,041.7
7,376.0	**7,175.4**	**7,384.7**	**7,586.5**	**7,681.6**	**7,688.5**	**7,552.4**	**7,958.4**	**7,793.1**
2,268.6	2,166.3	2,229.5	2,318.6	2,343.2	2,312.8	2,314.0	2,450.7	2,306.2
2,279.8	2,240.4	2,250.1	2,266.3	2,347.3	2,388.8	2,372.3	2,484.0	2,395.9
231.9	218.1	206.8	211.8	208.9	208.5	211.4	215.6	217.2
1,287.8	1,240.0	1,286.7	1,338.2	1,313.0	1,296.6	1,243.4	1,336.5	1,360.3
131.3	126.8	125.2	128.1	131.9	136.1	127.6	122.1	123.6
1,176.4	1,184.1	1,286.7	1,323.8	1,337.5	1,346.1	1,283.8	1,349.7	1,399.7

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				2002=100				
92.9	100.0	98.0	102.0	104.9	110.8	112.9	113.2	115.2
122.1	100.0	130.1	127.4	136.3	140.5	131.3	146.8	117.3
108.8	100.0	114.9	126.5	158.7	165.9	172.5	225.4	158.0
100.8	100.0	106.4	117.6	132.6	139.8	146.1	164.7	135.8

Table 11.3 Gasoline prices, selected cities, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	cents per litre					
St. John's	62.8	61.4	67.7	64.4	66.2	83.0
Charlottetown and Summerside	59.3	59.2	60.6	53.6	52.9	70.1
Halifax	54.3	54.8	60.6	57.1	60.8	76.1
Saint John	56.0	55.1	60.2	55.4	59.2	73.3
Québec	58.2	60.6	61.3	55.2	61.5	71.9
Montréal	56.8	60.6	61.9	56.3	63.0	77.2
Ottawa	53.8	55.1	56.0	51.3	56.2	69.0
Toronto	52.4	56.1	56.1	51.6	57.5	70.8
Thunder Bay	56.6	61.2	62.6	54.0	58.0	72.6
Winnipeg	54.6	56.9	57.4	53.3	57.3	66.7
Regina	57.5	59.3	60.0	55.6	60.5	71.7
Saskatoon	57.8	60.8	60.6	56.7	59.8	71.7
Edmonton	47.6	49.6	52.1	47.0	51.4	63.5
Calgary	50.0	51.7	53.2	48.9	52.6	64.0
Vancouver	58.4	59.2	58.8	50.6	54.3	69.1
Victoria	54.8	57.9	59.0	52.7	59.2	73.5
Whitehorse	63.4	67.0	67.9	66.9	67.3	81.4
Yellowknife	70.2	73.2	73.9	72.1	73.6	85.4

Note: Average annual price of regular unleaded gasoline at self-service filling stations.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0009.

Table 11.4 Household heating fuel prices, selected cities, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	cents per litre					
St. John's	36.5	39.8	44.3	35.1	38.6	56.1
Charlottetown and Summerside	36.1	37.5	39.2	32.4	32.8	48.8
Halifax	34.0	38.5	42.8	36.9	38.9	56.1
Saint John	35.2	41.7	46.4	41.5	40.9	59.4
Québec	39.0	41.8	40.9	37.0	38.2	50.2
Montréal	33.4	34.6	36.7	32.8	33.6	51.3
Ottawa	37.3	39.6	42.8	39.2	39.3	53.4
Toronto	38.3	40.6	43.4	41.2	39.1	54.3
Thunder Bay	42.0	45.2	43.8	37.7	39.1	54.3
Winnipeg	41.9	44.4	47.8	47.0	45.6	56.1
Regina	36.9	39.7	42.7	40.9	41.4	53.3
Saskatoon	40.9	41.9	44.1	42.1	41.7	54.0
Vancouver	41.5	42.5	43.9	41.4	42.2	57.1
Victoria	39.6	40.5	44.2	40.7	42.9	57.9
Whitehorse	41.9	43.3	46.0	42.4	41.6	57.0
Yellowknife	37.9	39.6	38.9	35.0	37.1	52.3

Note: Average annual price.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0009.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				cents per litre				
79.1	77.0	82.8	91.7	102.1	107.6	111.0	123.6	102.3
71.9	68.2	74.0	84.1	96.4	103.0	104.2	114.5	93.3
72.8	73.4	78.0	87.5	97.9	103.7	106.8	118.4	96.2
70.0	72.5	78.8	88.0	97.9	102.2	101.4	113.7	91.4
74.0	72.1	77.8	87.0	97.5	102.4	106.4	120.1	97.7
73.8	71.4	76.7	85.8	96.4	100.8	104.3	118.8	97.7
66.0	65.9	70.2	77.2	88.5	92.2	98.1	108.7	87.3
67.8	67.3	70.9	76.6	89.0	93.4	97.4	110.2	91.6
72.5	71.0	76.9	82.8	94.0	98.5	106.2	118.6	97.4
65.0	63.2	67.6	76.7	90.0	96.6	102.2	115.8	94.4
72.2	72.7	76.0	82.5	92.7	99.6	104.7	117.3	97.1
72.2	73.0	75.9	82.8	93.5	99.8	104.5	117.3	97.0
61.3	63.4	67.4	75.9	85.1	91.0	96.7	109.2	86.5
64.5	64.6	66.3	74.8	85.8	92.3	98.5	111.1	88.8
68.9	70.4	76.8	86.0	97.1	103.8	108.1	121.3	104.0
73.9	73.9	81.1	89.9	99.2	105.4	108.3	122.5	102.0
81.7	80.8	83.6	93.9	105.5	107.6	111.2	124.6	99.0
88.2	88.5	92.2	96.8	105.0	109.5	118.0	131.1	111.5

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				cents per litre				
54.5	50.1	54.8	62.4	78.6	84.8	87.6	109.4	74.3
51.3	46.5	53.4	56.8	73.8	77.6	79.3	102.3	71.8
54.7	53.3	61.4	68.5	83.6	87.9	84.0	106.3	74.4
58.7	54.9	62.4	66.0	83.2	84.7	89.7	115.1	79.1
49.1	48.8	56.3	61.3	77.2	79.0	83.3	112.6	78.3
49.9	46.3	54.3	58.6	75.0	78.6	82.0	112.2	76.0
56.8	49.2	57.2	62.9	77.4	81.6	86.8	113.0	80.0
55.9	50.8	57.9	64.0	78.0	82.2	87.6	112.7	82.0
54.6	47.9	57.1	62.9	81.4	85.5	91.0	118.0	84.4
60.2	53.0	60.8	64.4	81.6	84.0	91.5	115.8	82.7
55.2	51.8	55.7	62.4	82.0	82.6	91.8	115.3	79.8
56.5	54.6	59.3	65.3	80.0	85.5	91.5	113.4	81.0
58.1	54.2	59.2	69.4	88.1	89.0	93.5	115.6	83.2
58.0	53.6	62.9	72.3	90.8	94.1	99.9	126.3	93.2
63.1	57.5	64.5	72.3	88.4	94.1	102.3	125.6	94.6
51.9	49.0	56.5	62.0	81.3	84.8	96.4	122.6	87.1

Table 11.5 Established crude oil reserves, closing stock, 1993 to 2007

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	millions of cubic metres					
Canada	**582.2**	**544.5**	**553.0**	**526.7**	**532.2**	**673.5**
Newfoundland and Labrador	..	..	..	..	..	144.3
Ontario	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
Manitoba	6.5	6.3	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.2
Saskatchewan	130.2	141.9	150.1	156.8	176.6	180.9
Alberta	426.8	374.8	374.1	342.0	326.8	315.2
British Columbia	17.5	19.4	21.3	20.9	22.3	26.9

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0013.

Table 11.6 Established natural gas reserves, closing stock, 1993 to 2007

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	billions of cubic metres					
Canada	**1,859.9**	**1,832.7**	**1,840.9**	**1,725.9**	**1,620.4**	**1,562.2**
Nova Scotia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario	17.2	13.4	12.0	12.5	12.5	12.2
Saskatchewan	84.7	86.7	86.6	81.8	76.5	71.5
Alberta	1,534.9	1,490.3	1,488.8	1,378.1	1,284.0	1,239.9
British Columbia	223.1	242.2	253.5	253.5	247.4	238.6

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0014.

Table 11.7 Established reserves of natural gas liquids, closing stock, 1993 to 2007

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	thousands of cubic metres					
Canada	**621,645**	**593,278**	**599,569**	**546,580**	**502,751**	**487,525**
Manitoba	56	52	46	91	0	..
Saskatchewan	2,035	2,207	2,155	2,086	1,632	1,482
Alberta	603,200	574,300	580,600	527,500	483,400	468,900
Propane	118,100	111,600	109,400	103,000	91,400	88,600
Ethane	305,000	290,000	300,000	264,000	245,000	238,000
Butane	67,100	63,900	62,900	58,500	51,900	51,100
Pentanes plus	113,000	108,800	108,300	102,000	95,100	91,200
British Columbia	16,354	16,719	16,768	16,903	17,719	17,143

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0015.

1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
millions of cubic metres								
642.5	**667.3**	**644.7**	**606.1**	**590.0**	**603.8**	**752.3**	**712.6**	**721.8**
138.0	159.6	151.0	134.4	121.3	138.7	272.9	255.2	264.8
1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6
4.3	4.5	4.0	3.4	4.6	3.9	3.9	7.1	7.0
169.1	182.1	184.9	183.9	184.7	187.9	197.7	179.9	190.5
301.6	291.4	278.3	260.3	253.9	249.2	254.8	250.1	240.7
27.7	27.6	24.7	22.3	23.6	22.2	21.5	18.7	17.1

1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
billions of cubic metres								
1,526.8	**1,614.5**	**1,547.8**	**1,529.6**	**1,469.5**	**1,497.5**	**1,553.7**	**1,577.7**	**1,534.3**
..	67.1	61.7	56.2	23.2	19.3	15.2	11.6	8.0
12.0	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.5	13.0	20.0	19.8
68.6	75.6	81.7	76.2	87.4	85.0	91.6	98.8	95.1
1,207.2	1,210.7	1,141.4	1,131.3	1,087.6	1,092.3	1,086.0	1,079.6	1,035.5
239.0	249.5	251.5	254.7	259.9	289.4	347.8	367.7	375.9

1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
thousands of cubic metres								
487,339	**417,534**	**403,970**	**377,110**	**316,820**	**314,285**	**310,666**	**322,746**	**299,480**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,306	1,290	1,246	1,295	1,324	1,150	1,098	1,049	928
469,700	398,700	385,200	359,100	298,500	295,000	289,500	296,100	273,100
82,600	85,500	84,100	79,300	69,400	71,300	69,400	72,000	66,000
256,000	176,800	173,700	165,100	124,000	122,900	120,700	125,100	115,500
48,600	50,400	49,900	46,900	41,900	41,500	40,100	40,900	37,200
82,500	86,000	77,500	67,800	63,200	59,300	59,300	58,100	54,400
16,333	17,544	17,524	16,715	16,996	18,135	20,068	25,597	25,452

Table 11.8 Energy fuel consumption, by manufacturing industry, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	terajoules					
All manufacturing	**2,521,077**	**2,614,696**	**2,502,600**	**2,405,951**	**2,414,494**	**2,298,906**
Food	89,041	90,928	95,774	96,137	99,536	98,608
Beverage and tobacco products	12,237	12,266	12,475	11,046	11,375	10,997
Textile mills	8,050	8,058	7,745	7,364	6,703	5,285
Textile product mills	3,554	3,545	3,550	3,032	3,052	2,823
Clothing	4,978	3,997	2,154	1,772	1,635	1,733
Leather and allied products	768	568	309	228	276	323
Wood products	120,183	124,853	129,219	141,786	138,486	127,031
Paper	835,318	850,894	776,211	678,627	664,232	587,695
Printing and related support activities	8,765	8,521	8,878	8,608	8,819	11,116
Petroleum and coal products	368,429	405,491	358,993	367,958	382,004	372,090
Chemicals	254,575	278,149	272,915	267,188	260,972	254,355
Plastic and rubber products	35,045	37,011	37,846	35,810	36,427	36,655
Non-metallic mineral products	117,924	126,049	126,257	123,723	128,668	115,270
Primary metals	521,073	521,069	524,651	528,351	525,331	522,970
Fabricated metal products	39,784	41,647	40,979	38,701	42,322	48,501
Machinery	15,223	16,042	18,039	16,760	18,768	19,132
Computer and electronic products	4,563	5,100	5,621	5,388	6,191	5,697
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	6,708	7,107	7,282	6,883	6,855	6,937
Transportation equipment	56,725	56,267	55,896	51,485	55,220	51,747
Furniture and related products	11,521	10,908	11,645	10,175	11,218	13,240
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6,610	6,226	6,161	4,929	6,403	6,703

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0006.

Table 11.9 Energy fuel consumption of the manufacturing industry, by fuel type, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	terajoules					
Energy consumed	**2,521,077**	**2,614,696**	**2,502,600**	**2,405,951**	**2,414,494**	**2,298,906**
Coal	50,841	55,381	51,734	53,112	54,420	51,045
Coal coke	92,236	93,389	92,869	101,622	102,715	99,553
Coke oven gas	28,019	28,333	29,530	29,339	24,749	25,854
Electricity	705,419	700,993	724,656	707,711	700,678	676,621
Heavy fuel oil	138,696	150,234	126,431	99,977	99,095	76,641
Middle distillates	18,166	19,896	19,713	17,666	18,159	18,105
Natural gas	672,564	694,866	662,426	618,186	635,230	622,845
Petroleum coke and coke from catalytic cracking catalyst	88,419	94,986	82,019	84,784	84,280	79,272
Propane	11,634	9,448	7,404	9,487^{E}	9,017	8,843
Refinery fuel gas	178,996	207,558	186,407	197,698	213,258	206,090
Spent pulping liquor	292,635	299,806	258,505	216,616	223,096	189,157
Steam	47,956	48,029	50,076	60,139	59,862	52,563
Wood	195,495	211,777	210,828	209,615	189,935	192,319

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0006.

Environment

12

Canada's oil and gas extraction industry spent $2.8 billion to protect the environment in 2006, more than any other industry. Environmental protection expenditures across all industries totalled $8.6 billion.

Although businesses spent more money in 2006 dealing with pollutants and waste after they were generated, they made the largest capital expenditures on pollution prevention measures: 41% of their spending on environmental protection in 2006 went into prevention projects to eliminate pollution at the source. This was the case across all provinces and most industry groups. The exceptions were the oil and gas extraction, mining, wood products manufacturing and primary metals manufacturing industries, for which pollution abatement and control received a higher share of spending.

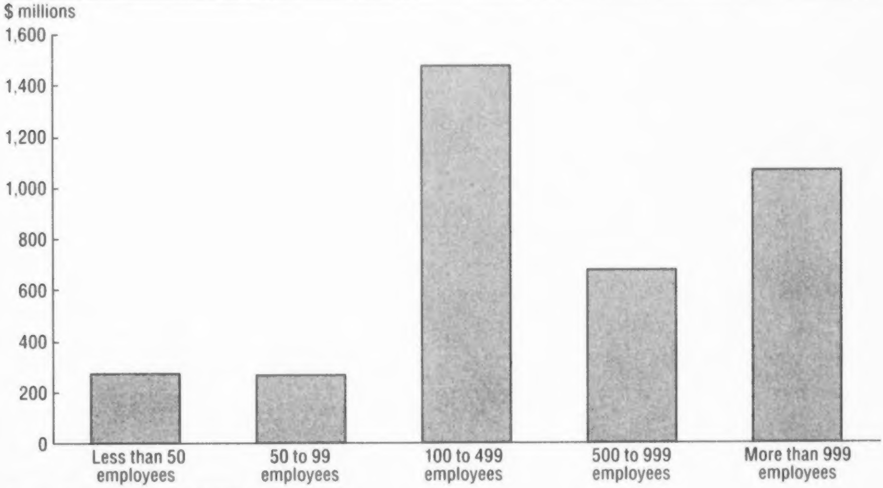
Over half of the total capital expenditures on pollution prevention in 2006 went toward processes aimed at preventing the release of substances into the air. Capital expenditures on pollution abatement and control projects were also directed largely at preventing the release of air pollutants, accounting for 60% of spending.

Business spending

Spending on environmental protection measures varies with the size of the business. Collectively, businesses with fewer than 500 employees accounted for 56% of all funds spent on environmental protection in 2006. Medium-sized businesses (100 to 499 employees) accounted for 39% of the total, despite the fact that this size of business represented only 25% of those surveyed.

In fiscal year 2006/2007, federal spending on research and development aimed at control and care of the

Chart 12.1
Capital expenditures on environmental protection, by establishment size, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0056.

environment reached $360 million. This accounted for 6% of total federal research and development expenditures in 2006/2007.

Alberta leads spending

Alberta businesses invested the most in facilities and equipment to protect the environment in 2006, surpassing Ontario, the largest spender up until 2002. Capital investment by businesses in Alberta for environmental protection amounted to nearly $1.9 billion in 2006, almost half (49%) of the capital expenditures nationally. Ontario businesses reported $827 million in capital expenditures, followed by those in Quebec ($371 million).

In terms of operating expenses for environmental protection, however, establishments in Ontario spent the largest amount, at $1.6 billion. Alberta businesses were a close second with operating expenses of $1.3 billion.

Alberta's lead position in capital spending was mainly attributable to the oil and gas extraction industry. Capital investments for environmental protection by oil and gas producers, most of which operate in Alberta, totalled over $1.7 billion in 2006. Put in perspective, for every $100 invested by the oil and gas extraction industry, $4 was invested in environmental protection. This investment included pollution abatement and control, waste management, pollution prevention, and reclamation and decommissioning.

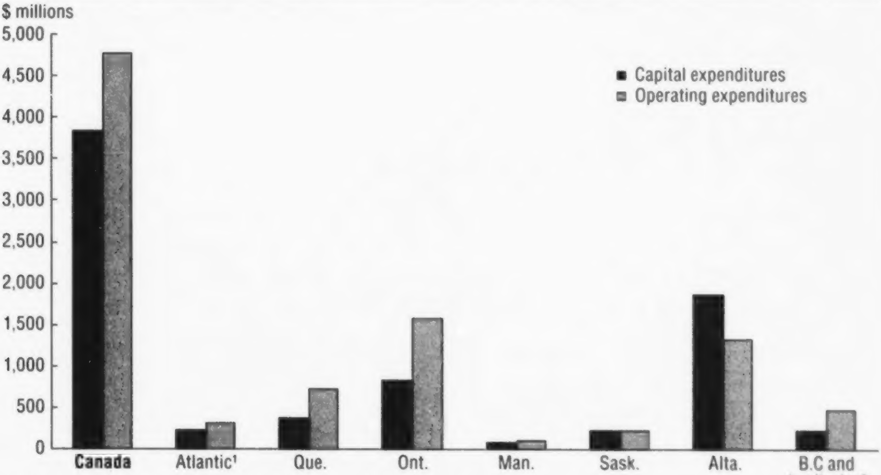
The oil and gas extraction industry also reported the highest operating expenses for environmental protection. Of every $100 invested by the petroleum and coal products industry, $20 was for environmental protection, as that industry continued to upgrade refineries to meet new sulphur regulations.

Table 12.a
Environmental protection, all industries, 2006

	$ millions
Capital expenditures[1]	3,836.4
Operating expenditures	4,769.0

[1] Excludes fees, fines and licences, and other.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0053.

Chart 12.2
Capital and operating expenditures on environmental protection, by province or region, 2006



[1] Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
[2] Includes British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0053.

The environmental cost of producing food

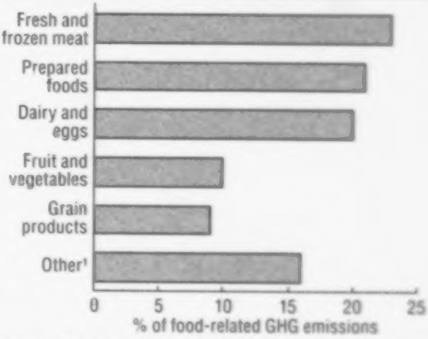
The food we eat has an environmental cost beyond what we see on the price tag. Food and non-alcoholic beverages bought in 2003 contributed 46,000 kilotonnes of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Canada—equivalent to 6.4% of all GHG emissions.

Almost one-quarter of food-related GHG emissions were attributable to producing fresh and frozen meat. Beef alone accounted for 15% of the GHG emissions resulting from household spending on food.

More energy was used in 2003 to produce prepared foods (19%) than any other food group. Dairy and eggs came a close second, at 18%, while fresh and frozen meat accounted for 14%.

Much of this food is not eaten, however. In 2007, 38% of the solid food available for retail sale was wasted—the equivalent of 183 kilograms per person. Waste occurs from spoilage and other losses in stores, restaurants and homes.

Chart 12.3
Greenhouse gas emissions associated with household spending on food, 2003



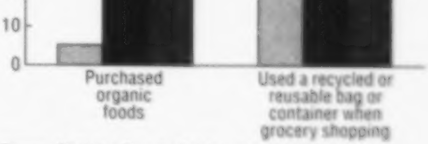
1. Includes fish, condiments, beverages and other foods.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-201-X.

Going green at the grocery store

Canadians choose to eat organic foods for many reasons, from health to environmental benefits. Regardless of the reason, both the market share and the number of organic food producers are on the rise. In 2007, 45% of all households reported purchasing organic foods at least often or sometimes, while 5% reported they always purchase organic foods.

Another means of reducing one's environmental impact is choosing reusable or recycled bags or containers to carry groceries. In 2007, 30% of households reported that they always use them for grocery shopping, while 41% reported using them often or sometimes. In the 'always use them' category, shoppers in Ontario and Quebec led the provinces at 35% and 33%, respectively.

Chart 12.4
Environmental purchasing decisions, 2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-526-X.

Some countries, such as Ireland, Switzerland and Belgium, have introduced steep levies to discourage the use of non-reusable bags. In April 2007, Leaf Rapids, Manitoba became the first Canadian municipality to ban them outright.

Table 12.1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, by source, 1990 and 2007

	Carbon dioxide (CO_2)		Methane (CH_4)		Nitrous oxide (N_2O)	
	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007
	kilotonnes		kilotonnes CO_2 equivalent[1]			
Total[2]	**456,000**	**590,000**	**74,000**	**100,000**	**50,000**	**48,000**
Energy	424,000	550,000	37,000	54,000	8,000	10,000
Stationary combustion sources	276,000	343,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000
Electricity and heat generation	94,900	125,000	39	110	500	700
Fossil fuel industries	49,400	67,500	2,000	2,000	300	400
Petroleum refining and upgrading	16,000	18,000	–	–	100	100
Fossil fuel production	33,800	49,200	2,000	2,000	200	300
Mining and oil and gas extraction	6,150	23,100	3	9	40	200
Manufacturing industries	54,500	47,400	60	60	500	500
Iron and steel	6,420	6,580	5	5	60	60
Non-ferrous metals	3,170	3,360	1	2	10	20
Chemical	7,100	6,640	3	2.9	40	40
Pulp and paper	13,500	5,480	40	40	200	300
Cement	3,820	4,890	1	2	10	10
Other manufacturing	20,500	20,400	9	8	100	100
Construction	1,850	1,280	0.7	0.5	20	10
Commercial and institutional	25,500	34,900	10	10	200	200
Residential	40,900	41,100	2,000	2,000	500	500
Agriculture and forestry	2,370	2,220	0.8	0.8	20	20
Transport[3]	138,000	192,000	700	600	6,000	8,000
Civil aviation (domestic aviation)	6,180	7,600	10	9	200	200
Road transportation	94,900	133,000	310	200	3,200	3,300
Light-duty gasoline vehicles	43,800	40,000	160	64	1,900	1,100
Light-duty gasoline trucks	19,600	43,300	66	68	1,000	1,600
Heavy-duty gasoline vehicles	7,720	6,480	27	7.6	69	150
Motorcycles	143	260	3	3.6	0.9	1.6
Light-duty diesel vehicles	347	439	0.2	0.2	8	10
Light-duty diesel trucks	691	2,270	0.4	1	20	60
Heavy-duty diesel vehicles	20,500	39,700	20	40	200	400
Propane and natural gas vehicles	2,170	812	30	20	10	5
Railways	6,160	6,010	7	7	800	800
Navigation (domestic marine)	4,690	5,740	7	9	300	400
Other transportation	26,000	39,000	300	400	2,000	3,000
Off-road gasoline	6,500	7,200	200	200	40	50
Off-road diesel	13,000	22,000	20	30	2,000	3,000
Pipelines	6,650	9,520	140	200	60	80
Fugitive sources	11,000	16,000	32,000	49,000	30	40
Coal mining	–	–	2,000	800	–	–
Oil and natural gas	10,600	15,900	30,100	48,100	30	40
Oil	95	220	4,060	5,570	30	30
Natural gas	22.6	65.1	12,900	21,200	–	–
Venting	6,090	10,500	13,200	21,300	–	4
Flaring	4,400	5,200	54	76	0.4	2

See notes and source at the end of this table.

	Carbon dioxide (CO_2)		Methane (CH_4)		Nitrous oxide (N_2O)	
	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007
	kilotonnes		kilotonnes CO_2 equivalent[1]			
Industrial processes	31,000	40,000	–	–	11,700	2,630
Mineral products	8,300	9,400	–	–	–	–
Cement production	5,400	7,300	–	–	–	–
Lime production	1,800	1,600	–	–	–	–
Mineral product use[4]	1,090	584	–	–	–	–
Chemical industry	5,000	6,200	–	–	11,700	2,630
Ammonia production	5,000	6,200	–	–	–	–
Nitric acid production	–	–	–	–	1,010	1,130
Adipic acid production	–	–	–	–	11,000	1,500
Metal production	9,770	11,100	–	–	–	–
Iron and steel production	7,060	6,030	–	–	–	–
Aluminum production	2,700	5,100	–	–	–	–
Sulfur hexafluoride used in magnesium smelters and casters	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production and consumption of halocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other and undifferentiated production	8,000	13,000	–	–	–	–
Solvent and other product use	–	–	–	–	170	320
Agriculture	–	–	19,000	26,000	29,000	34,000
Enteric fermentation	–	–	17,000	23,000	–	–
Manure management	–	–	2,400	3,000	3,500	4,800
Agriculture soils	–	–	–	–	26,000	29,000
Direct sources	–	–	–	–	14,000	15,000
Pasture, range and paddock manure	–	–	–	–	2,600	3,900
Indirect sources	–	–	–	–	9,000	10,000
Waste	270	190	18,000	20,000	600	700
Solid waste disposal on land	–	–	18,000	20,000	–	–
Wastewater handling	–	–	220	260	500	700
Waste incineration	270	190	9	2	100	50
Land use, land-use change and forestry	-58,000	35,000	3,700	6,200	2,300	3,800
Forest land	-84,000	29,000	3,400	5,900	2,100	3,700
Cropland	12,000	-3,600	300	200	200	100
Grassland	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wetlands	5,000	3,000	6	–	4	–
Settlements	9,000	8,000	100	100	50	50

Note: – indicates no emissions.

1. Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions are the weighted sum of all greenhouse gas emissions. The following global warming potentials are used as the weights: carbon dioxide = 1; methane = 21; nitrous oxide = 310.
2. National totals exclude all GHGs from the land use, land-use change and forestry sector.
3. Emissions from fuel ethanol are reported within the gasoline transportation subcategories.
4. Includes CO_2 emissions coming from the use of limestone and dolomite, soda ash, and magnesite.

Source: Environment Canada, Greenhouse Gas Division, 2009, *National Inventory Report 1990-2007: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada.*

Table 12.2 Environmental protection expenditures, by province and territory, 2006

	Capital expenditures	Operating expenditures
	$ millions	
Canada	**3,836.4**	**4,769.0**
Atlantic provinces[1]	234.3	320.5
Quebec	370.7	726.4
Ontario	827.1	1,584.1
Manitoba	93.0	106.4
Saskatchewan	222.7	228.0
Alberta	1,869.8	1,319.1
British Columbia and the territories[2]	218.8	484.5

Notes: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
Capital expenditures are not collected for the following categories: fees, fines and licences and (where not elsewhere classified) other types of environmental protection.

1. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
2. Includes British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0053.

Table 12.3 Capital expenditures on pollution abatement and control, by environmental milieu and by industry, 2006

	All environmental milieux	Air	Surface water	On-site contained solid and liquid waste	Noise, radiation and vibration
			$ millions		
All industries	**908.7**	**545.6**	**249.0**	**94.2**	**19.9**
Logging	**0.8**	F	F	F	F
Oil and gas extraction	**409.8**	271.2	61.8	67.4	9.4
Mining and quarrying	**174.5**	38.4	129.9	x	x
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	**65.8**	52.5	x	x	x
Natural gas distribution	**3.0**	x	x	x	x
Food manufacturing	**12.8**	8.8	x	F	x
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	**x**	x	x	0.0	x
Wood product manufacturing	**30.7**	17.1	x	x	F
Paper manufacturing	**21.3**	15.7	5.2	x	x
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	**45.7**	33.0	10.8	1.3	0.6
Chemical manufacturing	**25.8**	17.6	5.0	1.8	1.6
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	**16.1**	14.8	0.9	x	x
Primary metal manufacturing	**68.9**	49.5	13.0	5.1	1.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	**3.0**	2.2	0.1	F	x
Transportation equipment manufacturing	**15.7**	10.7	2.1	F	x
Other manufacturing industries	**12.8**	10.6	F	F	0.5
Pipeline transportation	**x**	0.2	x	x	x

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0054.

Table 12.4 Capital expenditures on pollution prevention, by environmental milieu and by industry, 2006

	All environmental milieux	Air	Surface water	On-site contained solid and liquid waste	Noise, radiation and vibration	Other
	$ millions					
All industries	**1,561.1**	**885.2**	**189.2**	**203.1**	**11.4**	**272.2**
Logging	**F**	F	F	F	F	F
Oil and gas extraction	**377.1**	122.9	63.7	x	4.4	x
Mining and quarrying	**49.2**	3.2	28.1	15.0	x	x
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	**105.9**	36.6	22.7	45.3	x	F
Natural gas distribution	**54.1**	52.6	x	1.3	x	0.0
Food manufacturing	**41.0**	5.4	F	0.9	x	F
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	**3.1**	x	0.4	0.7	x	x
Wood product manufacturing	**18.3**	5.9	5.4	F	F	F
Paper manufacturing	**52.0**	31.8	11.7	2.3	0.8	5.4
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	**533.1**	508.1	18.8	x	F	x
Chemical manufacturing	**44.0**	27.5	4.9	7.6	0.1	4.0
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	**22.7**	12.9	3.0	3.0	F	3.5
Primary metal manufacturing	**31.1**	19.1	3.8	6.8	0.0	1.5
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	**F**	F	0.3	F	x	F
Transportation equipment manufacturing	**18.7**	7.1	1.1	F	F	F
Other manufacturing industries	**73.0**	24.7	F	F	x	F
Pipeline transportation	**39.2**	4.4	13.1	16.5	1.6	3.5

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0054.

Table 12.5 Waste disposal and diversion, by province, 2002, 2004 and 2006

	Waste disposed			Materials diverted		
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006
	tonnes					
Canada	**24,081,371**	**25,226,766**	**27,249,178**	**6,641,546**	**7,112,735**	**7,749,030**
Newfoundland and Labrador	376,594	400,048	407,728	30,386	35,308	30,385
Nova Scotia	389,194	399,967	401,670	192,006	239,845	275,983
New Brunswick	413,606	442,173	450,238	130,728	139,262	252,174
Quebec	5,846,459	6,454,000	6,808,440	1,743,376	2,130,100	2,456,300
Ontario	9,645,633	9,809,264	10,437,780	2,265,968	2,414,552	2,396,856
Manitoba	896,556	928,117	1,024,272	215,815	157,490	152,799
Saskatchewan	795,124	794,933	833,753	116,296	114,182	106,868
Alberta	2,890,294	3,077,311	3,819,872	690,517	620,080	652,637
British Columbia	2,687,882	2,767,657	2,917,080	1,218,475	1,209,216	1,366,191

Note: Data for Prince Edward Island and the territories have been suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 153-0041 and 153-0043.

Table 12.6 Food imports into Canada, by selected country, 2007

	Total food imports	
	$ millions	%
Total	**23,729.0**	**100.0**
United States	13,542.5	57.1
Mexico	906.6	3.8
China	799.0	3.4
Italy	691.6	2.9
France	686.0	2.9
Brazil	665.1	2.8
Chile	523.1	2.2
Thailand	483.1	2.0
Australia	441.8	1.9
United Kingdom	393.6	1.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-201-X.

Table 12.7 Household treatment of drinking water, by type of water supply, 2007

	Municipal and non-municipal water supply	Municipal water supply	Non-municipal water supply
		%	
Treated water prior to consumption[1]	54	54	49
Used a filter[2]	47	47	48
Used a filter or purifier on the main supply pipe[2]	9	6	31
Activated charcoal filter	46	56	32
Ultraviolet	8	F	16
Reverse osmosis system	15	17	13
Other	18	11	28
Used an on-tap filter or purifier[2]	12	12	10
Activated charcoal filter	64	65	48
Ceramic filter	3	3^E	F
Ultraviolet	2^E	F	F
Reverse osmosis system	9	7	23^E
Other	5	5^E	F
Used a jug filter[2]	32	34	17
Boiled water in order to make it safe to drink in the last 12 months[2]	11	11	3
To improve appearance, taste or odour[2]	56	58	42
To remove water treatment chemicals such as chlorine[2]	46	51	11
To remove metals or minerals[2]	41	40	51
To remove possible bacterial contamination[2]	42	43	31
For another reason[2]	13	12	17
Did not treat water prior to consumption[1]	46	46	51

1. As a percentage of all households.
2. Information relates only to households that reported primarily consuming tap water, or tap water and bottled water.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0066.

Table 12.8 Population served by drinking water plants, by type of source water and by province and territory, 2007

	Total	Surface water	Groundwater	Groundwater under the direct influence of surface water
	number			
Canada[1]	**27,856,304**	**23,998,655**	**3,388,934**	**456,017**
Newfoundland and Labrador	**406,364**	379,389	x	x
Prince Edward Island	**60,827**	0	60,827	0
Nova Scotia	**455,390**	394,879	60,511	0
New Brunswick	**352,640**	211,379	112,996	28,265
Quebec	**7,016,273**	5,949,804	867,892	186,798
Ontario	**10,805,048**	9,317,774	1,360,863	125,493
Manitoba	**926,429**	829,138	89,808	7,483
Saskatchewan	**736,265**	595,078	132,394	8,793
Alberta	**2,901,434**	2,751,250	130,034	20,151
British Columbia	**4,126,403**	3,526,439	538,906	61,058
Yukon and Northwest Territories	**69,230**	43,525	x	x

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
1. Excludes Nunavut because of low response.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-403-X.

Table 12.9 Household participation rates for environmental behaviours, by province, 2007

	Low-flow showerhead	Reduced-volume toilet	Compact fluorescent light bulbs	Composting[1]	Recycling[1,2]	Lowering[3] temperatures
	%					
Canada	**62**	**39**	**69**	**27**	**97**	**55**
Newfoundland and Labrador	55	28	65	21	94	60
Prince Edward Island	59	32	73	91	99	63
Nova Scotia	63	37	77	69	99	60
New Brunswick	61	31	70	32	96	54
Quebec	63	30	63	13	95	56
Ontario	65	47	76	34	98	53
Manitoba	52	38	62	23	88	49
Saskatchewan	46	37	64	27	96	59
Alberta	58	47	64	22	96	58
British Columbia	57	35	71	30	99	58

1. 2006 data.
2. Percentage of all households that had access to at least one recycling program.
3. Percentage of all households that had a thermostat; temperature lowered in winter when asleep.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-526-X.

Table 12.10 Mineral production by province and territory, 2009

	Total	Metallics	Non-metallics	Coal	Share of production
	$ thousands				%
Canada	**32,151,501.8**	**16,151,492.5**	**11,455,586.3**	**4,544,423.0**	**100.0**
Newfoundland and Labrador	**2,289,796.1**	2,244,081.5	45,714.6	0	7.1
Prince Edward Island	**3,386.0**	0	3,386.0	0	0.0
Nova Scotia	**380,082.0**	0	380,082.0	0	1.2
New Brunswick	**1,090,375.2**	749,602.7	x	x	3.4
Quebec	**6,217,070.6**	4,624,393.9	1,592,676.7	0	19.3
Ontario	**6,330,146.6**	3,789,984.1	2,540,162.5	0	19.7
Manitoba	**1,320,504.2**	1,176,770.9	143,733.3	0	4.1
Saskatchewan	**5,010,467.2**	1,441,199.2	x	x	15.6
Alberta	**2,015,518.5**	1,968.6	951,889.9	1,061,690.0	6.3
British Columbia	**5,733,567.1**	1,828,374.9	588,682.1	3,316,510.0	17.8
Yukon	**250,960.1**	245,016.7	5,943.4	0	0.8
Northwest Territories	**1,509,628.1**	50,100.0	1,459,528.1	0	4.7
Nunavut[1]	**0**	0	0	0	0.0

Notes: Preliminary data.
Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
Production is based on shipments.

1. Mineral production of sand and gravel for Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories.

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Mineral Production Information Bulletin*, March 2010.

Table 12.11 Production of leading minerals, 2009

	Production		Value	
	kilotonnes except where noted	% change from 2008	$ millions	% change from 2008
Metallic minerals	...	...	**16,151.5**	**-28.5**
Gold (kg)	95,697.5	0.8	3,364.9	18.7
Iron ore	31,698.8	-1.3	3,174.2	-21.9
Copper	480.4	-17.7	2,774.7	-35.9
Nickel	131.6	-46.5	2,238.6	-60.8
Uranium[1]	10.1	15.8	1,392.1	45.9
Zinc	672.4	-4.6	1,242.6	-11.8
Other metals	...	...	1,964.4	-40.3
Non-metallic minerals	...	...	**11,455.6**	**-40.9**
Potash (K_2O)[2]	4,318.4	-58.4	3,380.3	-55.9
Diamonds (000 ct)	10,946.1	-24.6	1,684.3	-28.9
Sand and gravel[3]	216,169.7	-10.5	1,487.4	-12.0
Cement[4]	10,950.8	-19.5	1,440.5	-16.9
Stone[3]	135,894.6	-11.5	1,324.0	-11.0
Salt	14,565.7	2.4	664.1	23.6
Other nonmetals	...	...	1,475.0	-62.1
Fuels				
Coal	62,615.0	-7.6	4,544.4	-8.9

Notes: Preliminary data.
Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

1. Uranium value is calculated using spot market prices.
2. Excludes shipments to potassium sulphate plants.
3. Excludes shipments of sand and gravel and stone to Canadian cement, lime and clay plants.
4. Includes exported clinker minus imported clinker.

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Mineral Production Information Bulletin*, March 2010.

Ethnic diversity and immigration

Finding a job is a priority for most immigrants to Canada, but many experience difficulty doing so, which leads to a widening of the employment and earnings gap between immigrants and Canadian-born workers.

In 1980, recent-immigrant men (those who arrived within the previous five years) who had some employment income earned 85 cents for each dollar that Canadian-born men earned. By 2005, the ratio had dropped to 63 cents. The corresponding numbers for recent-immigrant women were 85 cents and 56 cents, respectively. These gaps widened even though the educational attainment of recent-immigrant earners rose much faster than that of their Canadian-born counterparts.

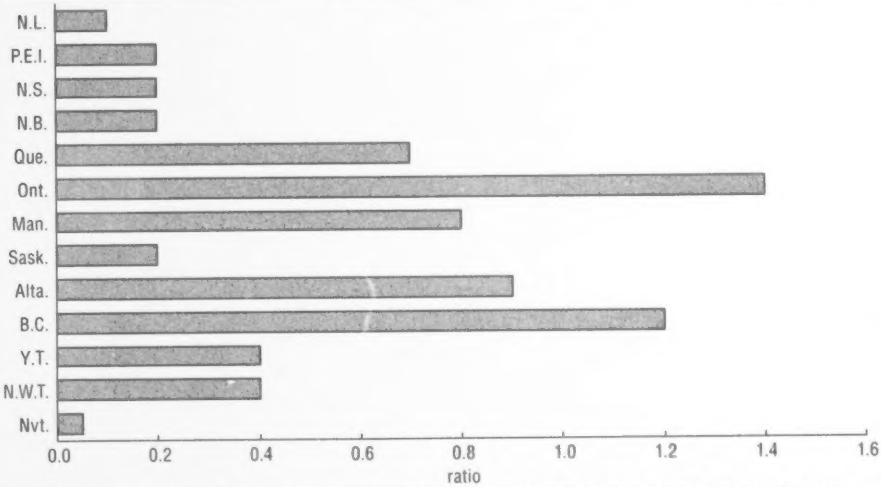
During this 25-year period, the proportion of long-term immigrants with university degrees in jobs with low education requirements—such as clerks, truck drivers, salespeople, cashiers and taxi drivers—rose steadily.

Some of the gaps are related to skill levels and proficiency in French or English. Recent immigrants are much less likely to have English or French as their mother tongue than previous generations of immigrants. Also, large numbers have completed their schooling in their home countries, often in a language other than English or French.

Recognizing credentials

Other factors—the non-recognition of credentials, schooling or foreign work experience, and the quality of education among nationals from some countries—also have an impact. Moreover, immigrants arriving from 1990 to 1994 entered the labour market during a particularly harsh recession and a recovery characterized by slow employment growth. Launching

Chart 13.1
Ratio of recent immigrants to total population, 2006



Note: This ratio shows whether the share of recent immigrants in a given location is higher or lower than the share of the total population in that location. For example, if 5% of recent immigrants live in a location and the same share (5%) of the total population lives there, then the ratio is 1.0.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

a career when jobless rates are high can have longer-term effects on earnings.

Labour market performance

In 2006, immigrants born in Southeast Asia, particularly those from the Philippines, had the strongest labour market performance (i.e., high rates of participation and employment, a low rate of unemployment) of all immigrants, regardless of when they landed.

Among immigrants who landed in Canada from 2001 to 2006, those born in Southeast Asia had unemployment rates, employment rates and participation rates that were more or less on par with the Canadian-born population.

Those born elsewhere in Asia (including the Middle East), as well as those born in Latin America, Europe and Africa, all had higher unemployment rates and lower employment rates in 2006 than their Canadian-born counterparts.

Working-age immigrants born in Europe who arrived before 2001 had similar labour market outcomes as the Canadian born. However, more recent immigrants had higher employment rates than their Canadian-born peers.

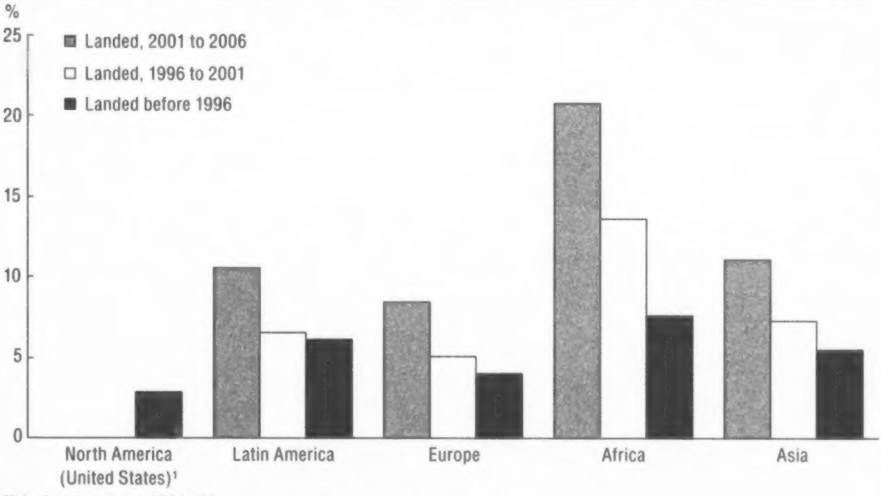
Immigrants born in Africa experienced difficulties in the labour market regardless of when they landed in Canada. In 2006, the 70,000 African-born immigrants who landed from 2001 to 2006 had a jobless rate of nearly 21%, more than four times that of the Canadian-born population.

Table 13.a
Labour market outcomes of immigrants aged 25 to 54, by period of landing, 2006

	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
		%	
Canadian-born	4.9	87.4	83.1
Landed immigrants			
2001 to 2006	11.5[1]	73.9[1]	65.4[1]
1996 to 2001	7.3[1]	81.6[1]	75.7[1]
Before 1996	5	86.4	82.1

1. Significantly different from the respective Canadian-born value ($p<0.05$).
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-606-X.

Chart 13.2
Unemployment rate for immigrants, by region of birth and landing period, 2006



Note: Immigrants aged 25 to 54.
1. Data for immigrants landed in 1996 to 2001 and 2001 to 2006 are suppressed.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-606-X.

Immigration and growth

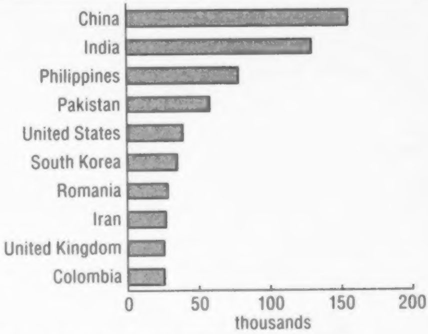
In 2006, international migration accounted for two-thirds of Canada's population growth. The remaining third was from natural increase (the growth that results from births minus deaths).

Until the early 1990s, natural increase was almost always the main engine of population growth. However, in the mid-1990s, a reversal occurred: international migration became the main engine of growth, particularly because of lower fertility rates and an aging population.

Deaths are expected to start outnumbering births around 2030. From that point, immigration would be the only growth factor for the Canadian population.

Growth of many developed countries is expected to fall into the negatives in the coming decades. In Canada, no long-term decline is projected. Nevertheless, Canada is slowly heading toward zero growth, while the United States is projecting a relatively stable growth. The population of some industrialized countries, such as Japan, is already declining.

Chart 13.3
Top 10 birthplaces of immigrants who landed from 2001 to 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

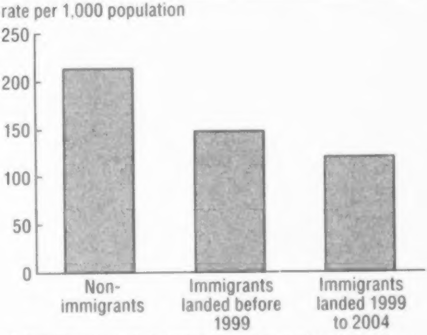
Immigrants at less risk of violent crime

Violent crimes (sexual assault, robbery and assault) are committed against immigrants at a much lower rate than against the Canadian-born population. In 2004, immigrants reported 68 violent incidents per 1,000 population aged 15 or older, compared with 116 incidents per 1,000 for non-immigrants.

Even when controlling for the major risk factors—age, sex, marital status, number of evening activities and proximity of crime—immigrants are 30% less likely to be victims of violent crime compared with non-immigrants.

Second-generation Canadians—individuals born in Canada with at least one foreign-born parent—have a victimization rate comparable to third- or higher generation Canadians: 125 incidents per 1,000 population in 2004, compared with 114 incidents per 1,000 population.

Chart 13.4
Crime victimization rates, immigrants and non-immigrants, 2004



Notes: The rate of victimization was calculated for total crimes against the person, which also includes theft of personal property.
The number of immigrants who landed from 1999 to 2004 who were victims of violent crime was too small in 2004 to produce reliable estimates.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85F0033M.

Table 13.1 Immigrant population, by province and territory, 1991 to 2006

	1991	1996	2001	2006
	% of total population			
Canada	**16.1**	**17.4**	**18.4**	**19.8**
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Prince Edward Island	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.6
Nova Scotia	4.4	4.7	4.6	5.0
New Brunswick	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.7
Quebec	8.7	9.4	9.9	11.5
Ontario	23.7	25.6	26.8	28.3
Manitoba	12.8	12.4	12.1	13.3
Saskatchewan	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.0
Alberta	15.1	15.2	14.9	16.2
British Columbia	22.3	24.5	26.1	27.5
Yukon	10.7	10.4	10.6	10.0
Northwest Territories	4.9	4.8	6.4	6.9
Nunavut[1]	...	...	1.7	1.6

1. Nunavut became a territory in 1999.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1991 to 2006.

Table 13.2 Immigrant population, by place of birth, 1991 to 2006

	1991	1996	2001	2006
	number			
Immigrant population	**4,342,890**	**4,971,070**	**5,448,480**	**6,186,950**
United States	249,075	244,695	237,920	250,535
Central and South America	219,385	273,820	304,650	381,165
Caribbean and Bermuda	232,520	279,405	294,050	317,765
Europe	2,360,425	2,332,060	2,287,550	2,278,345
United Kingdom	717,750	655,540	605,995	579,625
Other Northern and Western Europe	514,925	514,310	494,820	489,540
Eastern Europe	420,460	447,830	471,365	511,095
Southern Europe	707,285	714,380	715,370	698,080
Africa	166,175	229,300	282,600	374,565
Asia	1,069,050	1,562,770	1,989,180	2,525,160
West Central Asia and the Middle East	151,075	210,850	285,580	370,515
Eastern Asia	377,215	589,420	730,600	874,370
Southeast Asia	311,970	408,985	469,110	560,995
Southern Asia	228,795	353,515	503,890	719,275
Oceania and other[1]	46,265	49,025	52,525	59,410

1. 'Other' includes Greenland, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, the category 'Other country,' as well as immigrants born in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1991 to 2006.

Table 13.3 Immigrant population, by census metropolitan area, 1996 to 2006

	1996	2001	2006
		%	
Canada	**17.4**	**18.4**	**19.8**
St. John's	2.9	2.9	2.9
Halifax	7.0	6.9	7.4
Moncton[1]	3.2	2.9	3.4
Saint John	4.0	3.8	4.2
Saguenay	0.7	0.9	1.2
Québec	2.6	2.9	3.7
Sherbrooke	4.0	4.3	5.6
Trois-Rivières	1.6	1.5	2.2
Montréal	17.7	18.3	20.6
Ottawa–Gatineau	16.2	17.5	18.1
Kingston[2]	12.8	12.4	12.5
Peterborough[1]	9.3	8.8	9.4
Oshawa	16.5	15.7	16.4
Toronto	41.9	43.7	45.7
Hamilton	23.6	23.6	24.4
St. Catharines–Niagara	18.3	17.8	18.3
Kitchener	21.8	22.1	23.1
Brantford[1]	14.1	13.1	13.0
Guelph[1]	20.4	19.7	20.4
London	19.2	18.8	19.3
Windsor	20.4	22.3	23.3
Barrie[1]	11.5	11.6	12.8
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	7.5	7.0	6.7
Thunder Bay	12.2	11.1	10.4
Winnipeg	16.8	16.5	17.7
Regina	8.0	7.4	7.7
Saskatoon	7.6	7.6	7.7
Calgary	20.9	20.9	23.6
Edmonton	18.5	17.8	18.5
Kelowna[1]	13.8	13.9	14.8
Abbotsford–Mission[2]	20.3	21.8	23.7
Vancouver	34.9	37.5	39.6
Victoria	19.3	18.8	19.1

Note: Census metropolitan areas are based on the 2006 Census geography.

1. Became a census metropolitan area in 2006.
2. Became a census metropolitan area in 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1996 to 2006.

Table 13.4 Immigrant population, by place of birth and period of immigration, 2006

	Total immigrant population	Period of immigration		
		Before 1991	1991 to 2000	2001 to 2006
	number			
Immigrant population	**6,186,950**	**3,408,415**	**1,668,550**	**1,109,980**
United States	**250,535**	168,840	42,925	38,770
Central America	**130,460**	62,100	45,080	23,275
Caribbean and Bermuda	**317,765**	200,735	82,045	34,985
South America	**250,710**	127,730	61,645	61,330
Europe	**2,278,345**	1,777,195	322,630	178,525
Western Europe	**424,640**	346,275	45,945	32,425
Eastern Europe	**511,095**	270,650	147,875	92,565
Southern Europe	**698,085**	586,540	85,950	25,590
Italy	**296,850**	289,815	4,760	2,270
Other Southern Europe	**401,235**	296,725	81,190	23,315
Northern Europe	**644,530**	573,720	42,865	27,940
United Kingdom	**579,625**	515,135	38,830	25,660
Other Northern Europe	**64,900**	58,585	4,030	2,285
Africa	**374,565**	136,235	121,115	117,215
Western Africa	**48,640**	10,070	18,645	19,930
Eastern Africa	**129,925**	59,150	39,960	30,810
Northern Africa	**134,505**	43,875	41,785	48,845
Central Africa	**22,410**	3,640	7,935	10,830
Southern Africa	**39,090**	19,500	12,790	6,795
Asia and the Middle East	**2,525,160**	898,750	979,185	647,225
West Central Asia and the Middle East	**370,520**	119,050	144,595	106,870
Eastern Asia	**874,365**	293,560	365,520	215,280
China, People's Republic of	**466,945**	133,905	177,925	155,105
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	**215,430**	107,925	100,075	7,430
Other Eastern Asia	**191,995**	51,725	87,520	52,750
Southeast Asia	**560,995**	280,415	180,355	100,230
Philippines	**303,190**	107,760	117,550	77,880
Other Southeast Asia	**257,800**	172,650	62,805	22,345
Southern Asia	**719,280**	205,720	288,715	224,845
India	**443,690**	156,830	157,715	129,140
Other Southern Asia	**275,590**	48,895	131,000	95,700
Oceania and other[1]	**59,410**	36,825	13,925	8,655

[1] 'Other' includes Greenland, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, the category 'Other country,' as well as immigrants born in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 13.5 Population, by selected ethnic origins, 2006

	Total responses	Single responses[1]	Multiple responses[2]
		number	
Total population	**31,241,030**	**18,319,580**	**12,921,445**
Canadian	**10,066,290**	5,748,725	4,317,570
English	**6,570,015**	1,367,125	5,202,890
French	**4,941,210**	1,230,535	3,710,675
Scottish	**4,719,850**	568,515	4,151,340
Irish	**4,354,155**	491,030	3,863,125
German	**3,179,425**	670,640	2,508,785
Italian	**1,445,335**	741,045	704,285
Chinese	**1,346,510**	1,135,365	211,145
North American Indian	**1,253,615**	512,150	741,470
Ukrainian	**1,209,085**	300,590	908,495
Dutch (Netherlands)	**1,035,965**	303,400	732,560
Polish	**984,565**	269,375	715,190
East Indian	**962,665**	780,175	182,495
Russian	**500,600**	98,245	402,355
Welsh	**440,965**	27,115	413,855
Filipino	**436,190**	321,390	114,800
Norwegian	**432,515**	44,790	387,725
Portuguese	**410,850**	262,230	148,625
Métis	**409,065**	77,295	331,770
British Isles, not included elsewhere	**403,915**	94,145	309,770
Swedish	**334,765**	28,445	306,325
Spanish	**325,730**	67,475	258,255
American	**316,350**	28,785	287,565
Hungarian (Magyar)	**315,510**	88,685	226,820
Jewish	**315,120**	134,045	181,070
Greek	**242,685**	145,250	97,435
Jamaican	**231,110**	134,320	96,785
Danish	**200,035**	33,770	166,265
Austrian	**194,255**	27,060	167,195

1. The respondent reported having only one ethnic origin.
2. The respondent reported having more than one ethnic origin.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 13.6 Visible minority population, by province and territory, 2006

	Total visible minority population	South Asian	Chinese	Black	Filipino
	number				
Canada	**5,068,095**	**1,262,865**	**1,216,565**	**783,795**	**410,700**
Newfoundland and Labrador	**5,720**	1,590	1,325	900	305
Prince Edward Island	**1,825**	135	255	645	30
Nova Scotia	**37,685**	3,810	4,300	19,225	700
New Brunswick	**13,345**	1,960	2,445	4,455	530
Quebec	**654,350**	72,850	79,825	188,070	24,200
Ontario	**2,745,205**	794,170	576,980	473,765	203,220
Manitoba	**109,100**	16,565	13,705	15,660	37,785
Saskatchewan	**33,895**	5,130	9,505	5,090	3,770
Alberta	**454,200**	103,885	120,270	47,075	51,090
British Columbia	**1,008,855**	262,290	407,225	28,315	88,075
Yukon	**1,220**	195	320	125	210
Northwest Territories	**2,265**	210	315	375	690
Nunavut	**420**	85	75	100	80

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Latin American	Arab	Southeast Asian	West Asian	Korean	Japanese	Visible minority, not included elsewhere	Multiple visible minority
			number				
304,245	**265,550**	**239,935**	**156,695**	**141,890**	**81,300**	**71,420**	**133,120**
485	545	120	115	60	140	75	60
215	265	30	30	70	65	65	25
950	4,505	815	780	800	505	255	1,030
715	840	440	550	620	165	155	460
89,510	109,020	50,460	16,115	5,310	3,540	4,155	11,310
147,135	111,405	110,045	96,615	69,540	28,080	56,845	77,405
6,275	2,320	5,670	1,960	2,190	2,010	1,690	3,265
2,520	1,710	2,555	1,020	735	645	405	810
27,265	26,180	28,605	9,655	12,045	11,030	3,850	13,250
28,960	8,635	40,690	29,810	50,490	35,060	3,880	25,415
100	20	145	0	10	40	10	35
85	90	355	40	15	15	30	40
20	15	10	0	10	10	10	15

Table 13.7 Visible minority population, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Total population	Visible minority population	South Asian	Chinese	Black	Filipino
	number					
St. John's	**179,270**	3,460	890	990	620	155
Halifax	**369,455**	27,645	2,900	3,100	13,270	530
Moncton	**124,055**	2,425	350	295	1,035	100
Saint John	**120,875**	3,805	485	975	1,250	205
Saguenay	**149,600**	1,280	45	295	330	50
Québec	**704,185**	16,355	535	1,855	5,080	120
Sherbrooke	**183,635**	7,000	340	590	1,830	35
Trois-Rivières	**138,555**	2,270	50	210	625	15
Montréal	**3,588,520**	590,375	70,620	72,015	169,060	23,510
Ottawa–Gatineau	**1,117,120**	179,295	27,130	32,445	45,060	7,330
Kingston	**148,475**	8,600	1,785	2,470	1,165	485
Peterborough	**115,140**	3,095	665	730	575	110
Oshawa	**328,070**	33,700	6,195	3,690	12,605	2,155
Toronto	**5,072,075**	2,174,065	684,070	486,325	352,220	171,985
Hamilton	**683,450**	84,295	19,970	11,660	16,480	4,880
St. Catharines–Niagara	**385,035**	25,470	3,595	3,600	5,030	2,130
Kitchener	**446,495**	61,455	16,240	9,150	9,450	1,850
Brantford	**122,830**	6,715	1,785	695	1,700	655
Guelph	**126,085**	16,025	3,875	3,110	1,600	1,965
London	**452,575**	50,300	6,415	6,545	8,255	1,990
Windsor	**320,730**	51,200	10,265	7,825	9,490	3,145
Barrie	**175,335**	10,130	1,900	1,180	2,310	875
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	**156,400**	3,280	580	620	1,100	150
Thunder Bay	**121,050**	3,275	390	925	450	250
Winnipeg	**686,040**	102,940	15,290	12,810	14,470	36,935
Regina	**192,435**	12,605	1,975	3,335	2,170	1,230
Saskatoon	**230,850**	14,870	2,230	4,245	1,900	1,920
Calgary	**1,070,295**	237,890	57,700	66,375	21,060	25,565
Edmonton	**1,024,825**	175,295	40,200	47,195	20,380	19,630
Kelowna	**160,565**	8,320	2,345	1,470	660	410
Abbotsford–Mission	**156,640**	35,715	25,580	2,245	930	730
Vancouver	**2,097,965**	875,295	207,160	381,535	20,670	78,890
Victoria	**325,060**	33,870	7,210	12,330	2,360	2,760

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Latin American	Arab	Southeast Asian	West Asian	Korean	Japanese	Visible minority, not included elsewhere	Multiple visible minority
number							
320	190	55	65	45	5	40	25
690	3,840	655	670	620	40	180	780
95	165	65	70	65	0	10	175
210	125	60	270	120	0	30	60
280	195	55	0	15	0	10	10
3,150	2,800	1,615	405	165	10	225	235
2,060	940	410	505	60	0	20	165
540	535	225	0	10	0	15	35
75,400	98,885	44,970	14,520	4,665	2,90	3,505	10,245
10,630	28,195	11,670	6,490	2,280	1,80	1,720	4,540
745	370	330	280	325	25	170	215
255	80	180	105	260	0	40	35
1,665	1,135	670	1,195	540	75	1,330	1,705
99,290	53,430	70,215	75,470	55,270	19,00	46,705	60,070
6,760	6,500	6,805	3,910	2,255	1,45	1,345	2,315
4,205	1,480	2,090	615	930	75	235	820
6,805	3,175	6,150	2,720	1,700	65	1,825	1,755
390	240	580	30	250	5	75	210
1,070	510	1,600	1,065	190	10	230	635
7,920	7,800	4,050	2,235	2,125	56	790	1,600
2,905	9,975	2,945	1,830	605	10	995	1,060
1,165	300	530	310	410	30	310	490
180	115	145	55	70	6	60	145
170	50	370	30	30	30	30	190
5,480	2,125	5,340	1,895	2,080	1,84	1,595	3,080
955	475	1,260	220	330	18	120	335
1,050	940	1,010	665	110	35	115	345
13,410	11,660	15,750	6,010	6,835	4,68	1,985	6,860
9,210	11,940	11,025	2,925	3,770	2,20	1,475	5,275
525	60	720	190	265	1,20	135	305
1,275	150	1,665	210	1,615	80	35	450
22,695	7,430	33,470	28,160	44,825	25,40	2,920	22,115
1,845	500	1,585	575	1,235	2,28	260	930

Table 13.8 Visible minority population, by age group, 2006

	All age groups	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 74	75 and older
	number						
Total population	**31,241,030**	**5,576,805**	**4,207,815**	**8,781,165**	**8,600,935**	**2,255,640**	**1,818,655**
Visible minority population	**5,068,095**	1,145,395	785,355	1,674,175	1,094,055	233,060	136,055
South Asian	**1,262,865**	305,220	181,410	424,850	260,975	61,550	28,865
Chinese	**1,216,565**	210,930	186,925	385,525	303,440	76,060	53,680
Black	**783,795**	221,660	130,010	244,805	142,485	29,805	15,030
Filipino	**410,700**	89,780	53,885	141,225	99,690	16,680	9,435
Latin American	**304,245**	59,915	51,885	114,620	65,015	8,360	4,450
Arab	**239,935**	55,355	38,270	80,410	51,755	8,445	5,700
Southeast Asian	**265,550**	69,650	40,985	96,010	46,560	8,125	4,210
West Asian	**156,695**	30,840	29,190	54,015	34,560	5,360	2,725
Korean	**141,890**	27,275	28,945	44,405	32,820	5,745	2,700
Japanese	**81,300**	14,900	10,290	26,860	17,600	6,005	5,630
Visible minority not included elsewhere	**71,420**	14,305	11,375	24,925	16,175	2,960	1,680
Multiple visible minority	**133,120**	45,550	22,180	36,515	22,975	3,955	1,950
Not a visible minority	**26,172,940**	4,431,410	3,422,455	7,107,000	7,506,885	2,022,585	1,682,600

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 13.9 Visible minority group, by generational status, 2006

	Total generation status	First generation	Second generation	Third generation or more
	number			
Total visible minority population	**3,922,700**	**3,273,070**	**551,740**	**97,890**
South Asian	**957,645**	820,180	132,190	5,275
Chinese	**1,005,635**	850,335	138,520	16,775
Black	**562,135**	403,955	115,090	43,095
Filipino	**320,915**	283,560	35,760	1,595
Latin American	**244,330**	219,440	22,870	2,015
Arab	**195,900**	173,015	20,300	2,585
Southeast Asian	**184,575**	159,285	23,450	1,845
West Asian	**125,855**	120,710	4,580	565
Korean	**114,615**	104,640	9,190	790
Japanese	**66,400**	28,715	18,510	19,170
Visible minority not included elsewhere	**57,115**	44,965	11,005	1,150
Multiple visible minority	**87,565**	64,260	20,270	3,035

Note: Population aged 15 and older.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Families, households and housing

The past 20 to 30 years have seen many married and common-law families with children transform from single-earner households to ones where both parents work to contribute to the household income. This increase in the amount of time couples spend working outside the home has been fuelled by economic need and by greater participation of women in the labour force. Many women are staying in school longer and working in jobs that require advanced skills, prompting them to delay the start of their families.

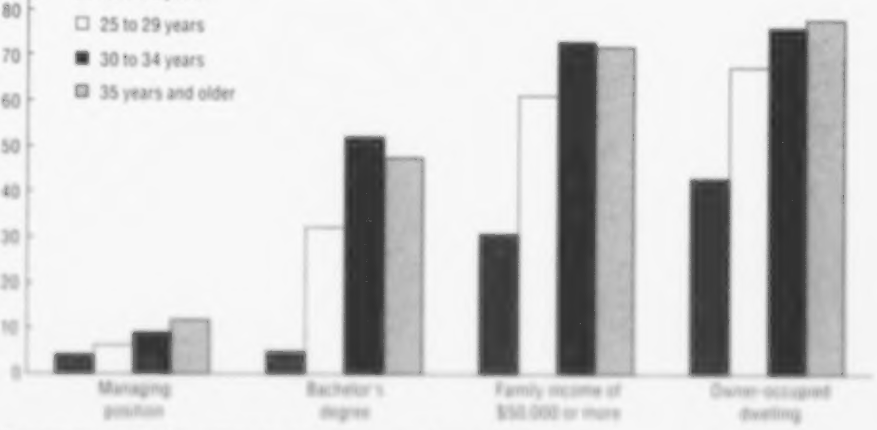
More women are waiting until their 30s and 40s to have their first child. In 2005, 11% of all first births were to women aged 35 and older, almost triple the proportion in 1987. The number of mothers of preschoolers (ages 0 to 4) who are in their early 40s has more than doubled over the last 20 years. Of the 1.3 million women aged 40 to 44 in 2006, about 9%, or 117,100, were mothers of at least one preschooler, compared with 4% in 1986.

The professional and economic situation of these women is different from that of women who have their children earlier. In 2006, nearly 14% of women aged 40 to 44 who had a bachelor's degree were mothers of a young child, compared with 6% of women of the same age who had a high school diploma or less. For women who had a doctorate, the proportion was 20%. About 30% of women aged 40 to 44 who had young children were in a professional occupation that required a bachelor's degree or a higher level of certification.

More dual-earner couples

The total weekly employment hours of all couples has increased 13% from an average of 58 hours in 1976 to 65 hours in 2008, or by one full day of paid work per

Chart 14.1
Mother's age and socioeconomic situation at birth of first child, 2006



Note: Includes only first-time mothers of a child under one year of age on Census Day.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

week. However, this trend masks a change in the type of family (from single-earner to dual-earner), even though the average hours for each type have not changed. In other words, more families today have two earners, but the combined time that dual-earner couples spend at work has remained stable at around 77 hours per week.

The proportion of families with children at home under the age of six who were dual-earners has more than doubled from 31% in 1976 to 67% in 2008, while the labour force participation rate for mothers with young children has doubled from 37% to 74%.

The increase in family work hours has not necessarily translated into similar living standards for all families. From 1980 to 2005, increases in family work hours generally translated into higher financial gains for most families, but increases in rates of pay—or in hourly wages—were mostly limited to families at the top of the earnings distribution.

Table 14.a
Family characteristics

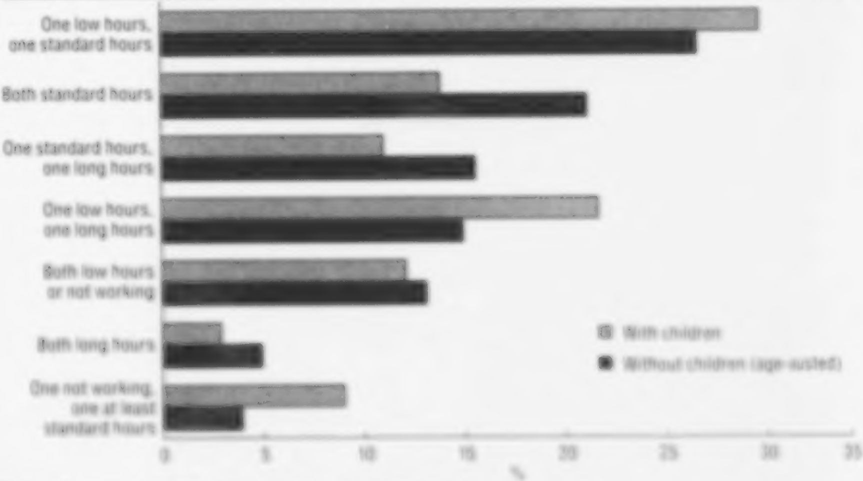
	1986	2006
	numer	
Families with no children at home	2,201,230	3,420,850
Families with children at home	4,532,610	5,475,990
One child	1,765,710	2,429,695
Two children	1,826,430	2,132,830
Three or more children	940,470	913,465
Total children at home	8,583,555	9,733,770
Average number of children at home	1.3	1.1

Note: Use caution with comparisons because of coneptual changes in 2001.
Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 186 and 2006.

Work patterns differ

The average number of hours wiveswork has steadily increased, whereas husands' hours have fallen. Among dual-earnrs with children at home under the ageof six, wives' hours increased from 32 in 197 to 34 in 2008; husbands' hours declind from 44 to 42. However, in many familiesvith children, at least one parent (usuallyhe mother) still spent less time in a paidob than the other parent.

Chart 14.2
Work patterns of dual-earner couples



Notes: 'With children' refers to couples and at least one child under 18.
Data are from the 1996 to 2001, 1999 to 2004, and 2002 to 2007 longitudinal panels of the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-X.

Housing affordability

Finding affordable housing can be a challenge, particularly in Canada's largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs).

One in five Canadians lived in households that spent more than 30% of their income—considered a benchmark of housing affordability—on shelter in any one year from 2002 to 2004. In 2004, nearly 58% of people in the lowest income group exceeded the 30% benchmark.

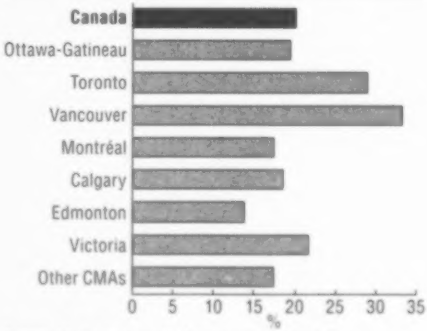
People living alone and female single-parent families were also more likely to spend a greater portion of their incomes on shelter: 42% and 44% respectively.

One in three renters had household spending above the affordability benchmark in 2004. That compares with less than one in four owner households with mortgages and 1 out of 25 owners without mortgages.

Recent immigrants in particular had notably higher percentages that exceeded the benchmark. These percentages declined as their length of time spent in Canada increased.

Vancouverites, followed by Torontonians, were the most likely to live in households exceeding the benchmark.

Chart 14.3
Households spending 30% or more of their budget on shelter, 2002 to 2004



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-X.

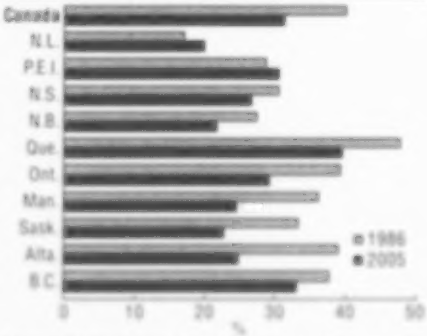
Who's renting?

Lower interest rates, more attractive financing options, and relatively strong economic conditions (until 2008) have encouraged many Canadians to purchase homes in recent years.

Although purchase prices for homes have increased more quickly than rents, fewer Canadians are choosing to rent. About 3 in 10 households rented their place of residence in 2005, down from 4 in 10 households in 1986.

The profile of renters has changed. People in low-income households were more likely to be renters in 2005 than in 1986. Single people, city-dwellers, Quebecers, British Columbians, and younger households (headed by someone aged 35 or younger) are also more likely to be renters.

Chart 14.4
Proportion of households renting their place of residence, by province



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 83F0002X.

Couples, people with higher incomes, those living in rural areas, and residents of New Brunswick and Newfoundland and Labrador are more likely to be homeowners.

Table 14.1 Population aged 15 and older, by marital status and sex, 2002 to 2007

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
Total population	**25,547,149**	**25,889,014**	**26,247,085**	**26,614,504**	**26,997,972**	**27,362,980**
Males	12,556,096	12,725,836	12,903,401	13,086,171	13,276,804	13,457,327
Females	12,991,053	13,163,178	13,343,684	13,528,333	13,721,168	13,905,653
Never married	7,267,135	7,444,146	7,620,560	7,809,576	8,001,549	8,187,951
Males	4,017,079	4,114,948	4,212,191	4,315,795	4,420,692	4,521,885
Females	3,250,056	3,329,198	3,408,369	3,493,781	3,580,857	3,666,066
Married[1]	15,340,377	15,438,972	15,558,054	15,675,089	15,802,300	15,916,860
Males	7,659,734	7,701,393	7,752,882	7,803,419	7,860,087	7,910,554
Females	7,680,643	7,737,579	7,805,172	7,871,670	7,942,213	8,006,306
Widowed	1,520,850	1,532,940	1,544,226	1,553,488	1,563,856	1,573,455
Males	282,218	288,816	295,446	301,404	307,050	312,357
Females	1,238,632	1,244,124	1,248,780	1,252,084	1,256,806	1,261,098
Divorced	1,418,787	1,472,956	1,524,245	1,576,351	1,630,267	1,684,714
Males	597,065	620,679	642,882	665,553	688,975	712,531
Females	821,722	852,277	881,363	910,798	941,292	972,183

Note: Population estimates as of July 1.
1. Includes people who are separated and people in common-law unions.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0010.

Table 14.2 Marriages, by province and territory, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006r	2007r	2008p	2009p
	number					
Canada	**146,242**	**145,842**	**147,084**	**148,296**	**148,831**	**151,940**
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,848	2,793	2,722	2,656	2,650	2,565
Prince Edward Island	851	849	844	832	831	831
Nova Scotia	4,609	4,563	4,513	4,463	4,459	4,448
New Brunswick	3,589	3,551	3,497	3,457	3,451	3,399
Quebec	21,281	22,244	21,956	22,147	22,050	23,350
Ontario	62,425	62,781	63,151	63,718	63,962	65,293
Manitoba	5,706	5,714	5,722	5,776	5,804	5,891
Saskatchewan	5,050	5,040	5,030	5,095	5,135	5,253
Alberta	17,457	17,950	18,632	19,319	19,502	20,416
British Columbia	22,076	20,007	20,665	20,479	20,632	20,135
Yukon	150	150	152	152	152	150
Northwest Territories	131	131	129	130	130	132
Nunavut	69	69	71	72	73	77

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 053-0001.

Table 14.3 Divorces, by province and territory, 2000 to 2005

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
			number			
Canada	**71,144**	**71,110**	**70,155**	**70,828**	**69,644**	**71,269**
Newfoundland and Labrador	913	755	842	662	837	789
Prince Edward Island	272	246	258	281	293	283
Nova Scotia	2,054	1,945	1,990	1,907	2,000	1,961
New Brunswick	1,717	1,570	1,461	1,450	1,415	1,444
Quebec	17,054	17,094	16,499	16,738	15,999	15,423
Ontario	26,148	26,516	26,170	27,513	26,374	28,805
Manitoba	2,430	2,480	2,396	2,352	2,333	2,429
Saskatchewan	2,194	1,955	1,959	1,992	1,875	1,922
Alberta	8,176	8,252	8,291	7,960	8,317	8,075
British Columbia	10,017	10,115	10,125	9,820	10,049	9,954
Yukon	68	91	90	87	66	109
Northwest Territories	94	83	68	62	71	65
Nunavut	7	8	6	4	15	10

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 053-0002 and 101-6501.

Table 14.4 Structure of census families, selected years, 1981 to 2006

	All families		Couple families		Lone-parent families	
	number	average number of children at home	number	average number of children at home	number	average number of children at home
1981	**6,325,315**	**1.4**	5,611,495	1.3	713,815	1.7
1986	**6,733,845**	**1.3**	5,880,550	1.2	853,295	1.6
1991	**7,355,730**	**1.2**	6,402,090	1.1	953,640	1.6
1996	**7,837,865**	**1.2**	6,700,355	1.1	1,137,505	1.6
2001	**8,371,020**	**1.1**	7,059,830	1.1	1,311,190	1.5
2006	**8,896,840**	**1.1**	7,482,775	1.0	1,414,060	1.5

Note: Historical comparisons must be interpreted with caution because of conceptual changes in 2001.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue nos. 97F0005X and 97-553-X.

Table 14.5 Family structure, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	All families			Families of married couples		
	Total	No children at home	Children at home	All married couples	No children at home	Children at home
	number					
St. John's	**52,525**	18,105	34,420	36,695	14,250	22,445
alifax	**105,200**	42,445	62,755	72,885	32,335	40,550
oncton	**37,130**	15,930	21,205	25,310	11,970	13,335
aint John	**35,565**	13,740	21,825	25,010	11,395	13,615
aguenay	**44,540**	19,065	25,470	24,780	12,890	11,890
uébec	**200,960**	86,955	114,000	100,390	51,280	49,110
herbrooke	**51,400**	22,345	29,055	25,795	13,650	12,140
rois-Rivières	**39,685**	17,400	22,285	20,040	11,190	8,850
ontréal	**994,960**	366,990	627,970	562,050	237,350	324,705
ttawa–Gatineau	**314,310**	115,535	198,770	211,590	85,020	126,570
ingston	**42,995**	18,105	24,890	30,595	14,435	16,165
eterborough	**33,505**	14,690	18,810	24,185	12,035	12,150
shawa	**94,575**	30,615	63,955	67,970	24,545	43,430
oronto	**1,405,845**	418,550	987,295	1,059,125	349,135	709,990
amilton	**195,900**	70,425	125,475	144,150	58,375	85,775
t. Catharines–Niagara	**112,550**	45,170	67,380	81,640	38,515	43,125
itchener	**126,205**	44,365	81,840	93,250	36,255	56,995
rantford	**35,680**	13,370	22,315	25,360	11,105	14,260
uelph	**35,735**	13,160	22,575	25,800	10,400	15,395
ondon	**127,795**	49,055	78,740	91,330	39,685	51,650
indsor	**90,350**	31,075	59,280	66,410	26,390	40,025
arrie	**50,095**	17,400	32,700	35,580	13,680	21,905
reater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	**46,340**	18,625	27,715	32,115	15,235	16,880
hunder Bay	**35,055**	13,580	21,475	24,345	11,070	13,275
innipeg	**189,785**	69,515	120,275	134,455	57,005	77,445
egina	**53,720**	20,455	33,260	37,530	16,875	20,660
askatoon	**63,205**	24,465	38,745	45,135	20,215	24,915
algary	**295,345**	109,215	186,125	217,520	84,850	132,670
dmonton	**284,400**	106,890	177,510	203,790	84,555	119,230
elowna	**48,280**	23,570	24,710	35,545	19,895	15,650
bbotsford–Mission	**44,365**	16,820	27,545	33,795	14,415	19,385
ancouver	**580,120**	207,650	372,470	455,180	168,040	287,140
ictoria	**91,935**	42,660	49,275	64,185	33,580	30,600

otes: Census families in private households.
'Children at home' comprises all children regardless of age.
ource: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Families of common-law couples			Lone-parent families		
All common-law couples	No children at home	Children at home	All lone-parent families	Male parent	Female parent
number					
6,060	3,860	2,200	9,775	1,650	8,125
14,950	10,110	4,835	17,365	2,900	14,470
6,010	3,955	2,055	5,815	975	4,845
3,795	2,345	1,445	6,765	1,135	5,625
13,120	6,175	6,945	6,635	1,500	5,135
69,275	35,675	33,605	31,290	7,700	23,585
17,010	8,695	8,315	8,600	2,325	6,275
12,875	6,210	6,665	6,770	1,360	5,410
252,685	129,645	123,040	180,220	35,490	144,735
51,105	30,515	20,590	51,610	10,205	41,405
5,855	3,670	2,185	6,545	1,250	5,295
4,205	2,655	1,550	5,115	880	4,235
11,020	6,075	4,945	15,585	3,065	12,515
109,290	69,420	39,870	237,430	39,835	197,595
19,570	12,055	7,515	32,185	5,630	26,545
11,835	6,650	5,185	19,070	3,705	15,365
14,175	8,105	6,070	18,775	3,625	15,150
4,440	2,265	2,175	5,875	1,150	4,730
4,585	2,760	1,825	5,350	1,135	4,215
15,300	9,370	5,925	21,170	3,880	17,290
8,275	4,680	3,595	15,665	2,900	12,760
6,910	3,720	3,195	7,600	1,535	6,065
6,410	3,390	3,015	7,820	1,450	6,370
4,330	2,505	1,820	6,380	1,215	5,160
20,325	12,510	7,815	35,010	6,125	28,885
5,905	3,585	2,320	10,290	1,890	8,390
6,795	4,250	2,550	11,275	2,250	9,025
35,605	24,370	11,235	42,220	8,610	33,610
34,520	22,330	12,185	46,085	9,285	36,800
5,560	3,670	1,890	7,070	1,350	5,720
4,110	2,415	1,695	6,460	1,145	5,315
58,825	41,610	17,215	88,115	16,870	71,250
13,110	9,080	4,030	14,635	2,960	11,675

Table 14.6 Family structure, by province and territory, 2006

	All families			Families of married couples		
	Total	No children at home	Children at home	All married couples	No children at home	Children at home
	number					
Canada	**8,896,840**	3,420,850	5,475,990	6,105,910	2,662,135	3,443,775
Newfoundland and Labrador	**155,730**	61,950	93,775	114,635	53,165	61,465
Prince Edward Island	**39,185**	15,315	23,870	28,695	12,935	15,765
Nova Scotia	**267,415**	112,190	155,230	187,420	91,125	96,295
New Brunswick	**217,790**	91,300	126,490	151,210	73,435	77,775
Quebec	**2,121,610**	853,895	1,267,720	1,156,930	555,885	601,040
Ontario	**3,422,320**	1,217,845	2,204,470	2,530,560	1,008,550	1,522,015
Manitoba	**312,805**	119,575	193,230	225,880	100,490	125,385
Saskatchewan	**267,455**	110,835	156,620	194,160	95,415	98,750
Alberta	**904,850**	351,300	553,550	658,900	278,990	379,910
British Columbia	**1,161,420**	479,400	682,025	844,430	387,780	456,650
Yukon	**8,335**	3,075	5,260	4,640	2,005	2,635
Northwest Territories	**10,880**	3,130	7,750	5,355	1,630	3,725
Nunavut	**7,035**	1,040	5,995	2,890	525	2,365

Notes: Census families in private households.
Children at home comprises all children regardless of age.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 14.7 Population, by living arrangements and by province and territory, 2006

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Total population in private households	**31,074,405**	499,050	135,330	899,755	716,870
People in family households	26,727,405	447,525	118,675	767,785	621,700
Spouses, common-law partners or lone parents	17,279,820	287,300	71,965	459,540	400,000
Children in census families	8,755,765	150,655	42,595	292,300	209,190
Non-family people living with relatives¹	383,350	6,610	1,250	10,140	7,580
Non-family people living with non-relatives only²	308,465	2,970	855	6,105	4,925
People in non-family households	4,347,000	51,525	16,655	131,970	95,165
Living with relatives¹	258,870	3,540	1,025	7,125	4,865
Living with non-relatives only	760,285	8,150	2,810	24,995	18,270
Living alone	3,327,850	39,830	12,825	99,845	71,945

Note: Population in private households.
1. Non-relatives may be present.
2. Non-relatives must constitute a census family.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Families of common-law couples			Lone-parent families		
All common-law couples	No children at home	Children at home	All lone-parent families	Male parent	Female parent
number					
1,376,870	**758,715**	**618,155**	**1,414,060**	**281,775**	**1,132,290**
16,935	8,785	8,150	24,160	4,420	19,740
4,085	2,380	1,705	6,405	1,135	5,265
34,700	21,060	13,645	45,290	8,010	37,280
31,000	17,865	13,135	35,585	6,435	29,150
611,850	298,005	313,845	352,825	77,940	274,880
351,040	209,300	141,745	540,715	99,605	441,105
33,715	19,080	14,635	53,210	10,275	42,935
28,855	15,425	13,430	44,445	9,270	35,170
115,685	72,310	43,375	130,265	27,715	102,555
141,830	91,620	50,205	175,160	35,390	139,770
1,970	1,065	905	1,725	445	1,280
2,380	1,300	1,080	2,330	635	1,695
2,205	515	1,690	1,940	495	1,445

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
7,396,275	**11,981,230**	**1,119,520**	**945,290**	**3,226,065**	**4,054,885**	**29,880**	**40,735**	**29,325**
6,168,355	10,542,690	956,425	802,985	2,768,210	3,447,325	24,755	35,865	27,095
3,890,280	6,303,925	572,400	498,475	1,678,405	2,147,875	14,940	19,435	12,155
2,175,025	3,977,310	364,250	297,165	1,016,850	1,202,140	9,135	15,160	14,085
67,930	174,355	13,800	9,355	40,375	60,275	435	960	685
36,805	87,370	5,975	5,990	31,550	37,035	250	450	170
1,227,905	1,438,570	163,100	142,310	458,855	607,280	5,130	4,855	2,175
64,835	84,390	11,350	8,050	33,440	35,960	245	545	250
195,765	248,145	23,750	22,740	117,325	119,640	960	1,195	425
980,545	1,104,865	128,795	111,515	308,090	452,130	3,925	3,080	1,435

Table 14.8 Household equipment, 1998 to 2008

	1998	1999	2000	2001
	%			
Washing machine	81.2	80.3	80.6	80.4
Clothes dryer	78.9	77.7	78.2	79.3
Dishwasher	51.3	50.0	51.4	52.1
Refrigerators	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.7
Households with 1 refrigerator	77.1	75.5	77.2	76.8
Households with 2 or more refrigerators	22.7	24.2	22.6	23.0
Freezer	59.0	57.6	57.9	56.1
Microwave oven	88.7	89.6	90.8	91.3
Air conditioning	33.2	34.5	34.6	35.8
Households with window-type air conditioning units	12.9	13.4	12.3	12.8
Households with central air conditioning	20.3	21.0	22.3	22.9
Telephone (land line or cellular)	98.6	98.8	98.8	98.6
Cellular telephone	26.5	32.5	42.0	47.6
Compact disc (CD) player	66.3	70.5	74.3	71.1
Cablevision	72.9	73.0	72.4	68.1
Satellite dish	..	..	..	18.4
Digital video disc (DVD) player	..	..	..	19.8
Compact disc (CD) writer	..	..	..	19.4
Digital video disc (DVD) writer	..	..	..	..
Video cassette recorders	88.0	88.7	89.9	91.6
Home computer	45.2	50.0	55.2	59.8
Internet use from home	25.0	33.4	42.6	49.9
Colour televisions	98.7	98.8	98.9	99.2
Households with 1 colour television	42.6	42.2	41.2	40.5
Households with 2 colour televisions	36.0	36.7	36.0	36.7
Households with 3 or more colour televisions	20.0	20.0	21.6	22.0
Vehicle (owned or leased)	82.9	83.0	83.6	83.0
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks, vans)	79.0	78.6	79.4	78.2
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks, vans)	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.8

Notes: All data are as of December 31 of the reference year.
In every second year starting with 2001, statistics for Canada include the territories. For the other years, Canada-level statistics include only the 10 provinces.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 203-0020.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
			%			
80.5	81.2	81.9	82.2	81.3	82.2	81.5
78.4	78.8	79.5	80.4	80.8	81.8	80.5
54.6	55.0	56.0	57.2	57.7	59.4	59.8
99.9	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.8
75.8	75.5	74.0	74.3	73.5	73.1	73.8
24.1	24.3	25.8	25.4	26.3	26.8	26.1
56.8	56.1	55.2	56.3	53.9	53.0	54.0
92.4	93.0	93.8	94.1	93.9	93.5	94.4
37.5	39.6	41.7	44.2	48.1	48.4	49.8
13.8	14.9	14.5	15.8	18.0	18.8	18.2
23.7	24.7	27.2	28.4	30.2	29.6	31.6
98.7	98.8	98.9	98.9	99.2	99.1	99.1
51.7	54.0	58.9	64.2	67.7	71.4	73.2
73.9	76.2	79.7	80.4	81.6	81.6	80.8
66.1	64.8	66.3	65.4	65.2	64.9	65.3
21.4	22.8	22.0	22.6	24.1	23.8	23.7
35.7	51.7	68.3	77.1	83.0	85.3	86.4
27.8	32.4	38.3	43.5	47.9	51.8	52.5
..	..	16.0	24.5	31.7	39.4	42.2
92.1	90.2	90.0	89.1	82.0	79.0	73.8
64.1	66.6	68.7	72.0	75.4	78.4	79.4
54.5	56.9	59.8	64.3	68.1	72.7	74.6
99.1	99.0	99.2	99.0	99.0	98.9	98.8
38.8	38.3	36.3	35.4	33.4	32.4	33.9
35.5	35.7	35.6	36.1	34.8	36.3	34.6
24.8	25.0	27.3	27.6	30.8	30.1	30.3
84.0	83.1	83.8	83.6	82.5	83.1	82.4
79.3	78.2	79.1	79.0	77.3	77.6	77.3
9.8	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.8	10.8	10.8

Table 14.9 Owned dwellings, by province and territory, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	%					
Canada	**65.6**	**65.8**	**67.1**	**65.7**	**67.3**	**65.9**
Newfoundland and Labrador	77.0	76.6	79.6	78.9	77.1	76.8
Prince Edward Island	73.2	72.7	68.5	70.5	72.3	71.0
Nova Scotia	69.9	71.1	71.2	69.2	72.3	71.4
New Brunswick	73.8	76.9	76.8	76.6	75.5	78.3
Quebec	57.1	56.6	59.2	56.8	58.7	56.8
Ontario	68.0	67.6	68.8	66.7	69.3	67.1
Manitoba	70.6	68.9	73.0	69.2	71.2	68.4
Saskatchewan	72.5	73.9	74.5	72.5	74.8	71.8
Alberta	72.1	72.2	74.0	74.1	72.9	72.5
British Columbia	64.0	66.6	65.3	66.9	67.8	68.1
Yukon	62.2	..	62.1	..	62.1	..
Northwest Territories	51.9	..	60.9	..	59.1	..
Nunavut	26.9	..	F	..	23.2	..

Notes: All data are as of December 31 of the reference year.
In 2003, 2005 and 2007, statistics for Canada include the territories. For the other years, Canada-level statistics include only the 10 provinces.
Includes owned dwellings with or without a mortgage.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 203-0019.

Table 14.10 Average number of rooms per dwelling, by household size, 2006

	All households	One person	Two people	Three people	Four people	Five people	Six people or more
	number						
Canada	**6.4**	**4.8**	**6.3**	**6.9**	**7.7**	**8.1**	**8.2**
Newfoundland and Labrador	**7.2**	5.8	7.0	7.6	8.2	8.5	8.9
Prince Edward Island	**6.8**	5.3	6.7	7.1	7.8	8.5	8.9
Nova Scotia	**6.7**	5.3	6.6	7.3	7.9	8.4	9.0
New Brunswick	**6.7**	5.4	6.6	7.1	7.8	8.4	8.8
Quebec	**5.8**	4.4	5.8	6.4	7.2	7.7	7.9
Ontario	**6.6**	5.0	6.5	7.0	7.7	8.1	8.1
Manitoba	**6.3**	4.8	6.3	6.9	7.6	7.8	7.7
Saskatchewan	**6.8**	5.3	7.0	7.5	8.1	8.4	7.9
Alberta	**6.8**	5.2	6.7	7.3	8.0	8.3	8.5
British Columbia	**6.4**	4.7	6.4	7.0	7.8	8.3	8.6
Yukon	**5.9**	4.5	5.9	6.6	7.4	7.7	8.0
Northwest Territories	**5.6**	4.3	5.3	5.9	6.6	6.6	6.6
Nunavut	**5.0**	3.9	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.8

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population and Catalogue no. 97-554-X.

Geography

15

Sometimes, the easiest way to understand and visualize statistical data is by looking at a map.

Geographers use data from the census and from surveys to map phenomena such as the richest neighbourhoods in Toronto, the population density in Alberta or heart disease by health region.

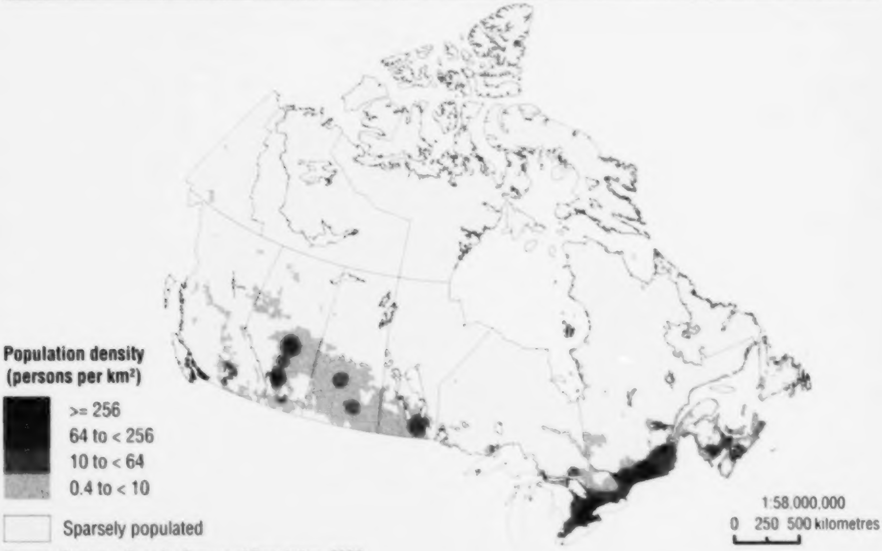
Statistics Canada produces three different types of maps:

- Reference maps show the boundaries, names and codes of standard geographic areas, as well as the major visible features such as roads, railroads, coastlines, lakes and rivers.
- Thematic maps show the spatial distribution of a specific theme, such as population density or average annual income, for a selected geographic area.
- Interactive maps enable users to use Web-based mapping applications.

Statistics Canada maintains several data products with mapping applications, such as the Aboriginal Population Profile, Agricultural Community Profiles, Community Profiles, the Federal Electoral District Profile and Crop Condition Assessment Program. A mapping tool called GeoSearch makes it easy to find places in Canada. The tool displays the appropriate map showing boundaries and other features, the population and dwelling count for these places, as well as what kind of census geographic area it is and its relationship to other census geographic areas.

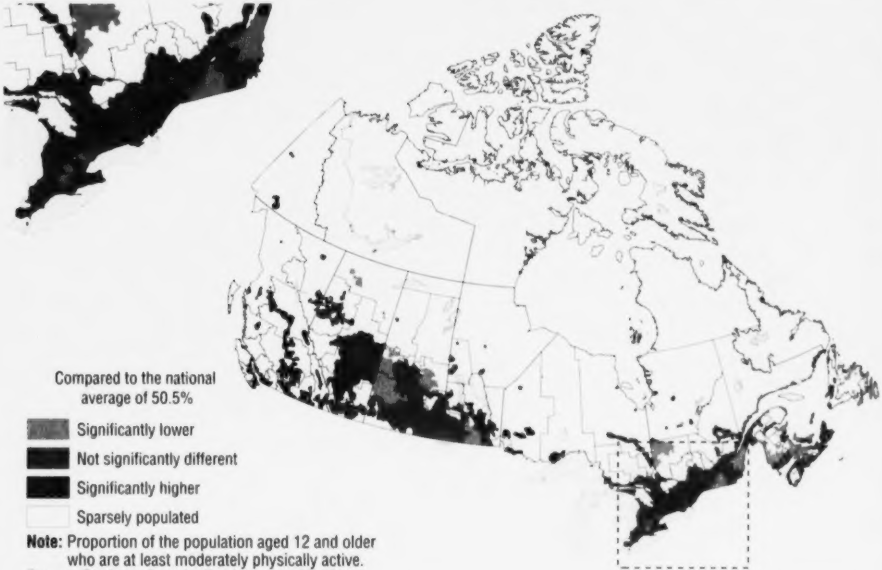
Visit Maps and geography at http://www.statcan.gc.ca to see how data can be better visualized and understood with maps.

Map 15.1
Population density, 2006



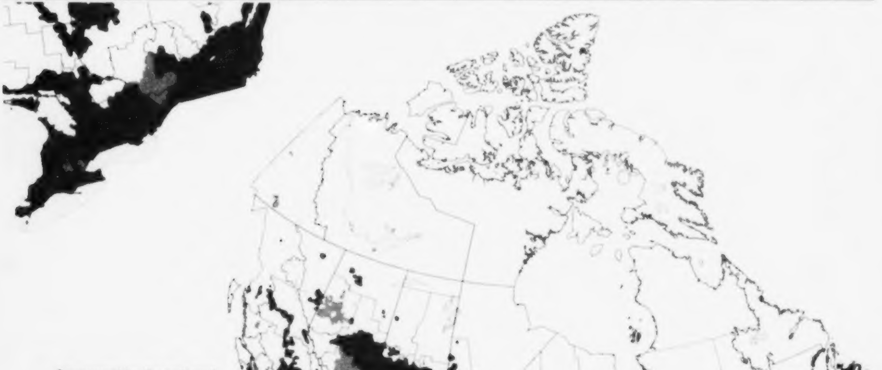
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Map 15.2
Leisure-time physical activity, by health region, 2007/2008


Compared to the national average of 50.5%
Significantly lower
Not significantly different
Significantly higher
Sparsely populated

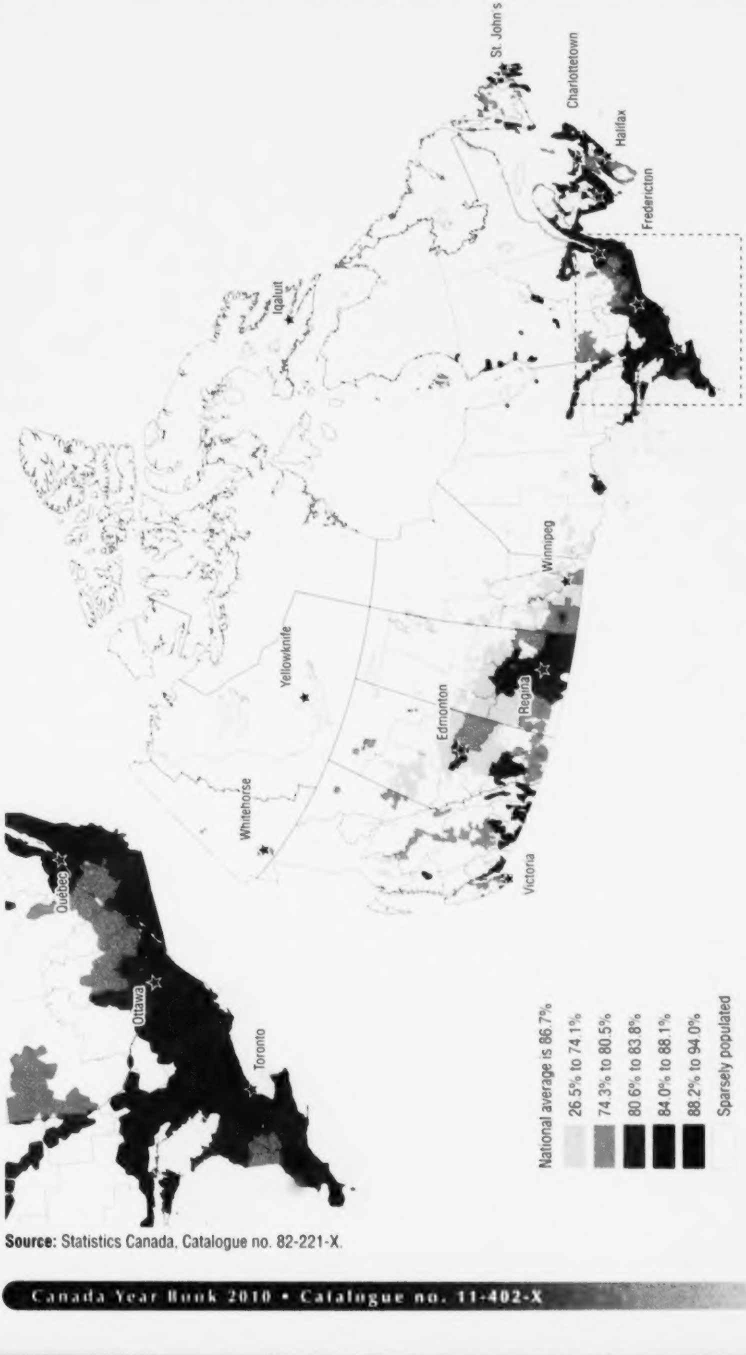
Note: Proportion of the population aged 12 and older who are at least moderately physically active.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-583-X.

Map 15.3
Diabetes by health region 2007/2008


Compared to the national average of 5.8%
Significantly lower
Not significantly different
Significantly higher
Sparsely populated

Note: Population aged 12 and older with diabetes.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-583-X.

Map 15.4
High school graduates aged 25 to 29, by health region, 2006 Census


St. John's
Charlottetown
Halifax
Fredericton
Iqaluit
Winnipeg
Yellowknife
Edmonton
Regina
Whitehorse
Victoria
Québec
Ottawa
Toronto
National average is 86.7%
26.5% to 74.1%
74.3% to 80.5%
80.6% to 83.8%
84.0% to 88.1%
88.2% to 94.0%
Sparsely populated

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-221-X.

Table 15.1 Weather conditions, selected urban centres

	Extreme maximum temperature		Extreme minimum temperature		Rainfall[1]	Snowfall[1,2]	Precipitation[2,3]
	degrees Celsius	year	degrees Celsius	year	millimetres	centimetres	millimetres
St. John's	31.5	1983	-23.8	1986	1,191.0	322.3	1,513.7
Charlottetown	34.4	1944	-30.5	1982	880.4	311.9	1,173.3
Halifax	35.0	1995	-28.5	1993	1,238.9	230.5	1,452.2
Saint John	34.4	1976	-36.7	1948	1,147.9	256.9	1,390.3
Fredericton	37.2	1975	-37.2	1962	885.5	276.5	1,143.3
Québec	35.6	1953	-36.1	1962	923.8	315.9	1,230.3
Sherbrooke	34.0	2002	-41.2	2004	873.9	294.3	1,144.1
Trois-Rivières	36.1	1975	-41.1	1976	858.6	241.4	1,099.8
Montréal	35.6	1955	-37.2	1933	819.7	220.5	1,046.2
Ottawa	37.8	1944	-36.1	1943	732.0	235.7	943.5
Kingston	34.3	1983	-34.5	1981	794.6	181.0	968.4
Oshawa	36.5	1988	-30.5	1981	759.5	118.4	877.9
Toronto	38.3	1948	-31.3	1981	684.6	115.4	792.7
Hamilton	37.4	1988	-30.0	2004	764.8	161.8	910.1
St. Catharines	37.4	1988	-25.7	1979	745.7	136.6	873.6
London	38.2	1988	-31.7	1970	817.9	202.4	987.1
Windsor	40.2	1988	-29.1	1994	805.2	126.6	918.3
Greater Sudbury/ Grand Sudbury	38.3	1975	-39.3	1982	656.5	274.4	899.3
Thunder Bay	40.3	1983	-41.1	1951	559.0	187.6	711.6
Winnipeg	40.6	1949	-45.0	1966	415.6	110.6	513.7
Regina	43.3	1937	-50.0	1885	304.4	105.9	388.1
Saskatoon	40.6	1988	-50.0	1893	265.2	97.2	350.0
Calgary	36.1	1919	-45.0	1893	320.6	126.7	412.6
Edmonton	34.9	2002	-48.3	1938	365.7	123.5	476.9
Abbotsford–Mission	37.9	2007	-21.1	1950	1,507.5	63.5	1,573.2
Vancouver	33.3	1960	-17.8	1950	1,154.7	48.2	1,199.0
Victoria	36.1	1941	-15.6	1950	841.4	43.8	883.3
Whitehorse	34.4	1969	-52.2	1947	163.1	145.0	267.4
Yellowknife	32.5	1989	-51.2	1947	164.5	151.8	280.7
Iqaluit	26.1	2003	-45.6	1967	198.3	235.8	412.1

1. Annual average.
2. On average, one centimetre of snow equals one millimetre of rain.
3. Totals may not add up because of different densities of snow.

Source: Environment Canada, National Climate Data and Information Archives.

Table 15.2 Selected major sea islands, by region

	Area
	square kilometres
Queen Elizabeth Islands	
Ellesmere	196,236
Devon	55,247
Axel Heiberg	43,178
Melville	42,149
Bathurst	16,042
Prince Patrick	15,848
Ellef Ringnes	11,295
Cornwallis	6,995
Amund Ringnes	5,255
Mackenzie King	5,048
Borden	2,794
Cornwall	2,358
Eglinton	1,541
Graham	1,378
Lougheed	1,308
Byam Martin	1,150
Île Vanier	1,126
Cameron	1,059
Other Arctic Islands	
Baffin Island	507,451
Victoria	217,291
Banks	70,028
Southampton	41,214
Prince of Wales	33,339
Somerset	24,786
King William	13,111
Bylot	11,067
Prince Charles	9,521
Coats	5,498
Stefansson	4,463
Mansel	3,180
Akimiski	3,001
Richards	2,165
Air Force	1,720
Flaherty	1,585
Nottingham	1,372
Wales	1,137
Rowley	1,090
Resolution	1,015
Pacific Coast Islands	
Vancouver	31,285
Graham	6,361
Moresby	2,608
Princess Royal	2,251
Pitt	1,375
Quebec	
Anticosti	7,941
Prince Edward Island	
Main Island	5,620
Newfoundland and Labrador	
Newfoundland	108,860
Nova Scotia	
Cape Breton	10,311
New Brunswick	
Île Lamèque	150
Grand Manan	137

Note: A major island has a land area greater than 129 square kilometres.
Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada*.

Table 15.3 Selected principal heights, by province and territory

	Elevation
	metres
Newfoundland and Labrador	
Torngat Mountains	
Mount Caubvick[1,2] (on N.L.–Que. boundary)	1,652
Torngarsoak Mountain	1,595
Cirque Mountain	1,568
Mount Erhart	1,539
Jens Haven	1,531
Innuit Mountain	1,509
Mount Cladonia	1,453
Mount Silene	1,448
Starshape Mountain	1,417
Mealy Mountains	
Unnamed peak (53°37' N, 58°33' W)	1,176
Kaumajet Mountains	
Bishops Mitre	1,113
Long Range Mountains	
Lewis Hills (48°50' N, 58°29' W)	814
Gros Morne	806
Prince Edward Island	
Queen's County (46°20' N, 63°25' W)[2]	142
Nova Scotia	
White Hill (Cape Breton Highlands) (46°42' N, 60°36' W)[2]	532
New Brunswick	
Mount Carleton[2]	817
Mount Edward	800
Mount Head	800
Quebec	
Monts Torngat	
Mont D'Iberville[1,2] (on N.L.–Que. boundary)	1,652
Mont Jacques-Rousseau	1,261
Korok Mountain	1,204
Appalachian Mountains	
Mont Jacques-Cartier	1,268
Mont de la Passe	1,242
Les Cones	1,196
Mont Gosford	1,192
Mont Richardson	1,185
Mont Albert	1,181
Quebec	
Mont Logan	1,151
Mont Xalibu	1,135
Mont Mégantic	1,105
Laurentian Mountains	
Mont Raoul-Blanchard	1,181
Mont Belle Fontaine	1,151
Mont de la Québécoise	1,120
Mont Tremblant	968
Mont Sainte-Anne	800
Mont Sir-Wilfrid	783
Monts Otish	
Mont Yapeitso	1,135
Collines Montérégiennes	
Mont Brome	554
Ontario	
Ishpatina Ridge[2]	693
Ogidaki Mountain	665
Batchawana Mountain	653
Tip Top Mountain	640
Niagara Escarpment (44°23' N, 80°14' W)	535
Manitoba	
Baldy Mountain[2]	832
Hart Mountain	823
Riding Mountain	610
Saskatchewan	
Cypress Hills[2] (49°33' N,109°59' W)	1,392
Wood Mountain	1,013
Pasquia Hills (53°55'N, 102°48'W)	828
Vermilion Hills	785
Alberta	
Rocky Mountains	
Mount Columbia[2] (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,747
North Twin	3,733
Mount Alberta	3,620
Mount Assiniboine (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,618
Mount Forbes	3,612
South Twin	3,581

1. Known as Mont D'Iberville in Quebec and as Mount Caubvick in Newfoundland and Labrador.
2. Highest point in province or territory.
3. Highest point in Canada.

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada.*

	Elevation
	metres
Alberta	
Mount Temple	3,547
Mount Brazeau	3,525
Snow Dome (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,520
Mount Lyell (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,504
Mount Athabasca	3,491
Mount King Edward (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,490
Mount Kitchener	3,490
British Columbia	
St. Elias Mountains	
Fairweather Mountain[2] (on Alaska–B.C. boundary)	4,663
Mount Quincy Adams (on Alaska–B.C. boundary)	4,133
Mount Root (on Alaska–B.C. boundary)	3,901
Coast Mountains	
Mount Waddington	4,016
Mount Tiedemann	3,848
Combatant Mountain	3,756
Asperity	3,716
Serra Peaks	3,642
Monarch Mountain	3,459
Rocky Mountains	
Mount Robson	3,954
Mount Columbia (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,747
Mount Clemenceau	3,642
Mount Assiniboine (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,618
Mount Goodsir, North Tower	3,581
Mount Goodsir, South Tower	3,520
Snow Dome (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,520
Mount Bryce	3,507
Selkirk Mountains	
Mount Sir Sandford	3,522
Cariboo Mountains	
Mount Sir Wilfrid Laurier	3,520
Purcell Mountains	
Mount Farnham	3,481
Monashee Mountains	
Torii Mountain	3,429
Yukon	
St. Elias Mountains	
Mount Logan[2,3]	5,959
Mount St. Elias (on Alaska–Yukon border)	5,489
Mount Lucania	5,226
King Peak	5,173
Mount Steele	5,067
Mount Wood	4,838
Mount Vancouver (on Alaska–Yukon border)	4,785
Mount MacAulay	4,663
Mount Slaggard	4,663
Mount Hubbard (on Alaska–Yukon border)	4,577
Northwest Territories	
Mackenzie Mountains	
Unnamed peak (61°52' N, 127°42' W)[2]	2,773
Mount Sir James MacBrien	2,762
Franklin Mountains	
Cap Mountain	1,577
Mount Clark	1,462
Pointed Mountain	1,405
Nahanni Butte	1,396
Melville Hills	
Unnamed peak (69°14' N, 121°32' W)	876
Banks Island	
Durham heights	732
Victoria Island	
Unnamed peak (71°51' N, 112°36' W)	655
Nunavut	
Axel Heiberg Island	
Outlook Peak	2,210
Baffin Island	
Mount Odin	2,147
Unnamed peak (66°49' N, 65°20' W)	2,410
Qiajivik Mountain	1,963
Devon Island	
Summit of Devon Ice Cap	1,908
Ellesmere Island	
Barbeau Peak[2]	2,616

Table 15.4 Selected principal rivers, by drainage basin

	Drainage area	Length
	square kilometres	kilometres
Flowing into the Pacific Ocean		
Yukon (International boundary to head of Nisutlin)	323,800	1,149
Porcupine	61,400	721
Stewart	51,000	644
Pelly	51,000	608
Teslin	35,500	393
White	38,000	265
Columbia (International boundary to head of Columbia Lake)	102,800	801
Kootenay	37,700	780
Kettle (to head of Holmes Lake)	4,700	336
Okanagan (to head of Okanagan Lake)	21,600	314
Fraser	232,300	1,370
Thompson (to head of North Thompson)	55,400	489
North Thompson	20,700	338
South Thompson (to head of Shuswap)	17,800	332
Nechako (to head of Eutsuk Lake)	47,100	462
Chiklcotin	20,000	235
Stuart (to head of Driftwood)	16,200	415
Skeena	54,400	579
Stikine	49,800	539
Nass	21,100	380
Taku	27,500	250
Flowing into the Arctic Ocean		
Mackenzie (to head of Finlay)	1,805,200	4,241
Peace (to head of Finlay)	302,500	1,923
Smoky	51,300	492
Finlay	43,000	402
Athabasca	95,300	1,231
Pembina	12,900	547
Liard	277,100	1,115
South Nahanni	36,300	563
Fort Nelson (to head of Sikanni Chief)	55,900	517
Petitot	23,200	404
Hay	48,200	702
Peel (to head of Ogilvie)	73,600	684
Flowing into the Arctic Ocean		
Arctic Red	23,200	499
Slave (from Peace River to Great Slave Lake)	616,400	415
Fond du Lac (to outlet of Wollaston Lake)	66,800	277
Back (to outlet of Muskox Lake)	106,500	974
Coppermine	.	845
Anderson	.	692
Horton	.	618
Flowing into Hudson Bay, James Bay or Ungava Bay		
Nelson (to head of Bow)	892,300	2,575
Nelson (to outlet of Lake Winnipeg)	802,900	644
Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	334,100	1,939
South Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	144,300	1,392
Red Deer	45,100	724
Bow	26,200	587
Oldman	26,700	362
North Saskatchewan	122,800	1,287
Battle (to head of Pigeon Lake)	30,300	570
Red (to head of Sheyenne)	138,600	877
Assiniboine	160,600	1,070
Winnipeg (to head of Firesteel)	106,500	813
English	52,300	615
Fairford (to head of Manitoba Red Deer)	80,300	684
Churchill (to head of Churchill Lake)	281,300	1,609
Beaver (to outlet of Beaver Lake)	.	491
Thelon	142,400	904
Dubawnt	57,500	842
Kazan (to head of Ennadai Lake)	71,500	732
Moose (to head of Mattagami)	108,500	547
Abitibi (to head of Lake Loïs)	29,500	547
Mattagami (to head of Lake Minissinakwa Lake)	37,000	443
Missinaibi	23,500	426

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada*.

	Drainage area	Length
	square kilometres	kilometres
Flowing into Hudson Bay, James Bay or Ungava Bay		
Albany (to head of Cat)	135,200	982
Severn (to head of Black Birch)	102,800	982
La Grande Rivière	97,600	893
Koksoak (to head of Caniapiscau)	133,400	874
Nottaway (via Bell to head of Mégiscane)	65,800	776
Rupert (to head of Témiscamie)	43,400	763
Eastmain	46,400	756
Attawapiskat (to head of Bow Lake)	50,500	748
Grande rivière de la Baleine	42,700	724
George	41,700	565
Harricana/Harricanaw	29,300	533
Hayes	108,000	483
aux Feuilles	42,500	480
Winisk	67,300	475
Broadback	20,800	450
à la Baleine	31,900	428
de Povungnituk	28,500	389
Innuksuac	11,400	385
Petite rivière de la Baleine	15,900	380
Arnaud	49,500	377
Nastapoca	13,400	360
Kogaluc	11,600	304
Flowing into the Gulf of Mexico		
Milk	21,600	1,005
Frenchman	5,500	341
Battle Creek	2,600	203
Lodge Creek	2,100	126

	Drainage area	Length
	square kilometres	kilometres
Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean		
St. Lawrence (to head of St. Louis, Minnesota)	839,200	3,058
Nipigon (to head of Ombabika)	25,400	209
Spanish	14,000	338
Mississagi	9,250	266
Trent (to head of Irondale)	12,400	402
Ottawa	146,300	1,271
Gatineau	23,700	386
du Lièvre	10,400	330
Saguenay (to head of Péribonca)	88,000	698
Péribonka	28,200	451
Mistassini	21,900	298
Ashuapmushuan	15,700	266
Saint-Maurice	43,300	563
Manicouagan (to head of Mouchalagane)	45,800	560
aux Outardes	19,000	499
Betsiamites (to head of Manouanis)	18,700	444
Moisie	19,200	410
Richelieu (to outlet of Lake Champlain)	3,800	171
Saint John	35,500	673
Churchill (to head of Ashuanipi)	**79,800**	**856**
Little Mecatina	19,600	547
Romaine	14,350	496
Natashquan	16,100	410
St. Augustin	9,900	233

Table 15.5 Selected principal lakes, elevation and area, by province and territory

	Elevation	Area
	metres	square kilometres
Newfoundland and Labrador		
Smallwood Reservoir	471	6,527
Lake Melville	tidal[1]	3,069
Nova Scotia		
Bras d'Or Lake	tidal[1]	1,099
Quebec		
Lac Mistassini	372	2,335
Réservoir Gouin	404	1,570
Lac à l'Eau-Claire	241	1,383
Lac Bienville	426	1,249
Lac Saint-Jean	98	1,003
Réservoir Pipmuacan	396	978
Lac Minto	168	761
Réservoir Cabonga	361	677
Ontario		
Lake Superior	184	28,700[2]
Lake Huron	177	36,000[2]
Lake Erie	174	12,800[2]
Lake Ontario	75	10,000[2]
Lake Nipigon	260	4,848
Lake of the Woods	323	3,150
Lac Seul	357	1,657
Lake Abitibi	265	931
Lake Nipissing	196	832
Ontario		
Lake Simcoe	219	744
Rainy Lake	338	741
Big Trout Lake	213	661
Lake St. Clair	175	490[2]
Manitoba		
Lake Winnipeg	217	24,387
Lake Winnipegosis	254	5,374
Lake Manitoba	248	4,624
Southern Indian Lake	254	2,247
Cedar Lake	253	1,353
Island Lake	227	1,223
Gods Lake	178	1,151
Cross Lake	207	755
Playgreen Lake	217	657
Saskatchewan		
Lake Athabasca	213	7,935
Reindeer Lake	337	6,650
Wollaston Lake	398	2,681
Cree Lake	487	1,434
Lac La Ronge	364	1,413
Peter Pond Lake	421	778
Doré Lake	459	640

Notes: A principal lake has an area larger than 400 square kilometres.
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have no principal lakes.
Area of lakes includes islands.
Lakes spanning provincial or territorial boundaries are listed under province or territory containing the larger portion.

1. Daily, monthly and seasonal variations in the time and heights of tides.
2. Area of lake found in Canada.

Sources: Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada*, and Environment Canada, Inland Waters Branch, 1973, *Inventory of Freshwater Lakes*, Ottawa.

	Elevation	Area
	metres	square kilometres
Alberta		
Lake Claire	213	1,436
Lesser Slave Lake	577	1,168
Bistcho Lake	552	426
British Columbia		
Williston Lake	671	1,761
Atlin Lake	668	775
Babine Lake	711	495
Yukon		
Kluane Lake	781	409
Northwest Territories		
Great Bear Lake	156	31,328
Great Slave Lake	156	28,568
Lac la Martre	265	1,776
Kasba Lake	336	1,341
MacKay Lake	431	1,061
Hottah Lake	180	918
Aylmer Lake	375	847
Nonacho Lake	354	784
Clinton-Colden Lake	375	737
Selwyn Lake	398	717
Point Lake	375	701
Northwest Territories		
Wholdaia Lake	364	678
Lac de Gras	396	633
Buffalo Lake	265	612
Nunavut		
Nettilling Lake	30	5,542
Dubawnt Lake	236	3,833
Amadjuak Lake	113	3,115
Nueltin Lake	278	2,279
Baker Lake	2	1,887
Yathkyed Lake	140	1,449
Aberdeen Lake	80	1,100
Napaktulik Lake	381	1,080
Garry Lake	148	976
Contwoyto Lake	564	957
Ennadai Lake	311	681
Tulemalu Lake	279	668
Kamilukuak Lake	266	638
Kaminak Lake	53	600

Table 15.6 Land and freshwater area, Canada and selected countries

	Area	Land	Fresh water
	square kilometres		
Russia	17,075,200	16,995,800	79,400
Canada	9,984,670	9,093,507	891,163
United States	9,826,630	9,161,923	664,707
China	9,596,960	9,326,410	270,550
Brazil	8,511,965	8,456,510	55,455
Australia	7,686,850	7,617,930	68,920
India	3,287,590	2,973,190	314,400
Argentina	2,766,890	2,736,690	30,200
Kazakhstan	2,717,300	2,669,800	47,500
Sudan	2,505,810	2,376,000	129,810
Algeria	2,381,740	2,381,740	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,345,410	2,267,600	77,810
Saudi Arabia	2,149,690	2,149,690	0
Mexico	1,972,550	1,923,040	49,510
Indonesia	1,919,440	1,826,440	93,000
Libya	1,759,540	1,759,540	0
Iran	1,648,000	1,636,000	12,000
Mongolia	1,564,116	1,564,116	0
Peru	1,285,220	1,280,000	5,220
Chad	1,284,000	1,259,200	24,800

Source : Central Intelligence Agency, *The World Factbook*, accessed June 2009, Washington D.C.

Table 15.7 Land and freshwater area, by province and territory

	Area	Area	Land	Freshwater
	%	square kilometres		
Canada	**100.0**	**9,984,670**	**9,093,507**	**891,163**
Newfoundland and Labrador	4.1	405,212	373,872	31,340
Prince Edward Island	0.1	5,660	5,660	.
Nova Scotia	0.6	55,284	53,338	1,946
New Brunswick	0.7	72,908	71,450	1,458
Quebec	15.4	1,542,056	1,365,128	176,928
Ontario	10.8	1,076,395	917,741	158,654
Manitoba	6.5	647,797	553,556	94,241
Saskatchewan	6.5	651,036	591,670	59,366
Alberta	6.6	661,848	642,317	19,531
British Columbia	9.5	944,735	925,186	19,549
Yukon	4.8	482,443	474,391	8,052
Northwest Territories	13.5	1,346,106	1,183,085	163,021
Nunavut	21.0	2,093,190	1,936,113	157,077

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada.*

Government

16

Higher public sector investment was ongoing in 2010 as recovery from the downturn continued. Capital spending by the public sector was expected to increase 9.9% to $87.8 billion (in current dollars).

Public and private investment in non-residential construction and in machinery and equipment in 2010 is expected to rise 5.3% from 2009, to $239.9 billion. After the sizeable decline in 2009, it will still be below the 2008 level.

The public sector's capital spending—particularly the public administration (the federal, provincial/territorial and municipal governments)—will account for nearly two-thirds of the increase. More than $2 billion of this increase will come from urban transit projects.

The public administration's capital outlays rose by $5.1 billion in 2009, and are set to increase by a similar amount in 2010 to reach $44.4 billion. Much of the additional spending is destined for infrastructure projects. Public administration will account for just over half of the $87.8 billion in anticipated capital spending by the broader public sector in 2010.

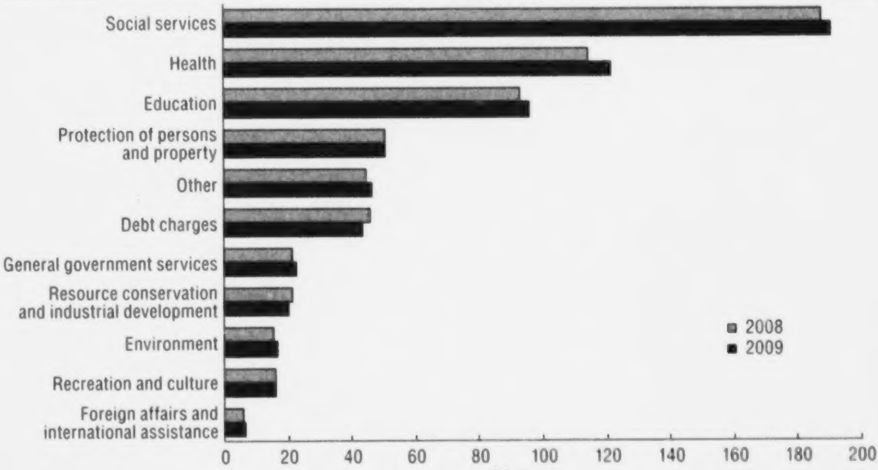
Government income rises

Income of all levels of government totalled $629.6 billion in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2010, up 8.0% from the previous year.

Spending rose 5.2% over the same period to $663.3 billion. Revenue from income taxes increased 10.8%, mainly from higher corporate income taxes. Debt charges were equal to 9.4% of government revenue in the 2009/2010 fiscal year, compared with 10.0% in 2008/2009.

The consolidated saving for all levels of government dropped from a surplus position of $16.8 billion at March 31, 2008

Chart 16.1
Consolidated federal, provincial, territorial and local government expenditures



Note: The federal, provincial and territorial data are for the fiscal year ending March 31. The local data are for the fiscal year ending closest to December 31 of the previous year.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0001.

to a deficit position of $47.3 billion at March 31, 2009. The saving improved by $13.7 billion in the last year, but was still in a deficit position of $33.6 billion at March 31, 2010.

Most (85%) of the government's improvement in the saving was accounted for by the federal government, while the provincial and local governments improved it slightly.

Employment and wages

Employment in all levels of government was 3.56 million employees in 2009, up 68,000 from 2008.

Employment in provincial and territorial general governments (excluding educational institutions, school boards, and health and social services) fell 0.9% from 2008 to 2009. For the same period, federal general government employment increased by 3.8%.

Public sector wages were up 5.3% from 2008 to 2009. All subsectors showed increases, but the main contributor was the federal general government, where wages rose 7.8% during this period.

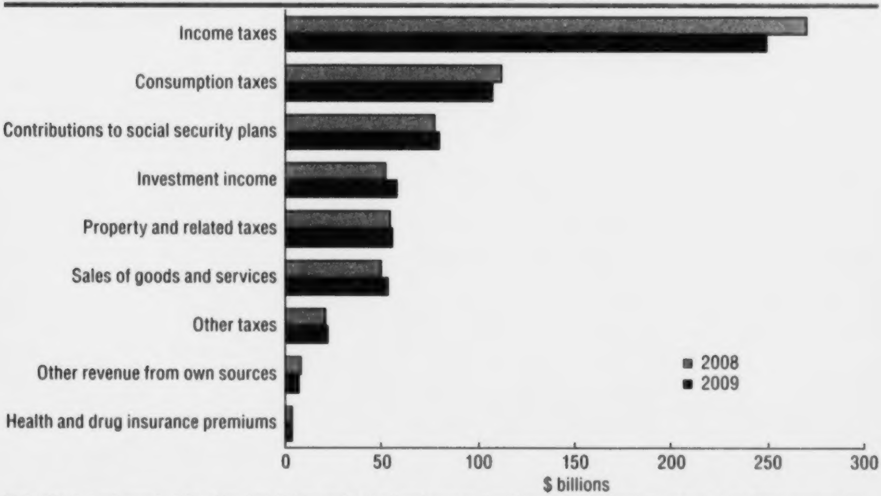
Table 16.a
Public sector employment, wages and salaries

	2000	2009
	number	
Employment		
Public sector	**2,789,754**	**3,561,012**
Government	2,520,624	3,248,095
Government business enterprises	269,130	312,917
	$ thousands	
Salaries and wages		
Public sector	**115,324,041**	**180,128,356**
Government	103,421,231	162,315,942
Government business enterprises	11,902,809	17,812,416

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 183-0002.

From 2000 to 2009, public sector employment expanded 27.6%. Employment in the federal general government grew 23.9%, while employment in provincial and territorial general governments increased 5.7%. Overall, public sector wages and salaries rose 56.2% from 2000 to 2009.

Chart 16.2
Consolidated federal, provincial, territorial and local government revenue



Note: The federal, provincial and territorial data are for the fiscal year ending March 31. The local data are for the fiscal year ending closest to December 31 of the previous year.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0001.

Government businesses profitable

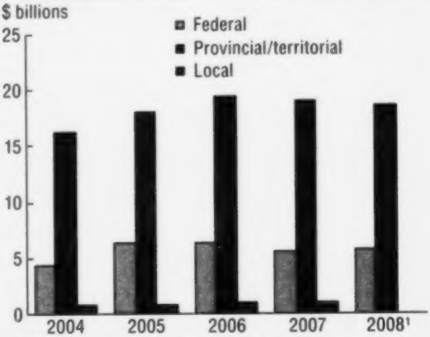
Federal government business enterprises (GBEs) earned an after-tax profit of $5.7 billion in 2008, up 4.7% from 2007. The increase was driven by gains in the finance, insurance and real estate industry.

Provincial and territorial GBEs posted profits of $18.7 billion in 2008, a 1.8% decline from 2007. Utilities and personal, business and other services industries were the main profit sources.

Local government business enterprises earned an after-tax profit of $977 million in 2007, down 7.3% from 2006. Among local GBEs, electric power was the main contributor to total profits.

From 2003 to 2008, net worth of federal businesses nearly doubled to $18.6 billion, while it more than doubled for provincial and territorial GBEs to $41.4 billion.

Chart 16.3
After-tax profits of government business enterprises



Note: Fiscal year ending closest to December 31.
1. Local government data unavailable.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 385-0015, 385-0030 and 385-0031.

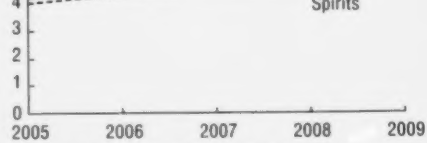
In 2007, the combined total income of local GBEs increased 6.9% to $20.3 billion. A 6.5% rise in sales of goods and services accounted for most of the increase.

Liquor authorities' income increases

Beer and liquor stores and agencies sold $19.4 billion worth of alcoholic beverages during the fiscal year ending March 31, 2009, up 3.0%. The growth reflected a combination of factors: increased sales of imported spirits and beer compared with domestic products, and a 1.0% average increase in alcoholic beverage prices.

Beer's dominance is weakening, though it remains by far the most popular alcoholic beverage in terms of both volume and dollar value. In 1993, beer peaked at 53% of dollar sales and wine accounted for 18%. By 2009, their market shares were 46% and 29%, respectively (the balance represents spirits sales). From 2000 to 2009, the dollar sales of red wine climbed 161%. The 2.9% increase in spirits in 2009 was mainly because of a 5.6% increase in vodka sales.

Chart 16.4
Sales of alcoholic beverages



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 183-0006.

The net income of provincial and territorial liquor authorities, combined with other alcohol-related revenue (such as liquor licenses and permits), reached $5.4 billion in 2009, up 3.6% from the previous year. Saskatchewan, Nunavut and Nova Scotia reported the largest increases.

Table 16.1 Consolidated government revenue and expenditures, 1996 to 2009

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
			$ millions		
Revenue	**352,416**	**366,764**	**390,484**	**404,976**	**436,558**
Income taxes	134,343	143,578	160,204	164,593	178,423
Personal income taxes	108,649	113,750	123,029	127,763	138,443
Corporation income taxes	23,604	26,758	33,897	33,621	36,155
Mining and logging taxes	479	223	304	307	326
Taxes on payments to non-residents	1,611	2,847	2,974	2,901	3,499
Consumption taxes	66,951	69,372	73,065	76,697	80,088
General sales tax	40,320	42,222	44,620	47,566	51,323
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco taxes	5,459	5,581	5,801	6,235	6,190
Amusement tax	351	411	485	627	630
Gasoline and motive fuel taxes	10,710	10,873	11,227	11,602	11,789
Custom duties	2,971	2,677	2,766	2,359	2,104
Liquor profits	2,658	2,519	2,727	2,807	2,747
Remitted gaming profits	3,200	3,517	3,730	4,175	4,183
Other consumption taxes	1,282	1,573	1,709	1,325	1,121
Property and related taxes	35,846	36,935	38,546	38,557	40,255
Other taxes	13,039	13,080	13,333	14,054	14,334
Health and drug insurance premiums	1,579	1,648	1,700	2,018	1,950
Contributions to social security plans	43,272	45,212	45,874	49,552	51,946
Sales of goods and services	25,744	27,763	27,409	29,097	32,202
Investment income	26,285	26,153	26,377	24,560	29,588
Other revenue from own sources	5,357	3,022	3,976	5,849	7,773
Expenditures	**397,616**	**389,359**	**391,673**	**407,343**	**422,402**
General government services	12,157	12,255	12,496	13,238	13,752
Protection of persons and property	29,330	28,501	27,984	29,366	31,749
Transportation and communication	19,680	17,422	17,062	17,823	18,117
Health	53,105	53,427	56,762	59,378	64,317
Social services	118,048	120,176	122,256	126,240	129,704
Education	55,602	54,269	55,390	57,970	60,457
Resource conservation and industrial development	15,029	13,072	11,670	12,992	14,353
Environment	8,666	8,381	8,703	8,566	8,672
Recreation and culture	9,189	9,010	8,751	9,277	9,909
Labour, employment and immigration	2,805	2,237	2,930	2,996	2,951
Housing	3,948	4,053	3,733	3,816	3,519
Foreign affairs and international assistance	3,954	3,761	3,676	4,035	4,291
Regional planning and development	1,558	1,527	1,562	1,688	1,762
Research establishments	1,933	1,623	1,522	1,724	1,951
Debt charges	62,056	59,114	56,011	56,900	56,397
Other expenditures	556	530	1,166	1,334	501
Surplus/deficit (-)	**-45,200**	**-22,595**	**-1,189**	**-2,367**	**14,156**

Note: The federal, provincial and territorial data are for the fiscal year ending March 31. The local government data are for the fiscal year ending closest to December 31 of the previous year.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0001.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
$ millions								
475,137	**468,149**	**481,412**	**505,434**	**538,265**	**573,572**	**604,592**	**647,552**	**633,672**
191,144	188,011	178,173	188,619	207,415	225,158	245,867	269,467	248,655
143,116	144,746	139,836	145,324	155,136	167,276	179,869	193,525	189,222
43,262	38,819	33,608	38,925	46,928	50,966	58,131	67,642	50,277
454	297	352	215	530	757	970	1,192	1,747
4,312	4,150	4,377	4,156	4,822	6,159	6,896	7,109	7,410
87,870	88,987	96,431	98,918	104,495	107,857	105,809	111,684	107,150
55,523	56,076	60,210	62,169	66,352	69,461	67,419	72,094	67,001
6,203	7,201	8,800	9,260	9,673	9,024	8,595	8,634	8,565
598	592	592	552	561	573	531	520	525
11,745	11,743	12,337	12,760	12,700	13,016	13,025	13,462	13,528
2,807	3,018	3,189	2,804	3,041	3,429	3,651	3,803	4,055
3,475	3,144	3,334	3,544	3,703	3,975	4,252	4,478	4,594
6,315	5,926	6,095	5,969	6,395	6,438	6,375	6,546	6,697
1,205	1,288	1,873	1,860	2,070	1,941	1,961	2,148	2,185
41,063	41,730	42,529	44,244	46,721	49,509	51,277	53,882	54,862
15,157	14,940	16,083	17,037	18,018	18,917	20,489	21,129	21,807
2,178	2,282	3,000	3,132	3,206	3,258	3,268	3,457	3,390
57,530	59,953	63,489	67,568	69,039	71,532	74,697	77,740	80,010
34,415	34,594	37,299	38,704	40,822	42,966	44,913	49,685	53,168
38,836	32,269	34,838	37,267	40,525	47,544	50,122	52,436	57,793
6,943	5,381	9,570	9,946	8,022	6,830	8,151	8,070	6,836
446,505	**461,306**	**480,915**	**501,884**	**516,576**	**547,465**	**578,174**	**616,090**	**631,251**
15,968	15,765	17,520	18,633	18,792	20,074	20,857	21,505	22,822
32,978	35,218	37,193	39,154	41,096	43,299	46,396	50,689	50,790
17,979	18,628	19,148	20,258	21,172	24,838	26,280	29,966	32,197
70,465	76,935	83,315	89,479	94,497	99,531	107,497	114,245	121,577
135,793	141,751	145,398	150,827	156,762	164,568	174,290	187,734	190,276
63,522	66,559	70,533	74,246	77,140	84,760	87,455	92,722	95,732
15,713	16,329	18,784	19,430	18,652	19,760	21,078	21,360	19,975
9,222	9,853	10,259	11,391	11,903	13,158	14,420	15,516	16,933
10,871	11,347	11,690	13,143	13,476	14,268	15,008	15,809	16,306
2,882	3,019	3,395	3,440	2,328	2,480	2,619	2,917	2,395
3,723	3,420	3,624	3,833	3,880	4,527	4,942	5,544	6,120
4,477	4,562	5,128	4,611	5,556	5,585	6,500	6,211	6,508
1,847	2,099	2,111	2,133	2,057	2,235	2,338	2,524	2,775
1,419	1,767	1,881	1,890	1,823	1,859	2,023	2,332	2,268
57,790	52,075	49,475	46,917	45,506	44,784	45,578	45,715	43,634
1,857	1,979	1,463	2,499	1,935	1,738	894	1,303	945
28,632	**6,842**	**496**	**3,550**	**21,689**	**26,107**	**26,418**	**31,461**	**2,421**

Table 16.2 Government transfer payments to individuals, 1993 to 2007

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	$ millions					
All levels of government	**98,323**	**98,495**	**98,512**	**98,865**	**100,431**	**104,558**
Federal government	51,600	50,166	48,879	48,752	49,234	50,739
Family and youth allowances	37	37	38	39	43	58
Child Tax Benefit or Credit	5,252	5,259	5,214	5,228	5,310	5,600
Pensions (First and Second World Wars)	848	864	909	914	921	918
War veterans' allowances	441	417	397	383	387	387
Grants to Aboriginal people	2,886	3,027	3,566	3,564	3,730	4,447
Goods and Services Tax Credit	2,655	2,833	2,810	2,866	2,905	2,924
Employment Insurance benefits	17,591	15,012	12,889	11,859	10,874	10,713
Old Age Security payments	19,479	20,170	20,622	21,221	21,798	22,398
Scholarships and research grants	727	780	687	686	700	519
Miscellaneous and other transfers	1,684	1,767	1,747	1,992	2,566	2,775
Provincial governments	24,603	24,815	25,406	25,576	25,945	26,717
Social assistance, income maintenance	9,660	9,863	9,854	9,258	8,723	8,050
Social assistance, other	2,239	2,316	2,308	2,371	2,408	2,241
Workers' Compensation benefits	3,925	3,811	3,992	4,198	4,067	3,886
Grants to benevolent associations	5,506	5,577	5,962	6,123	6,714	7,196
Miscellaneous transfers	3,273	3,248	3,290	3,626	4,033	5,344
Local governments	3,899	3,949	3,738	2,950	2,640	3,523
Canada Pension Plan	14,058	15,132	15,777	16,559	17,327	18,054
Quebec Pension Plan	4,163	4,433	4,712	5,028	5,285	5,525

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 384-0009.

Table 16.3 Federal government debt, 1994 to 2008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	$ millions					
Gross federal debt	**557,604**	**595,877**	**634,939**	**651,124**	**645,725**	**648,389**
Unmatured debt	414,942	441,991	470,581	477,940	468,024	461,004
Marketable bonds	208,464	233,621	262,279	295,022	309,256	315,421
Treasury bills	166,000	164,450	166,100	135,400	112,300	96,950
Notes and loans	5,649	9,046	7,296	10,557	12,533	16,353
Canada Savings Bonds	31,331	31,386	31,428	33,493	30,479	28,217
Bonds issued to the Canada Pension Plan	3,498	3,488	3,478	3,468	3,456	4,063
Superannuation accounts	94,097	101,033	107,882	114,205	117,456	122,407
Dominion notes and coins in circulation	2,464	2,570	2,805	3,243	3,346	3,428
Other liabilities	46,101	50,283	53,671	55,736	56,899	61,550
Unmatured debt payable in foreign currencies	**10,668**	**16,921**	**16,809**	**23,016**	**27,183**	**36,000**
Financial assets	**44,385**	**45,192**	**56,221**	**62,722**	**64,144**	**73,921**
Net federal debt[1]	**513,219**	**550,685**	**578,718**	**588,402**	**581,581**	**574,468**

Note: Fiscal year ending March 31.

1. Net federal debt equals gross federal debt minus financial assets.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0010.

1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
				$ millions				
106,006	**110,487**	**117,633**	**121,047**	**124,775**	**130,153**	**136,247**	**146,016**	**153,264**
51,575	53,479	57,965	60,857	62,949	65,603	67,903	70,531	76,220
84	99	116	133	140	157	165	187	205
5,939	6,577	7,379	7,824	8,051	8,547	9,174	9,470	9,495
910	973	1,196	1,398	1,463	1,530	1,584	1,693	1,694
414	404	267	212	223	266	289	326	462
4,271	4,511	4,448	4,800	4,951	5,254	5,752	5,823	6,179
2,943	2,974	3,099	3,140	3,264	3,346	3,472	3,566	3,599
10,150	9,615	11,361	12,837	13,361	13,269	12,937	12,498	12,561
22,907	23,790	24,789	25,747	26,931	27,992	29,085	30,468	31,835
519	531	560	585	612	734	789	858	817
3,438	4,005	4,750	4,181	3,953	4,508	4,656	4,467	6,922
27,170	28,574	29,662	29,781	30,066	30,981	33,297	38,790	38,649
7,048	6,538	6,547	6,603	6,641	6,788	6,918	7,124	7,371
2,546	2,906	2,966	2,936	3,061	3,167	3,445	3,791	3,882
4,073	4,434	4,840	5,150	5,036	5,083	5,229	5,316	5,468
7,322	7,953	8,406	8,500	8,667	9,011	9,581	10,593	10,928
6,181	6,743	6,903	6,592	6,661	6,932	8,124	11,161	9,548
2,990	3,248	3,641	2,637	2,747	2,940	3,026	3,034	3,115
18,540	19,183	20,023	21,076	21,986	23,129	24,225	25,417	26,624
5,731	6,003	6,342	6,696	7,027	7,500	7,796	8,244	8,656

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
				$ millions				
648,212	**644,900**	**640,526**	**629,638**	**628,830**	**626,217**	**619,701**	**618,765**	**594,390**
457,331	447,741	444,058	441,366	437,946	432,996	428,354	419,647	394,734
315,854	316,651	314,685	303,689	292,145	276,676	269,577	264,664	259,998
99,850	88,700	94,201	104,600	113,400	127,200	131,600	134,100	117,000
11,302	12,570	7,765	7,124	7,720	6,705	6,740	3,966	3,626
26,899	26,416	24,021	22,584	21,330	19,080	17,342	15,175	13,068
3,426	3,404	3,386	3,369	3,351	3,335	3,095	1,742	1,042
128,346	129,185	126,921	125,708	127,560	129,579	131,062	134,726	137,371
3,601	3,763	3,914	4,122	4,193	4,310	4,533	4,750	4,925
58,934	64,211	65,633	58,442	59,131	59,332	55,752	59,642	57,360
32,589	**33,664**	**27,547**	**21,603**	**20,827**	**16,543**	**14,333**	**10,617**	**9,716**
86,479	**99,600**	**105,836**	**103,146**	**105,182**	**102,873**	**105,602**	**110,643**	**103,978**
561,733	**545,300**	**534,690**	**526,492**	**523,648**	**523,344**	**514,099**	**508,122**	**490,412**

Table 16.4 Local general government revenue and expenditures, current and capital accounts, 1994 to 2008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	$ millions					
Revenue	**39,289.9**	**41,133.8**	**39,340.6**	**39,830.4**	**44,329.5**	**46,681.0**
Own source revenue	29,310.9	30,582.4	30,515.4	31,612.1	35,448.0	37,514.5
Property and related taxes	19,055.6	19,158.7	19,545.3	20,156.4	23,202.2	24,166.1
Consumption taxes	50.1	51.1	53.8	55.0	57.7	77.8
Other taxes	374.6	368.8	388.5	440.0	457.8	511.1
Sales of goods and services	7,399.0	7,887.5	7,943.7	8,497.3	9,131.2	10,006.4
Investment income	1,988.4	2,691.7	2,153.6	2,017.8	2,108.5	2,206.7
Other revenue from own sources	443.2	424.6	430.7	445.6	490.6	546.4
Transfers, general and specific	9,979.0	10,551.3	8,825.1	8,218.4	8,881.5	9,166.6
General-purpose transfers	1,405.9	1,358.4	1,521.0	1,238.9	1,424.9	1,183.5
Specific-purpose transfers	8,573.1	9,193.0	7,304.2	6,979.5	7,456.6	7,983.0
Expenditures	**39,830.8**	**41,422.3**	**39,531.9**	**40,005.7**	**42,247.8**	**43,396.3**
General government services	3,759.4	4,006.6	3,877.0	4,014.0	4,237.6	4,711.6
Protection of persons and property	5,850.0	6,049.6	6,113.3	6,195.1	6,767.3	6,819.1
Transportation and communication	7,971.0	8,415.2	7,936.9	8,390.9	8,492.8	8,822.5
Health	760.1	812.0	723.2	674.4	860.3	763.4
Social services	5,396.9	5,186.3	4,263.1	4,213.6	5,171.3	4,983.0
Education	149.7	148.4	148.3	182.9	183.8	176.4
Resource conservation and industrial development	812.6	808.1	720.6	796.4	813.5	912.0
Environment	5,957.4	6,419.3	6,299.7	6,442.3	6,250.8	6,388.1
Recreation and culture	4,474.5	4,821.4	4,846.1	4,649.9	4,741.2	5,003.8
Housing	634.7	575.6	550.9	558.5	1,098.6	1,142.9
Regional planning and development	624.7	693.6	623.9	648.8	696.5	742.1
Debt charges	3,197.4	3,219.3	3,109.2	2,908.2	2,803.8	2,668.0
Other expenditures	242.5	267.0	319.6	330.7	130.4	263.4
Surplus/deficit (-)	**-541.0**	**-288.6**	**-191.3**	**-175.3**	**2,081.7**	**3,284.8**

Notes: Year ending December 31.
Local general government comprise municipalities and other local entities, but exclude school boards.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0024.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
				$ millions				
45,707.5	**47,914.3**	**49,529.7**	**51,784.5**	**55,296.0**	**60,632.4**	**65,021.8**	**69,992.0**	**73,758.7**
38,470.1	40,344.6	41,427.2	43,191.6	45,996.6	48,895.3	51,874.9	55,983.1	57,932.9
24,347.7	25,216.0	26,066.1	27,466.9	29,153.7	31,120.7	32,765.7	35,001.1	36,519.4
83.5	91.4	96.4	97.6	98.9	103.7	110.0	113.3	116.3
513.1	555.7	619.7	631.3	716.7	773.2	817.5	911.0	939.6
10,504.0	11,217.1	11,641.5	11,720.7	12,432.8	13,301.0	14,350.8	15,764.8	16,029.3
2,363.1	2,535.1	2,261.0	2,495.9	2,777.3	2,741.8	2,888.8	3,117.4	3,220.2
658.9	729.3	742.6	779.2	817.1	855.0	942.1	1,075.6	1,108.0
7,237.4	7,569.6	8,102.5	8,592.8	9,299.4	11,737.1	13,146.9	14,008.9	15,825.9
1,165.2	1,335.7	1,474.2	1,545.6	1,657.2	1,993.8	2,336.0	2,207.5	2,476.8
6,072.2	6,234.0	6,628.3	7,047.2	7,642.2	9,743.3	10,811.0	11,801.4	13,349.1
44,911.6	**46,724.4**	**48,669.3**	**53,546.0**	**55,664.3**	**60,604.7**	**64,438.4**	**69,305.8**	**74,310.5**
3,836.9	4,359.6	5,165.1	5,853.6	5,854.1	6,244.9	6,480.1	6,592.6	7,194.2
7,194.1	7,707.3	8,096.5	8,981.8	9,232.6	9,867.6	10,392.4	11,334.5	12,124.2
8,918.1	9,094.3	9,245.7	10,186.9	10,799.3	11,794.1	12,811.5	14,426.5	15,843.3
914.9	1,142.8	1,248.7	1,342.1	1,471.7	1,656.5	1,720.5	1,802.4	1,927.0
5,532.1	5,187.9	5,285.6	5,547.7	5,777.4	6,121.0	6,316.1	6,482.2	6,684.1
190.7	223.9	202.4	206.7	210.0	230.8	230.5	236.4	239.6
940.1	970.9	937.8	1,094.2	1,155.4	1,289.2	1,387.6	1,443.5	1,526.2
6,797.0	7,168.3	7,432.8	8,591.6	9,012.2	10,254.5	11,132.3	12,020.8	12,826.6
5,538.0	5,846.7	5,751.2	6,546.5	6,774.7	7,539.0	7,914.7	8,670.2	9,188.8
1,481.7	1,721.9	1,901.0	1,950.6	2,009.4	2,199.0	2,390.7	2,498.9	2,787.5
780.7	859.5	903.4	944.3	1,013.0	1,089.6	1,234.6	1,325.2	1,381.8
2,448.3	2,328.3	2,291.3	2,222.0	2,243.8	2,212.6	2,314.4	2,367.1	2,438.8
339.0	113.0	207.8	78.0	110.7	105.8	112.9	105.5	148.3
795.8	**1,189.9**	**860.3**	**-1,761.5**	**-368.3**	**27.7**	**583.5**	**686.2**	**-551.8**

Table 16.5 Public sector employment, wages and salaries, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			number		
Employment[1]	**3,240,996**	**3,310,522**	**3,383,821**	**3,493,486**	**3,561,012**
Government	2,954,769	3,022,033	3,090,234	3,183,217	3,248,095
Federal general government[2]	370,463	386,230	387,121	400,196	415,397
Provincial and territorial general government	340,035	344,970	352,931	361,895	358,461
Health and social service institutions, provincial and territorial	749,124	764,568	783,142	800,200	822,904
Universities, colleges, vocational and trade institutions, provincial and territorial	338,228	347,527	358,138	365,137	374,056
Local general government	516,842	529,846	548,298	581,221	596,674
Local school boards	640,077	648,892	660,603	674,568	680,603
Government business enterprises	286,227	288,489	293,587	310,270	312,917
Federal government business enterprises	95,436	96,310	99,121	104,864	104,692
Provincial and territorial government business enterprises	136,074	135,621	135,876	144,779	147,616
Local government business enterprises	54,717	56,558	58,589	60,627	60,608
			$ thousands		
Wages and salaries[3]	**144,132,596**	**152,120,820**	**161,697,682**	**171,060,667**	**180,128,356**
Government	129,843,028	137,126,087	145,728,075	154,102,901	162,315,942
Federal general government[2]	23,641,853	24,604,049	25,502,731	27,234,168	29,356,301
Provincial and territorial general government	17,892,675	18,728,991	19,967,329	21,377,959	22,550,498
Health and social service institutions, provincial and territorial	30,864,124	33,001,263	36,211,805	38,116,093	40,448,145
Universities, colleges, vocational and trade institutions, provincial and territorial	14,798,851	15,760,015	16,808,945	17,823,910	18,744,445
Local general government	16,314,797	17,224,537	18,188,492	19,275,207	20,116,796
Local school boards	26,330,724	27,807,232	29,048,775	30,275,564	31,099,756
Government business enterprises	14,289,569	14,994,731	15,969,605	16,957,765	17,812,416
Federal government business enterprises	4,072,449	4,316,943	4,634,364	4,837,816	5,216,077
Provincial and territorial government business enterprises	7,387,818	7,693,874	8,181,295	8,791,417	9,202,700
Local government business enterprises	2,829,299	2,983,915	3,153,947	3,328,533	3,393,640

1. Employment data are not in full-time equivalents and do not distinguish between full-time and part-time employees. Includes employees both in and outside of Canada.
2. Federal general government data include reservists and full-time military personnel.
3. Includes employees both in and outside of Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 183-0002.

Table 16.6 Military personnel and pay, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			number		
Employees					
Canada and outside Canada	**85,706**	**87,730**	**89,352**	**90,753**	**93,351**
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,375	1,226	1,225	1,287	1,245
Prince Edward Island	284	213	230	233	242
Nova Scotia	10,830	10,520	10,510	10,414	10,347
New Brunswick	5,084	5,300	5,798	5,812	6,122
Quebec	16,121	17,663	18,266	18,509	19,296
Ontario	28,413	29,741	29,847	30,932	31,948
Manitoba	3,927	3,824	4,012	4,013	4,074
Saskatchewan	1,150	1,108	1,112	1,105	1,109
Alberta	9,078	9,090	9,214	9,488	9,881
British Columbia	7,793	7,298	7,298	7,137	7,257
Yukon	x	x	x	x	x
Northwest Territories	150	166	174	156	157
Nunavut	x	x	x	x	x
Outside Canada	1,494	1,577	1,658	1,659	1,666
			$ thousands		
Wages and salaries					
Canada and outside Canada	**4,635,783**	**4,738,189**	**4,833,405**	**5,267,357**	**5,609,918**
Newfoundland and Labrador	55,668	53,914	53,158	58,590	58,770
Prince Edward Island	6,299	5,862	6,224	6,706	6,946
Nova Scotia	645,756	656,543	648,200	683,179	690,069
New Brunswick	257,565	268,851	290,991	304,140	333,963
Quebec	777,348	801,390	845,349	925,074	1,059,294
Ontario	1,552,523	1,616,418	1,652,767	1,825,986	1,916,614
Manitoba	220,550	215,275	220,033	236,606	245,571
Saskatchewan	50,570	51,691	53,075	55,780	57,970
Alberta	483,977	485,571	484,147	551,922	605,707
British Columbia	448,902	440,776	432,545	463,400	473,789
Yukon	x	x	x	x	x
Northwest Territories	13,807	14,303	14,455	15,319	14,490
Nunavut	x	x	x	x	x
Outside Canada	122,103	126,492	129,801	137,028	142,097

Notes: Employment data are not in full-time equivalents and do not distinguish between full-time and part-time employees. Civilian employees are excluded.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 183-0004.

Table 16.7 Health and social services institutions' revenue and expenditures, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			$ thousands		
Revenue	**60,254,975**	**64,091,854**	**70,533,240**	**74,746,577**	**80,103,978**
Own-source revenue	8,985,459	10,102,819	10,592,712	11,237,972	12,107,664
Sales of goods and services	7,748,619	8,456,582	8,864,183	9,395,342	10,124,989
Investment income	115,278	158,239	180,918	193,037	208,214
Other revenue from own sources	1,121,562	1,487,997	1,547,612	1,649,594	1,774,461
Transfers from all levels of government	51,269,516	53,989,035	59,940,528	63,508,605	67,996,314
Federal government	6,868	5,707	6,508	6,848	7,361
Provincial governments	51,040,821	53,728,613	59,674,442	63,223,174	67,686,684
Local governments	221,827	254,716	259,577	278,583	302,269
Expenditures	**61,870,427**	**65,488,447**	**71,144,975**	**75,409,381**	**80,826,966**
Health	54,993,109	57,975,721	62,890,870	66,687,751	71,435,800
Hospital care	28,601,569	30,596,260	33,078,439	34,657,653	37,336,376
Medical care	13,164,745	13,367,475	14,360,351	15,393,198	16,558,004
Preventive care	1,167,437	1,309,745	1,441,885	1,512,623	1,636,130
Other health services	12,059,357	12,702,242	14,010,194	15,124,278	15,905,290
Social services	6,648,924	7,282,603	7,996,383	8,461,929	9,112,216
Social assistance	41,312	3,643	3,369	3,267	3,299
Other social services	6,607,611	7,278,960	7,993,013	8,458,662	9,108,917
Debt charges	224,556	230,123	257,723	259,701	278,949
Housing	3,838	0	0	..	..
Surplus/deficit (-)	**-1,615,452**	**-1,396,592**	**-611,736**	**-662,804**	**-722,988**

Note: Fiscal year ending March 31.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0008.

Health

The vast majority of Canadians aged 12 and older are satisfied or very satisfied with life—91% in 2008. And most consider themselves to be in very good or excellent health. In 2008, 59% of Canadians said their health was either very good or excellent. The figure for those aged 20 to 34 was 67%, whereas it was 39% for seniors aged 65 and older.

Of those dissatisfied with life in 2008, 54% reported fair or poor health. Many Canadians today live with chronic health problems, such as high blood pressure, cardiovascular disease, cancer, asthma, diabetes and obesity. As the population ages, other chronic diseases like arthritis are affecting more people.

Life expectancy at birth was 80.8 years in 2006, compared with 78.4 years in 1996. A girl born in 2006 can expect to live 83.0 years; a boy can expect to live 78.4 years. The difference in average lifespan between the sexes has narrowed recently from 5.7 years in 1995 to 4.6 years in 2006.

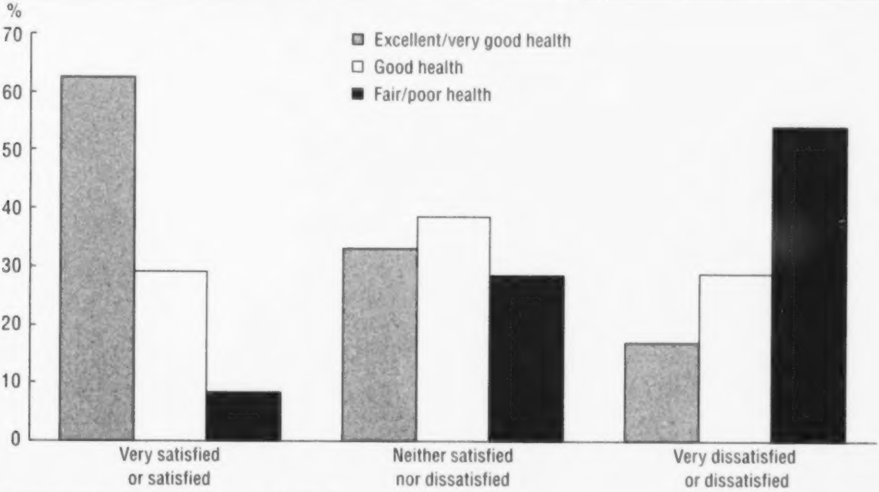
Death rates remained steady at 7.1 deaths per 1,000 people from 2001 to 2005. In the last quarter-century, the leading causes of death have been diseases of the circulatory system and cancer. Both are more prevalent in an aging population. In 2005, these two causes combined were responsible for 6 of every 10 deaths.

Healthy behaviours lead to better health

In 2008, almost 51% of Canadians aged 12 and older were at least moderately active during their leisure time, compared with nearly 52% in 2003.

Good eating habits today translate to eating more fruits and vegetables. Among individuals aged 12 and older in 2008, 44% consumed fruits and vegetables five or more times per day, up from 41% in 2003 and 38% in 2001.

Chart 17.1
Satisfaction with life by self-perceived health, 2008



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-221-X.

Healthy diet and exercise reduce risks

A well-balanced diet and physical activity can reduce the risk of Type 2 diabetes. In 2008, 5.9% of Canadians aged 12 or older reported diabetes (all types), up from 4.6% in 2003. Diabetes rates increase as people get older, rising to 16.0% in seniors aged 65 and older.

Heavy drinking (five or more drinks, at least 12 times a year) was reported by 24% of men and almost 10% of women in 2008. That compares with 29% of men and 12% of women in 2003. In 2008, men aged 18 to 19 and 20 to 34 were most likely to engage in heavy drinking, at 44% and 39% respectively.

Smoking is a risk factor for lung cancer, heart disease, stroke and other conditions. In 2008, 21% of Canadians aged 12 and older smoked daily or occasionally. One in three men and one in four women aged 20 to 34 smoked in 2008.

Most public spending on health services pays for hospitals, drugs and physicians.

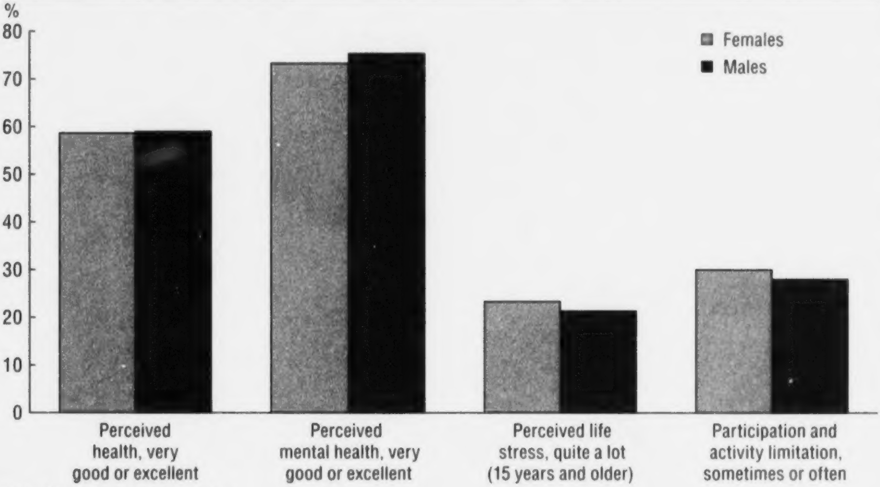
Table 17.a
Health indicators, selected, 2008

	2008		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
	% of population		
Arthritis	15.3	12.0	18.5
Diabetes	5.9	6.3	5.4
Asthma	8.4	7.3	9.5
High blood pressure	16.4	15.9	16.9
Current smoker, daily or occasional	21.4	24.3	18.5
BMI (aged 18 and older), overweight or obese	51.1	58.6	43.5
BMI (aged 12 to 17), overweight or obese	19.3	23.9	14.5
Influenza immunization, in past year	31.7	28.3	34.9

Notes: Population aged 12 and older.
BMI = Body mass index.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

The federal, provincial, territorial and local governments spent $114.2 billion on health services in 2008, just more than double the $56.8 billion spent on such services in 1998. Total government expenditures increased almost 56% over that period.

Chart 17.2
Health indicators, selected, 2008



Note: Population aged 12 and older.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Older teeth, stronger bite

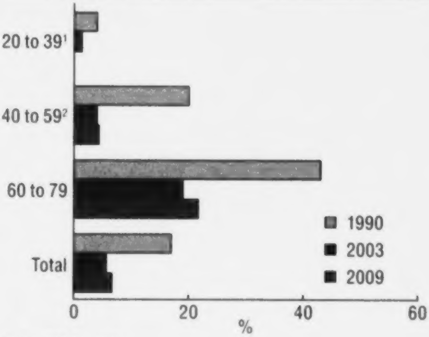
Recent advances in dental care and treatment have made it possible for more people to keep their teeth for life.

From 2007 to 2009, the proportion of Canadians (aged 20 to 79) who reported they have some natural teeth reached 93%. About 7% of adults reported having no teeth of their own. This reflects no significant change from 2003.

However, it is a significant decline from 1990, when 17% of adults reported they had no teeth of their own. This decline in teeth loss parallels the widening use of fluorides in Canada and improving access to dental care.

Complete loss of natural teeth is found mostly in adults aged 40 and older. In 2009, less than 1% of the population aged 20 to 39 had lost all their teeth. Among people aged 40 to 59, just over 4% had no natural teeth. The rate rises steeply for older Canadians aged 60 to 79, with 22% of men and 21% of women having no natural teeth.

Chart 17.3
Household population who have no natural teeth, by age group



1. For 2009, < 1%.
2. For 2009, use with caution.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-625-X.

Obesity is on the rise in the workforce

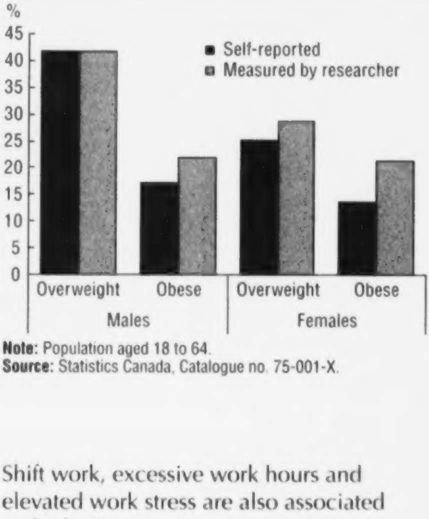
The obesity rate has steadily increased in the workforce.

Based on self-assessed height and weight, it has risen from 12% in the mid-1990s to 16% in 2005, when more than two million employed Canadians aged 18 to 64 were obese—that is, they had a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or more. Rates are higher when height and weight are actually measured by researchers.

Obesity is most prevalent among older workers (aged 55 to 64). In 2005, 21% of older workers were obese, up from 17% in 1994/1995. The pattern holds for both men and women, although the prevalence is higher among men.

Low education is associated with obesity for both sexes. Low income is linked with it among women, whereas high income is linked to obesity among men. Shift work, excessive work hours and elevated work stress are also associated with obesity.

Chart 17.4
Obesity and overweight rates, employed males and females, 2005



Note: Population aged 18 to 64.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-X.

Table 17.1 Mortality rates, by selected causes and by sex, 2001 and 2005

	2001			2005		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	rate per 100,000 population					
All causes of death	**600.8**	**756.4**	**483.2**	**563.7**	**696.7**	**460.7**
Septicemia	**3.8**	4.4	3.3	**4.1**	4.8	3.6
Viral hepatitis	**0.9**	1.1	0.7	**1.0**	1.3	0.6
Human immunodeficiency virus	**1.3**	2.2	0.4	**1.3**	2.1	0.6
Malignant neoplasms	**178.7**	223.8	147.6	**170.3**	207.7	143.8
Colon, rectum and anus	**18.4**	22.8	14.9	**18.6**	23.7	14.6
Pancreas	**8.9**	10.3	7.8	**8.8**	9.8	7.8
Trachea, bronchus and lung	**47.3**	64.6	34.4	**46.2**	59.8	36.0
Breast	**13.9**	0.3	24.9	**12.5**	0.3	22.6
Prostate[1]	**...**	26.6	...	**...**	21.9	...
Diabetes mellitus	**19.3**	23.0	16.4	**19.1**	23.7	15.6
Alzheimer's disease	**13.9**	12.5	14.5	**12.7**	10.7	13.6
Heart diseases	**143.1**	189.7	107.6	**121.5**	160.1	91.5
Ischaemic heart diseases	**110.6**	152.8	78.4	**91.0**	125.1	64.5
Other heart diseases	**29.8**	34.5	26.2	**27.7**	32.6	23.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	**40.4**	44.6	37.1	**32.5**	35.2	30.2
Influenza and pneumonia	**12.2**	15.7	10.3	**13.2**	15.8	11.5
Influenza	**0.2**	0.3	0.2	**1.5**	1.6	1.5
Pneumonia	**12.0**	15.4	10.1	**11.7**	14.3	10.1
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	**26.3**	38.0	19.4	**25.1**	34.1	19.8
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	**6.5**	9.0	4.2	**6.1**	8.5	3.9
Alcoholic liver disease	**3.2**	5.0	1.5	**3.0**	4.6	1.6
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	**3.3**	4.0	2.6	**3.0**	3.9	2.3
Renal failure	**8.3**	11.4	6.5	**8.3**	11.3	6.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	**4.0**	4.5	3.5	**4.4**	4.7	4.0
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	**3.3**	3.6	3.0	**3.2**	3.4	3.1
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	**25.1**	35.3	15.6	**25.6**	35.6	16.5
Motor vehicle accidents	**8.3**	11.9	4.7	**9.2**	13.1	5.4
Falls	**4.6**	6.1	3.4	**5.4**	7.2	4.0
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances	**3.0**	4.2	1.7	**3.0**	4.2	1.8
Suicide	**11.4**	18.0	5.0	**10.9**	16.9	5.1
Homicide	**1.5**	2.2	0.8	**1.9**	2.8	0.9

Note: Rates are age standardized per 100,000 population.

1. A combined rate is not calculated for gender-specific causes of death.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0552.

Table 17.2 Life expectancy at birth and at age 65, by sex and by province and territory, 2006

	At birth		At age 65	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	years			
Canada	**78.4**	**83.0**	**18.2**	**21.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	75.6	80.8	16.1	19.5
Prince Edward Island	77.3	82.2	17.3	20.7
Nova Scotia	77.0	82.2	17.1	20.4
New Brunswick	77.7	82.4	17.7	20.8
Quebec	78.3	83.3	18.1	21.6
Ontario	78.9	83.2	18.4	21.3
Manitoba	76.8	81.7	17.6	20.8
Saskatchewan	76.8	82.0	17.7	21.2
Alberta	78.1	82.9	18.3	21.5
British Columbia	79.2	83.6	19.1	21.8
Territories[1]	73.1	78.9	15.2	19.1

[1] Comprises Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0511.

Table 17.3 Residents of care facilities for the aged, by sex and by province and territory, 2002/2003 and 2007/2008

	2002/2003			2007/2008		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	number					
Canada[1]	**177,252**	**41,598**	**102,978**	**161,639**	**47,509**	**114,130**
Newfoundland and Labrador	**3,933**	1,334	2,599	**4,853**	1,468	3,385
Prince Edward Island	**1,616**	487	1,129	**1,752**	469	1,283
Nova Scotia	**6,538**	1,721	4,817	**6,489**	1,705	4,784
New Brunswick	**5,727**	1,732	3,995	**6,660**	2,008	4,652
Quebec[1]	**32,676**	..	..	**..**	..	..
Ontario	**75,391**	20,736	54,655	**83,747**	23,952	59,795
Manitoba	**9,182**	2,706	6,476	**9,583**	2,791	6,792
Saskatchewan	**8,619**	2,728	5,891	**8,017**	2,462	5,555
Alberta	**13,949**	4,483	9,466	**17,018**	5,386	11,632
British Columbia	**19,411**	5,606	13,805	**23,269**	7,173	16,096
Territories[2]	**210**	65	145	**251**	95	156

Notes: Data are as of March 31.

Care facilities in which the predominant group of residents are elderly; residents of these facilities are not exclusively the aged.

[1] Data for Quebec are derived from administrative sources of the Ministère de la santé et des services sociaux; these sources do not provide the age and sex distribution of residents, therefore, the Canada totals for males and females exclude Quebec.

[2] Comprises Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 107-5504.

Table 17.4 Self-rated health status, very good or excellent, by sex, selected years, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2005	2007	2008
	% of males			
Canada	**59.5**	**60.6**	**60.3**	**59.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	63.6	62.8	61.1	57.2
Prince Edward Island	67.9	54.1	56.7	63.0
Nova Scotia	55.9	56.2	55.4	57.2
New Brunswick	49.5	54.3	53.5	53.6
Quebec	58.7	60.0	60.1	59.1
Ontario	58.3	61.7	61.4	59.3
Manitoba	61.3	60.5	60.4	55.2
Saskatchewan	59.3	58.7	57.3	53.2
Alberta	66.3	61.7	60.4	64.9
British Columbia	60.9	60.5	60.2	58.0
Yukon	60.7	56.2	58.1	60.9
Northwest Territories	60.0	63.1	51.6	50.5
Nunavut	57.6	49.9	63.0	55.0
	% of females			
Canada	**57.3**	**59.6**	**59.0**	**58.7**
Newfoundland and Labrador	68.7	65.7	63.5	65.6
Prince Edward Island	62.0	61.5	61.7	60.4
Nova Scotia	60.3	59.2	58.8	55.4
New Brunswick	51.1	54.4	56.0	56.2
Quebec	55.1	58.9	58.6	59.5
Ontario	56.2	60.0	58.6	59.4
Manitoba	60.5	57.7	59.5	53.1
Saskatchewan	59.1	57.8	55.3	55.0
Alberta	61.6	62.9	64.8	61.0
British Columbia	59.3	58.5	57.2	55.9
Yukon	49.6	57.3	54.9	60.4
Northwest Territories	52.0	63.1	52.7	46.8
Nunavut	56.5	50.3	51.6	43.1

Note: Population aged 12 and older.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 17.5 Leisure-time physical activity, by age group and sex, selected years, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2005	2007	2008
	%			
Both sexes	**51.8**	**52.2**	**50.4**	**50.6**
12 to 19	72.0	71.1	70.5	69.2
20 to 34	54.6	55.5	53.1	52.9
35 to 44	49.2	48.8	47.0	47.1
45 to 64	47.5	48.2	46.8	47.6
65 and older	41.4	43.0	41.3	42.6
Males	**55.1**	**54.8**	**53.4**	**54.5**
12 to 19	77.3	76.9	75.3	77.2
20 to 34	58.8	57.9	56.9	56.7
35 to 44	50.2	48.9	47.6	49.0
45 to 64	48.0	48.6	47.8	49.0
65 and older	49.6	50.2	47.2	50.2
Females	**48.6**	**49.7**	**47.6**	**46.8**
12 to 19	66.5	65.1	65.6	60.9
20 to 34	50.5	53.0	49.2	49.0
35 to 44	48.3	48.7	46.5	45.2
45 to 64	47.0	47.7	45.8	46.2
65 and older	35.2	37.5	36.5	36.5

Note: Population aged 12 and older that are active or moderately active during leisure time.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 17.6 Population with pain or discomfort that prevents activities, by age group and sex, selected years, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2005	2007	2008
	%			
Both sexes	**10.6**	**11.0**	**11.8**	**12.4**
12 to 19	3.3	2.5	2.9	3.4
20 to 34	6.0	5.6	6.6	7.3
35 to 44	10.2	10.3	11.0	10.4
45 to 64	14.2	15.2	16.1	16.7
65 and older	18.1	19.7	19.4	20.7
Males	**8.1**	**9.1**	**9.5**	**10.1**
12 to 19	1.5^{E}	2.1^{E}	1.5^{E}	1.9^{E}
20 to 34	4.4^{E}	5.3	5.6	5.9
35 to 44	9.8	9.2	9.3	8.9
45 to 64	10.7	12.9	13.3	14.2
65 and older	13.0	13.7	15.3	16.7
Females	**13.1**	**13.0**	**14.1**	**14.7**
12 to 19	5.2	2.9^{E}	4.3	5.0
20 to 34	7.6	5.8	7.7	8.8
35 to 44	10.5	11.5	12.6	11.9
45 to 64	17.6	17.5	18.8	19.2
65 and older	22.2	24.4	22.8	23.9

Note: Population aged 12 and older.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 17.7 Smoking and exposure to second-hand smoke, by sex and by province, 2008

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
		%		
Daily or occasional smokers[1]	**21.4**	**24.6**	**21.1**	**23.5**
Males	**24.3**	27.1	23.7	26.4
Females	**18.5**	22.2	18.6	20.9
Non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke at home[2]	**6.6**	**7.7**	**8.3**	**7.0**
Males	**7.3**	10.4	8.2^{E}	7.7
Females	**6.0**	5.4^{E}	8.4^{E}	6.4
Non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke in vehicles[3]	**7.3**	**10.4**	**9.0**	**10.6**
Males	**8.0**	13.3	11.7^{E}	11.9
Females	**6.7**	7.8	6.7^{E}	9.5
Non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke in public places[4]	**9.9**	**6.0**	**6.0**^{E}	**8.1**
Males	**10.5**	7.2^{E}	8.0^{E}	9.0
Females	**9.5**	4.9^{E}	4.3^{E}	7.3
Smokers asked to refrain from smoking in the house	**69.3**	**71.8**	**72.6**	**70.5**
Males	**67.7**	69.2	72.3	70.5
Females	**70.9**	74.3	73.0	70.5

Note: Population aged 12 and older.

1. Reported currently being daily or occasional smokers.
2. Reported that at least one person smoked inside their home every day or almost every day.
3. Reported being exposed to second-hand smoke in private vehicles every day or almost every day in the past month.
4. Reported being exposed to second-hand smoke in public places every day or almost every day in the past month.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
			%			
23.3	**23.3**	**19.8**	**24.2**	**25.1**	**22.7**	**18.6**
22.9	25.5	23.4	27.3	28.4	25.4	21.6
23.7	21.2	16.4	21.2	22.0	19.8	15.7
8.9	**9.7**	**5.9**	**7.0**	**8.1**	**5.5**	**3.6**
8.6	10.6	6.5	9.1	7.9	6.5	3.7
9.2	8.8	5.4	5.2^{E}	8.2	4.6	3.4
10.0	**7.5**	**6.9**	**8.5**	**8.7**	**8.6**	**5.4**
11.5	7.8	7.7	10.7	9.3	9.1	5.7
8.6	7.1	6.1	6.6	8.2	8.1	5.1
7.2	**8.4**	**11.3**	**8.3**	**7.5**	**10.5**	**10.6**
8.9	8.8	11.8	10.0	8.2	10.7	10.8
5.6	8.0	10.8	6.7	6.9	10.2	10.4
68.9	**54.4**	**74.2**	**71.9**	**66.9**	**73.6**	**77.3**
68.6	53.6	72.4	68.6	65.9	70.1	76.1
69.1	55.2	75.9	75.0	67.8	77.1	78.6

Table 17.8 Population with a regular medical doctor, by province and territory, selected years, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2005	2007	2008
	% of males			
Canada	**81.8**	**81.9**	**80.4**	**80.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	81.8	83.7	86.0	84.5
Prince Edward Island	90.7	87.1	86.1	84.8
Nova Scotia	93.3	92.3	91.7	92.0
New Brunswick	90.3	91.2	89.6	86.9
Quebec	67.0	68.5	65.1	66.3
Ontario	89.4	89.1	88.3	88.8
Manitoba	79.7	80.1	79.4	77.9
Saskatchewan	80.9	79.4	78.4	77.9
Alberta	78.1	76.4	75.2	74.9
British Columbia	86.5	86.4	85.4	83.3
Yukon[1]	76.8	65.8	74.4	73.9
Northwest Territories[1]	37.4	41.4	38.2	30.9
Nunavut (10 largest communities)[1]	F	16.0^{E}	10.4^{E}	9.5^{E}
	% of females			
Canada	**89.9**	**89.5**	**89.2**	**88.3**
Newfoundland and Labrador	89.7	90.7	90.4	90.1
Prince Edward Island	94.1	92.5	89.8	87.6
Nova Scotia	96.3	96.8	96.6	96.4
New Brunswick	94.4	95.4	94.1	94.6
Quebec	81.1	81.5	81.8	78.9
Ontario	94.2	93.2	92.6	93.2
Manitoba	87.9	87.8	89.7	88.2
Saskatchewan	90.2	89.4	90.7	86.5
Alberta	89.8	88.7	88.3	86.2
British Columbia	92.2	91.6	90.7	90.3
Yukon[1]	86.6	81.8	81.5	84.4
Northwest Territories[1]	55.1	56.9	43.8	44.3
Nunavut (10 largest communities)[1]	F	16.0	16.6^{E}	15.3^{E}

Note: Population aged 12 and older who has a regular medical doctor.

1. Adjustments to the weighting methods for data from Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut introduced with the 2008 and 2007/2008 reference periods may affect some of the comparability to previous reference periods.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 17.9 Waiting times for specialized health services, by type of health service, selected years, 2001 to 2007

	2001	2003	2005[1]	2007
	%			
Specialist visits[2]				
Less than 1 month	46.4	47.9	46.0	45.6
1 to 3 months	41.9	40.7	41.1	40.5
Longer than 3 months	11.7	11.4	12.9	13.9
Non-emergency surgeries[3]				
Less than 1 month	39.5	40.5	40.3	40.7
1 to 3 months	41.3	42.1	40.7	41.0
Longer than 3 months	19.2	17.4	19.0	18.3
Diagnostic tests[4]				
Less than 1 month	54.7	57.5	56.4	55.4
1 to 3 months	36.1	31.1	33.3	34.1
Longer than 3 months	9.1^{E}	11.5	10.2	10.5

1. Territories are included only in 2005.
2. Includes specialist visits for a new illness or condition.
3. Includes a booked or planned surgery provided on an outpatient or inpatient basis. Does not refer to surgery provided through an admission to the hospital emergency room as a result of, for example, an accident or life-threatening situation.
4. Includes selected diagnostic tests (non-emergency MRIs, CT scans, and angiographies).

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 105-3002, 105-3003 and 105-3004.

Table 17.10 Capital and repair expenditures by the health care and social assistance sector, by province and territory, 1998, 2003 and 2008

	1998	2003	2008^{p}
	$ millions		
Canada	**2,893.5**	**6,965.8**	**9,578.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	69.0	89.9	124.2
Prince Edward Island	11.7	x	27.8
Nova Scotia	41.0	199.6	196.3
New Brunswick	57.7	82.9	146.9
Quebec	859.7	1,421.1	2,014.9
Ontario	980.9	3,048.1	3,375.8
Manitoba	104.9	253.6	204.2
Saskatchewan	171.6	155.8	273.9
Alberta	255.3	853.7	1,645.7
British Columbia	319.8	749.7	1,530.4
Yukon	4.0	4.0	4.9
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)[1]	17.8	..	..
Northwest Territories	..	12.8	20.6
Nunavut	..	x	12.9

1. Nunavut became a territory in 1999.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 029-0005.

Table 17.11 Health expenditures, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008[1]	2009[1]
			$ millions		
Health expenditures	**141,061.1**	**151,405.0**	**160,973.5**	**173,585.1**	**183,120.9**
Hospitals	40,373.5	42,957.6	45,383.4	48,490.9	50,947.8
Other institutions	14,665.4	15,790.9	16,417.6	17,397.3	18,276.3
Physicians	18,534.6	20,027.2	21,529.6	23,555.9	25,634.1
Other professionals	15,182.6	16,236.4	17,342.9	18,881.8	20,013.0
Dental services	9,827.0	10,306.4	11,113.4	12,126.0	12,790.4
Vision care services	3,182.9	3,444.0	3,769.9	4,057.0	4,388.1
Other	2,172.6	2,485.9	2,459.6	2,698.8	2,834.5
Drugs	23,257.4	25,186.3	26,531.4	28,549.1	29,996.4
Prescribed drugs	19,173.3	20,901.8	22,052.6	24,023.8	25,378.1
Non-prescribed drugs	4,084.1	4,284.5	4,478.8	4,525.3	4,618.4
Other expenditures	29,047.7	31,206.7	33,768.7	36,710.1	38,253.4
			% of gross domestic product		
Health expenditures	**10.3**	**10.4**	**10.5**	**10.8**	**11.9**

1. Forecast expenditures.

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information, *National Health Expenditure Trends 1975 to 2009.*

Table 17.12 Average weekly earnings of workers in the health care and social assistance sector, selected groups, 1998, 2003 and 2008

	1998	2003	2008
		$	
All health care and social assistance	**543.45**	**609.87**	**743.94**
Ambulatory health care services	501.13	586.69	735.26
Offices of physicians	464.55	574.30	807.98
Offices of dentists	501.37	560.95	744.04
Hospitals	649.05	718.40	889.65
Nursing and residential care facilities	465.97	515.29	608.18
Social assistance	414.78	506.84	608.97
Child daycare services	365.95	431.78	514.92

Notes: Data include overtime.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 281-0027.

Income, pensions, spending and wealth

Median after-tax income for Canadian families of two or more people was $63,900, virtually unchanged from 2007. This followed four years of growth.

After the proportion of Canadians living below the low-income cutoff (after tax) fell in 2007 to its lowest level in 30 years, it remained unchanged in 2008 at 9.4%, or just over three million people.

Earning patterns changing

In 2008, both spouses were working in 7 out of 10 couples, up from 4 out of 10 couples in the mid-1970s.

More wives are working today, and they are contributing more to family earnings. Both hours worked and earning power have increased for wives. Their overall contribution to family weekly earnings increased in 2008 to $740, about 41% of the total. In 1997, they contributed just under 40% of their family's weekly earnings.

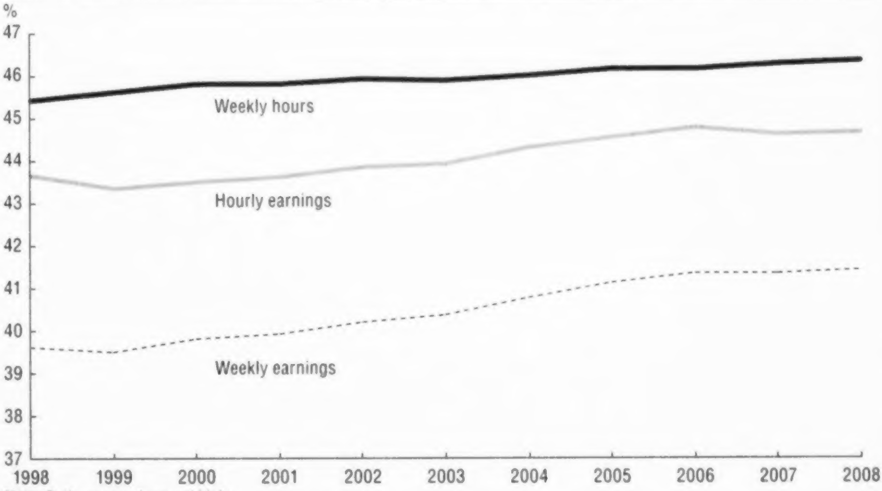
From 1997 to 2008, wives' average weekly earnings increased more than 15%, while husbands' average weekly earnings rose nearly 7%. The proportion of wives who were equal or primary earners increased from 37% to 42% from 1997 to 2008. Spouses are considered equal earners if each partner contributes from 45% to 55% of the total family earnings. (A spouse is considered the primary breadwinner if he or she earns greater than 55% of the total.)

The gradual convergence of husbands' and wives' hourly earnings in dual-earner couples suggests that the economic roles within families are continuing to change.

Pensions

The value of all pension assets in Canada declined from $2.1 trillion in 2007 to $1.8 trillion at the end of 2008, partly as a result of declines in the stock market.

Chart 18.1
Wives' contribution to family hours and earnings in dual-earner couples



Note: Both spouses have paid jobs.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-X.

Pension asset values had been rising since 2002, but peaked in 2007.

Employer-sponsored pension plans account for the largest share of pension assets (58%), or almost $1.1 trillion in 2008. Individual registered savings plans (RSPs) were worth $631 billion in 2008, or just more than 34% of all pension assets, while social security assets were worth $140 billion, or about 8% of the pension total.

However, the number of people contributing to the various types of pension plans was disproportionate to their share of total pension assets. At the end of 2006, 12.3 million people made contributions to social security (the Canada Pension Plan or the Quebec Pension Plan), 6.2 million contributed to registered retirement savings plans and 5.8 million had a registered pension plan from their employer.

Greater wealth

The recent surge in housing markets across the country has translated into greater wealth for many Canadians. At the end of 2008, households had $6.9 trillion in financial and non-financial assets. Of these assets, 39% was in housing and another 25% was in pension assets, excluding social security.

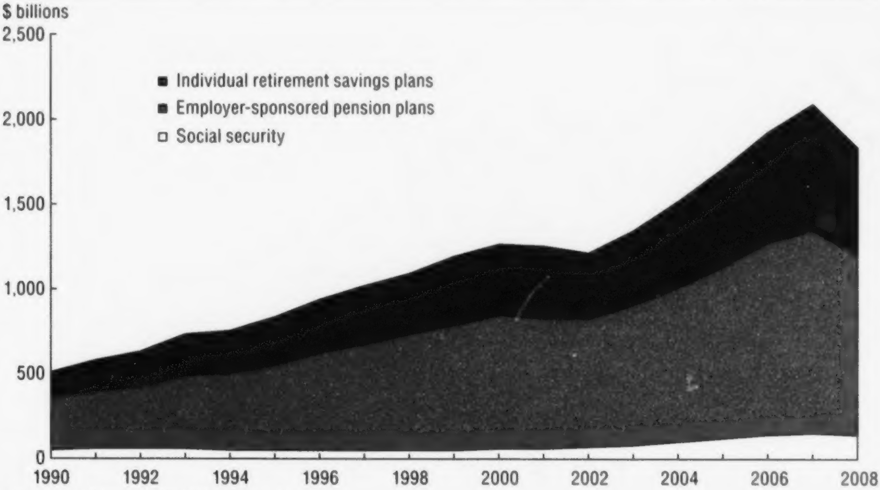
The tax status of real estate and pension assets may partly account for the shift toward the bulk of household wealth being in these two areas. The primary residence of households is tax exempt when sold, implying that most homes are sheltered from taxes, while most pension plans do not require members to pay tax until they withdraw money.

Table 18.a
Spending and saving, fourth quarter

	2000	2005	2009
		$ millions	
Personal spending	608,476	772,388	911,528
Saving	33,704	21,744	44,572
Disposable income	656,776	813,032	979,388
		%	
Saving rate	5.1	2.7	4.6

Note: Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 380-0004.

Chart 18.2
Pension assets of Canadians



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-010-X.

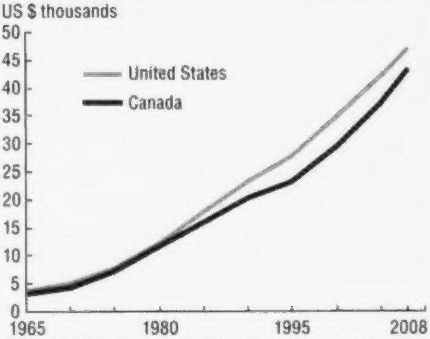
Income comparisons

The income of Canadians has long been compared with the income of Americans. Income comparisons made using the purchasing power parity (PPP) for gross domestic income illustrate the degree to which higher prices, which reflect resource booms, have contributed to changes in the gap of Canadian incomes relative to the United States.

From 2002 to 2008, Canadian income per capita increased by US$11,300 to reach US$43,100, while U.S. income per capita rose by US$10,500 to US$46,800. In 2002, Canadian incomes had a PPP worth 85% of U.S. incomes. By 2008, that power had risen to 92%.

The recent increase in Canadians' purchasing power is largely attributable to the resources boom, which helped boost export prices relative to import prices, making imported goods more affordable.

Chart 18.3
Income per capita, United States and Canada



Note: Canadian income converted at purchasing power parities based on gross domestic income.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-010-X.

Using this same measure, incomes in Canada reached their highest relative level at 98% of American incomes in the early 1980s, while hitting bottom at near 80% in the late 1990s.

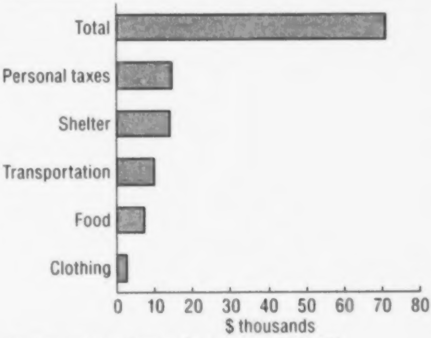
Household spending

On average, each Canadian household spent $71,360 in 2008, up 2.0% from 2007. This was slightly below the rate of inflation of 2.3% as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The basics still represent the largest shares of spending. Personal taxes accounted for 21% of the average household's budget in 2008, while shelter represented 20%, transportation 14% and food 10%. These shares changed only slightly from 2007.

The one-fifth of Canadian households with the lowest incomes spent an average of $22,860 in 2008, and almost 52% of their budgets went to food, shelter and clothing, while 3% was spent on personal taxes. Meanwhile, the top one-fifth of households spent an average of $146,060 and 28% of their budgets went to food, shelter and clothing, while 29% went to personal taxes.

Chart 18.4
Household spending, selected averages, 2008



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 62-202-X.

Table 18.1 Average total income, by economic family type, 1994 to 2008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	$ constant 2008					
All family units	**57,600**	**57,800**	**58,000**	**58,400**	**61,100**	**62,700**
Economic families, two or more people	70,400	70,700	71,400	72,100	75,900	77,500
Elderly families[1]	52,400	54,600	52,500	53,300	52,500	54,500
Married couples	48,500	49,700	49,300	50,400	51,300	53,700
Other elderly families	62,200	67,200	61,900	62,000	56,500	57,100
Non-elderly families[2]	73,500	73,500	74,500	75,300	79,800	81,400
Married couples	69,000	69,500	71,500	72,300	78,000	77,200
No earner	33,900	33,500	34,800	34,700	35,200	37,000
One earner	57,200	56,600	60,700	57,700	61,900	64,300
Two earners	79,800	80,200	82,600	83,800	91,400	88,800
Two-parent families[3]	79,600	79,500	80,000	81,600	86,600	88,700
No earner	24,200	22,500	23,600	23,900	25,400	24,800
One earner	59,200	56,900	59,600	59,300	68,400	67,300
Two earners	83,600	83,300	83,400	85,100	89,000	90,400
Three or more earners	100,900	101,500	103,100	104,300	106,200	110,000
Married couples with other relatives	98,300	96,600	102,200	100,800	104,800	109,800
Lone-parent families[3]	35,400	35,300	33,500	34,400	36,400	37,600
Male lone-parent families	48,500	47,900	51,200	49,900	54,200	55,200
Female lone-parent families	33,200	33,300	30,800	31,800	33,200	34,400
No earner	19,800	20,000	18,000	17,300	17,800	18,800
One earner	35,400	35,900	35,600	35,000	35,500	35,900
Two or more earners	56,200	55,900	49,100	53,300	55,100	54,300
Other non-elderly families	56,700	59,300	62,600	62,600	68,300	69,000
Unattached individuals	29,600	30,000	29,400	29,500	30,100	31,900
Elderly male	32,800	31,600	31,500	30,800	32,500	31,200
Non-earner	29,300	29,000	29,100	28,700	28,700	29,200
Earner	61,700E	52,100	49,600	45,500	55,100E	43,900
Elderly female	23,100	24,900	24,300	24,300	25,500	25,500
Non-earner	22,500	23,900	23,700	23,800	24,500	24,700
Earner	38,000	47,000	39,100	36,400	39,100	37,500
Non-elderly male	33,600	33,300	32,900	33,100	33,700	35,500
Non-earner	14,500	13,800	12,800	12,900	11,600	11,300
Earner	38,700	38,200	38,200	38,600	39,600	40,500
Non-elderly female	27,700	28,700	27,400	27,500	27,300	31,200
Non-earner	16,200	14,600	14,200	13,900	12,200	12,000
Earner	32,400	33,600	32,300	33,000	33,500	38,200

Note: 'Average total income' refers to income from all sources, including government transfers, and before deduction of federal and provincial income taxes.

1. Families in which the major income earner is aged 65 and older.
2. Families in which the major income earner is less than 65 years of age.
3. Families with children younger than 18 years.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0403.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
$ constant 2008								
64,500	**65,500**	**65,500**	**65,200**	**66,300**	**66,900**	**68,500**	**70,400**	**71,400**
80,500	81,700	81,500	80,900	82,800	83,600	85,400	88,300	89,700
54,800	55,100	55,800	55,500	56,600	58,800	60,100	63,500	63,200
53,200	54,100	54,100	54,500	56,300	56,900	58,100	61,900	60,400
60,800	58,800	62,200	59,500	57,500	65,800	67,100	68,700	74,000
84,700	86,000	85,700	85,100	87,400	87,900	90,000	92,800	94,500
78,200	83,100	81,500	79,300	80,100	82,900	84,900	87,900	88,200
38,100	43,500	39,900	38,000	37,600	37,900	41,200	41,300	35,900
62,700	68,200	62,300	63,100	66,900	69,200	67,400	69,300	67,700
89,100	93,500	93,600	89,500	89,200	93,100	95,600	98,100	99,900
92,000	93,400	93,900	95,000	98,600	95,400	97,800	102,400	103,500
24,500	27,000	27,300	25,000	26,400	22,900	27,400	30,700	29,600
67,400	68,700	72,600	74,500	72,100	68,500	69,400	71,900	73,700
94,000	94,600	94,700	95,200	98,700	96,900	97,600	101,800	104,000
114,600	117,300	114,500	116,000	122,900	118,600	123,200	128,400	129,100
117,300	113,000	112,100	112,300	115,300	121,200	125,000	125,500	133,000
41,000	41,800	39,800	40,700	40,700	47,500	47,900	47,600	49,000
60,200	56,600	56,800	61,500	57,400	68,500	70,100	64,400	64,600
37,100	38,800	35,900	36,100	37,000	42,800	42,800	43,900	45,400
17,800	18,800	17,900	17,700	19,100	18,900	21,400	18,600	21,100
37,100	38,600	36,300	35,700	37,100	44,000	42,700	44,200	42,700
59,800	62,100	54,200	56,800	54,000	56,500	57,900	60,200	65,700
71,800	72,000	73,900	68,200	71,800	69,800	71,300	73,400	76,800
31,900	32,800	33,500	34,100	33,900	34,400	35,800	36,500	36,800
29,800	31,800	31,500	32,900	32,200	33,200	33,900	36,900	37,500
27,800	29,800	28,600	28,700	30,000	28,600	29,300	31,800	33,700
41,000	43,700	43,900	47,300	40,900	51,900	50,600	55,000	51,300
26,100	27,200	27,800	27,500	28,700	27,700	29,800	29,400	29,500
25,300	26,000	27,100	26,600	27,400	26,400	28,700	27,900	28,200
38,200	42,900	35,500	35,400	39,300	38,900	39,400	40,900	39,200
36,900	37,500	37,700	38,700	37,800	39,200	41,100	41,100	42,100
11,200	13,200	13,000	13,700	13,300	13,700	13,900	15,200	14,900
41,700	42,100	42,800	44,000	42,500	44,800	45,700	46,000	47,400
29,400	30,200	31,800	32,000	32,000	31,800	32,400	34,000	33,500
11,900	13,500	13,400	14,400	14,300	16,200	15,200	15,300	15,900
35,300	35,700	37,500	37,200	37,400	35,900	37,000	39,000	38,600

Table 18.2 Average total income, by economic family type and by province, 2008

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	$ constant 2008				
All family units	**71,400**	**62,500**	**60,900**	**58,600**	**57,700**
Economic families, two or more people	**89,700**	74,800	72,700	74,100	69,400
Elderly families[1]	**63,200**	47,200	50,200	50,700	47,900
Married couples	**60,400**	44,900	48,100	50,400	47,000
Other elderly families	**74,000**	55,100	F	52,100	51,400
Non-elderly families[2]	**94,500**	80,300	77,300	78,900	73,800
Married couples	**88,200**	66,400	76,800	72,200	66,800
No earner	**35,900**	F	F	37,700	F
One earner	**67,700**	58,300	55,400	68,200	52,500
Two earners	**99,900**	75,900	88,900	78,000	76,300
Two-parent families[3]	**103,500**	97,800	86,600	90,000	85,500
No earner	**29,600**	F	F	F	F
One earner	**73,700**	61,700	F	69,600^{E}	54,000
Two earners	**104,000**	99,900	80,900	89,400	84,600
Three or more earners	**129,100**	126,900	105,000	109,400	106,300
Married couples with other relatives	**133,000**	107,200	106,000	111,500	99,500
Lone-parent families[3]	**49,000**	34,900	34,500	37,400	37,600
Male lone-parent families	**64,600**	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	**45,400**	33,500	33,600	33,600	35,100
No earner	**21,100**	F	F	F	F
One earner	**42,700**	F	29,400	35,600	32,100
Two or more earners	**65,700**	F	F	F	F
Other non-elderly families	**76,800**	75,100	63,900	69,500	61,000
Unattached individuals	**36,800**	27,400	30,900	29,500	29,600
Elderly male	**37,500**	26,700^{E}	F	28,200	33,500
Non-earner	**33,700**	F	F	26,300	31,200
Earner	**51,300**	F	F	F	F
Elderly female	**29,500**	19,500	27,800^{E}	24,800	21,700
Non-earner	**28,200**	18,900	23,300	24,500	21,400
Earner	**39,200**	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly male	**42,100**	34,400	31,700	33,900	37,000
Non-earner	**14,900**	F	F	11,100	F
Earner	**47,400**	42,900^{E}	36,800	41,600	43,400
Non-elderly female	**33,500**	24,400	31,500	27,800	24,200
Non-earner	**15,900**	F	F	11,400	12,600^{E}
Earner	**38,600**	31,200	34,500	32,600	31,100

Note: 'Average total income' refers to income from all sources, including government transfers, and before deduction of federal and provincial income taxes.

1. Families in which the major income earner is 65 years of age and older.
2. Families in which the major income earner is less than 65 years of age.
3. Families with children younger than 18 years.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0403.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
$ constant 2008					
59,300	**77,500**	**66,900**	**69,100**	**87,800**	**72,200**
77,000	95,300	83,600	88,000	110,100	91,600
51,900	67,500	62,100	60,800	68,500	77,400
51,300	64,700	59,700	59,800	65,300	70,600
54,700	76,400	72,700	65,500	84,300^{E}	100,100^{E}
81,600	100,300	87,300	93,100	115,900	94,200
78,400	94,200	81,100	84,200	113,000	85,300
33,400	34,200	F	F	F	F
61,400	69,800	70,100	73,000	77,600	70,000
88,900	109,700	87,400	90,000	122,900	93,900
92,100	107,500	94,500	105,200	123,600	101,900
F	F	F	F	F	F
62,700	69,000	68,800^{E}	73,200	118,400^{E}	71,600^{E}
93,700	110,400	86,600	104,000	115,300	106,600
114,200	134,100	132,400	123,000	152,900	123,600
108,400	140,200	130,200	133,700	165,200	137,800
47,000	51,300	48,100	48,300	57,400	48,400
59,400	67,700	F	F	81,100	61,600^{E}
42,900	48,800	43,200	45,000	50,100	44,600
17,200	22,500	F	F	F	F
46,200	43,300	37,500	40,600	46,000	39,700
54,200	79,500^{E}	59,700	F	62,300	60,100
67,100	79,400	73,800	74,200	90,800	80,800
31,400	38,500	36,300	34,100	47,700	39,000
29,800	47,300	30,500	32,200	40,900	34,800
27,800	44,000	25,500	29,000	30,700	30,700
39,400	57,900	F	F	61,100^{E}	F
28,000	30,700	31,000	27,700	31,700	32,300
26,500	29,800	30,700	26,900	29,900	29,800
41,600	37,400	F	33,000	F	42,200
35,100	41,700	45,700	41,200	55,600	46,400
14,300	12,100	F	F	F	24,300^{E}
39,400	48,700	47,700	43,300	58,900	50,500
28,800	36,700	27,000	30,200	42,300	33,500
11,700	18,200	F	F	17,300^{E}	22,900^{E}
34,200	43,500	31,100	34,700	44,400	36,100

Table 18.3 Average income after tax, by economic family type, 1994 to 2008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	$ constant 2008					
All familiy units	**46,700**	**46,700**	**46,700**	**47,000**	**49,100**	**50,600**
Economic families, two or more people	56,800	56,900	57,200	57,700	60,700	62,500
Elderly families[1]	45,600	46,900	45,200	45,800	44,800	46,800
Married couples	42,300	42,900	42,400	43,100	43,500	45,800
Other elderly families	54,100	57,500	53,300	53,600	49,400	50,300
Non-elderly families[2]	58,700	58,600	59,100	59,700	63,300	65,100
Married couples	54,600	54,900	55,700	56,400	60,500	60,500
No earner	29,800	29,600	29,900	29,700	30,200	31,100
One earner	45,700	45,300	46,900	45,700	48,800	50,700
Two earners	62,500	62,600	64,000	64,700	70,100	69,100
Two-parent families[3]	62,900	62,700	63,000	64,100	68,000	70,200
No earner	23,700	22,200	23,100	23,100	24,700	24,300
One earner	47,100	45,800	47,300	46,600	52,400	53,100
Two earners	65,500	65,000	65,300	66,400	69,700	71,200
Three or more earners	80,100	80,400	81,400	82,900	84,500	88,300
Married couples with other relatives	78,900	77,200	80,800	80,100	83,300	88,200
Lone-parent families[3]	31,300	31,100	29,600	30,300	32,200	33,300
Male lone-parent families	39,300	39,200	41,500	40,900	44,500	44,600
Female lone-parent families	29,900	29,800	27,800	28,500	30,000	31,300
No earner	19,600	19,700	17,900	17,200	17,600	18,300
One earner	31,300	31,500	31,200	30,900	31,600	32,300
Two or more earners	48,300	48,100	42,800	46,000	48,900	49,000
Other non-elderly families	47,500	49,500	52,200	52,200	56,800	58,000
Unattached individuals	24,400	24,700	24,200	24,300	24,800	26,000
Elderly male	27,300	26,700	26,700	26,400	27,700	26,700
Non-earner	25,300	25,200	25,100	24,900	25,100	25,600
Earner	43,800[E]	38,700	38,500	36,400	43,100	34,600
Elderly female	21,200	22,100	21,700	21,900	22,700	22,700
Non-earner	20,800	21,400	21,300	21,500	22,000	22,200
Earner	31,500	36,600	32,000	30,000	31,600	30,200
Non-elderly male	26,800	26,500	26,200	26,300	26,900	28,200
Non-earner	13,400	12,800	11,900	12,000	11,000	10,600
Earner	30,300	30,000	30,000	30,200	31,100	31,900
Non-elderly female	22,800	23,500	22,600	22,600	22,500	24,900
Non-earner	14,700	13,500	13,200	12,800	11,300	10,800
Earner	26,100	26,900	26,100	26,500	27,000	30,000

Note: 'Average income after tax' refers to total income, which includes government transfers, minus income tax.
1. Families in which the major income earner is aged 65 and older.
2. Families in which the major income earner is less than 65 years of age.
3. Families with children younger than 18 years.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0603.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
$ constant 2008								
51,900	**54,000**	**54,100**	**53,800**	**54,700**	**55,400**	**56,700**	**58,700**	**59,500**
64,500	67,100	67,100	66,600	68,200	69,100	70,700	73,500	74,600
46,400	48,000	48,700	48,400	49,400	51,400	52,400	55,800	55,900
45,000	46,800	47,200	47,300	48,900	49,400	50,500	54,200	53,500
51,400	52,500	54,300	52,500	51,200	58,600	59,200	61,000	65,300
67,400	70,200	70,100	69,600	71,400	72,100	74,000	76,800	78,000
61,300	66,200	65,300	63,700	64,300	66,800	68,800	71,600	71,700
31,700	36,500	32,700	32,900	31,100	32,700	35,800	36,200	32,200
49,700	55,000	51,100	50,900	53,600	55,700	55,000	57,500	56,600
69,400	74,000	74,500	71,600	71,600	74,800	77,000	79,300	80,500
72,800	75,500	76,200	76,800	79,600	77,900	79,900	83,900	84,900
23,700	26,700	26,600	24,700	26,100	22,600	27,200	29,400	27,800
53,200	55,300	58,200	59,000	58,200	56,200	57,400	60,000	61,200
73,900	76,100	76,500	76,700	79,400	78,600	79,300	83,300	84,800
92,000	95,500	94,400	94,800	99,800	97,700	101,100	104,800	106,400
93,400	93,000	92,100	92,500	94,800	99,100	102,100	103,500	108,800
36,000	37,400	35,700	36,400	36,600	41,400	42,100	42,700	43,700
48,100	46,800	47,500	50,500	48,100	54,900	57,000	53,300	54,200
33,600	35,400	33,000	33,200	34,000	38,400	38,700	40,400	41,300
17,800	18,800	17,900	17,600	19,000	18,900	20,900	18,400	20,800
33,300	35,000	33,200	32,900	33,900	38,700	38,000	40,200	39,000
53,400	55,800	48,900	50,900	49,000	51,500	52,600	55,400	58,400
58,500	61,600	63,200	58,800	61,700	60,200	61,800	63,900	66,400
26,200	27,500	28,100	28,300	28,300	28,800	29,800	30,500	31,000
25,700	27,600	27,600	28,300	28,000	28,800	29,100	31,800	32,900
24,500	26,300	25,600	25,500	26,700	25,600	26,200	28,400	30,400
32,600	35,900	35,800	38,300	32,900	41,400	39,900	44,000	42,100
23,000	24,400	25,000	24,400	25,400	24,700	26,700	26,300	26,800
22,500	23,500	24,600	23,900	24,600	23,800	25,900	25,200	25,800
31,300	36,600	30,300	29,000	33,000	32,800	33,800	34,600	34,300
29,400	30,400	30,800	31,400	30,700	31,900	33,200	33,500	34,400
10,500	12,300	12,000	12,700	12,100	12,300	12,400	13,800	13,600
33,000	33,900	34,700	35,300	34,300	36,100	36,700	37,300	38,400
23,900	25,200	26,400	26,500	26,500	26,800	27,200	28,400	28,300
10,800	12,500	12,300	13,200	13,100	14,700	14,000	14,000	14,300
28,300	29,400	30,700	30,400	30,500	30,000	30,600	32,300	32,300

Table 18.4 Average income after tax, by economic family type and by province, 2008

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			$ constant 2008		
All family units	**59,500**	**52,800**	**51,800**	**49,000**	**49,100**
Economic families, two or more people	74,600	63,000	61,700	61,800	59,100
Elderly families[1]	55,900	43,100	45,600	45,900	44,100
Married couples	53,500	41,000	43,800	45,100	43,000
Other elderly families	65,300	50,700	F	49,000	48,000
Non-elderly families[2]	78,000	67,000	65,000	65,000	62,100
Married couples	71,700	55,700	62,900	59,300	55,700
No earner	32,200	F	F	33,300	F
One earner	56,600	49,100	48,300	56,300	45,000
Two earners	80,500	63,300	71,600	63,700	63,100
Two-parent families[3]	84,900	79,300	71,800	73,300	71,000
No earner	27,800	F	F	F	F
One earner	61,200	52,000	F	58,000	46,400
Two earners	84,800	80,900	67,200	72,100	69,800
Three or more earners	106,400	101,600	86,200	89,400	88,300
Married couples with other relatives	108,800	89,800	89,400	89,600	84,000
Lone-parent families[3]	43,700	33,000	32,800	34,300	34,700
Male lone-parent families	54,200	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	41,300	32,000	32,300	31,600	33,000
No earner	20,800	F	F	F	F
One earner	39,000	F	28,500	33,400	30,600
Two or more earners	58,400	F	F	F	F
Other non-elderly families	66,400	64,800	56,500	59,600	53,300
Unattached individuals	31,000	23,600	26,500	25,100	25,200
Elderly male	32,900	24,100E	F	25,100	30,200
Non-earner	30,400	F	F	23,800	28,300
Earner	42,100	F	F	F	F
Elderly female	26,800	19,000	24,700	22,800	20,700
Non-earner	25,800	18,500	21,600	22,500	20,600
Earner	34,300	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly male	34,400	28,300	26,900	27,800	29,700
Non-earner	13,600	F	F	10,000	F
Earner	38,400	34,500	30,700	33,800	34,500
Non-elderly female	28,300	21,200	26,600	23,700	21,000
Non-earner	14,300	F	F	10,900	11,900
Earner	32,300	26,600	29,000	27,400	26,400

Note: 'Average income after tax' refers to total income, which includes government transfers, minus income tax.
1. Families in which the major income earner aged 65 and older.
2. Families in which the major income earner is less than 65 years of age.
3. Families with children younger than 18 years.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0603.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
$ constant 2008					
49,600	**64,100**	**55,800**	**58,000**	**72,500**	**61,500**
64,100	78,700	69,500	73,500	90,800	77,900
46,000	59,400	54,400	53,800	61,200	67,900
45,400	56,700	52,500	52,800	58,400	63,200
49,200	68,000	63,100	58,700	74,800^{E}	83,800^{E}
67,500	82,100	72,100	77,200	94,900	79,800
63,000	75,900	66,000	69,400	91,400	71,900
30,600	30,500	F	F	F	F
50,600	58,300	57,300	60,300	65,000	59,800
70,700	87,300	70,800	74,100	98,900	78,700
75,900	87,500	77,600	86,400	100,600	85,400
F	F	F	F	F	F
53,100	58,200	55,900^{E}	61,100	95,000^{E}	58,400
76,900	89,100	72,100	84,700	93,900	88,900
94,000	109,600	106,300	102,700	125,700	106,200
89,600	113,700	105,500	109,600	134,900	114,000
42,000	45,000	43,800	43,900	50,900	44,400
49,800	56,300	F	F	67,400	53,300^{E}
39,400	43,300	40,600	41,700	45,800	41,900
17,200	21,900	F	F	F	F
41,500	39,500	35,300	37,700	41,500	37,000
50,600	66,600^{E}	55,500	F	57,500	56,600
58,000	68,000	62,800	64,200	77,700	72,400
26,500	32,300	30,600	29,200	39,700	33,500
26,400	40,600	27,200	29,000	35,300	31,700
25,100	38,800	23,900	26,700	28,300	28,700
33,200	46,500	F	F	49,300	F
25,300	27,700	28,600	25,500	28,600	29,600
24,300	26,900	28,500	25,000	27,100	27,500
34,700	33,000	F	28,600	F	37,800
28,500	34,000	36,700	34,000	45,100	38,500
12,800	11,600	F	F	F	20,500^{E}
31,800	39,400	38,100	35,600	47,600	41,800
24,300	30,500	23,100	25,600	35,800	29,100
10,800	16,500	F	F	16,000^{E}	19,000^{E}
28,700	35,600	26,400	30,000	37,500	31,500

Table 18.5 Family characteristics and employment income, by number of children, 2007

	Families with or without children	Families with no children	Families with one child	Families with two children	Families with three or more children
			number		
Type of family					
Single-earner-male couple families	**1,200,010**	598,440	236,570	225,590	139,410
Single-earner-female couple families	**512,760**	303,920	105,450	71,860	31,530
Dual-earner couple families	**4,733,480**	1,751,590	1,156,840	1,305,340	519,720
Lone-parent families	**942,720**	.	551,060	289,010	102,650
			$		
Median employment income[1]					
Single-earner-male couple families	**30,390**	17,340	37,190	49,650	42,500
Single-earner-female couple families	**18,810**	16,350	22,170	25,240	19,550
Dual-earner couple families	**77,570**	70,580	77,200	85,940	80,000
Lone-parent families	**27,390**	.	28,070	28,260	21,680

Note: Only families with positive employment income are included in this table. Excluded families consist of: couple families where both spouses or partners reported zero or negative employment incomes; couple families where only one spouse or partner reported negative employment income; and single-parent families where the parent reported zero or negative employment income.

1. Employment income includes wages and salaries, commissions from employment, training allowances, tips and gratuities, and net self-employment income (business, professional, commission, farming and fishing income).

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0020.

Table 18.6 Earnings by sex, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
			$			
Females						
Average earnings	27,600	27,900	28,600	29,000	29,900	30,200
Median earnings	21,200	21,200	21,600	21,800	22,500	22,800
Males						
Average earnings	43,800	44,000	44,700	44,800	45,500	46,900
Median earnings	34,400	34,400	34,900	34,600	35,100	36,200
			%			
Female-to-male earnings ratio						
Average earnings	62.9	63.5	64.0	64.7	65.7	64.5
Median earnings	61.7	61.7	61.8	63.1	64.2	62.9

Note: Includes both full-time and part-time workers.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0102.

Table 18.7 Taxfilers and dependents, by income tax, deductions and benefits, 2003 to 2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number				
Taxfilers and dependents[1]					
Total income	**23,070,200**	**23,408,890**	**23,715,660**	**24,113,140**	**24,351,240**
Total income taxes paid	**15,826,980**	**16,185,170**	**16,290,250**	**16,484,590**	**16,718,380**
Federal taxes	15,679,040	15,933,920	15,983,860	15,998,540	15,969,490
Provincial taxes	14,104,840	14,678,320	14,801,880	15,224,320	15,874,950
Quebec abatement[2]	3,805,390	3,857,230	3,837,440	3,803,250	3,772,960
Capital gains received[3]	1,220,910	1,827,800	2,220,970	2,502,180	2,795,310
Employment Insurance premiums	14,057,370	14,329,720	14,573,390	14,787,860	15,073,870
Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan premiums	14,877,510	15,157,120	15,433,340	15,630,400	15,912,190
Registered Pension Plan premiums	4,056,610	4,152,860	4,236,170	4,241,760	4,409,710
Annual union, professional or like dues	5,289,240	5,359,730	5,413,350	5,493,840	5,594,870
Employment Insurance benefits	2,415,970	2,373,690	2,296,870	2,298,550	2,306,720
Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan benefits	4,751,530	4,885,460	5,017,190	5,179,680	5,354,180
	$ thousands				
Amount claimed on income tax form					
Total income	**764,005,577**	**804,477,155**	**851,595,902**	**910,890,542**	**964,488,360**
Total income taxes paid	**137,361,112**	**145,807,259**	**154,372,475**	**166,405,851**	**172,695,475**
Federal taxes	90,164,811	94,490,517	97,827,644	105,531,361	107,840,530
Provincial taxes	50,257,718	54,509,957	59,720,213	64,176,947	68,171,890
Quebec abatement[2]	3,061,416	3,193,216	3,175,383	3,302,457	3,316,940
Capital gains received[3]	18,324,208	24,438,514	33,397,382	41,272,012	46,759,610
Employment Insurance premiums	7,183,444	6,977,046	7,089,330	6,724,261	6,792,840
Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan premiums	16,447,784	17,174,876	18,172,785	19,084,324	20,269,135
Registered Pension Plan premiums	8,539,553	9,793,052	10,802,601	11,402,976	12,454,060
Annual union, professional or like dues	2,797,471	2,911,456	3,008,687	3,134,877	3,304,480
Employement insurance benefits	12,611,872	12,551,987	12,317,055	12,886,696	13,561,125
Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan benefits	27,149,428	28,750,331	30,180,437	31,692,330	33,289,745

Note: Taxfilers are people who filed a tax return for the reference year and were alive at the end of the year.

1. A dependent is a member of a family who did not file a personal income tax return for the reference year.
2. The Quebec abatement reduces the federal income tax payable by Quebec residents. Residents and people operating a business in Quebec are allowed a 16.5% abatement from the federal tax.
3. Capital gains are reported following the sale or disposal of property, such as the sale of real estate, farm property, corporation shares, bonds and other types of properties. Line 127 of the T1 income tax return shows taxable capital gains or three-quarters of the capital gains actually received. The information in this table has been grossed up to represent the total capital gains received.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0026.

Table 18.8 People with low income after tax, by age group, sex and economic family type, 1994 to 2008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	%					
Both sexes	**14.0**	**14.5**	**15.2**	**15.0**	**13.7**	**13.0**
0 to 17 years	16.3	17.5	18.4	17.4	15.7	14.6
18 to 64 years	14.1	14.4	15.0	15.2	13.9	13.4
65 and older	8.6	8.7	9.7	9.0	8.6	7.9
Males	12.9	13.6	14.2	14.2	12.9	12.4
0 to 17 years	15.9	17.2	18.5	17.8	16.2	14.9
18 to 64 years	13.1	13.7	13.9	14.2	12.8	12.7
65 and older	4.2	4.0	5.1	5.5	5.4	4.8
Females	15.1	15.4	16.2	15.8	14.5	13.6
0 to 17 years	16.7	17.8	18.3	17.0	15.1	14.3
18 to 64 years	15.1	15.1	16.0	16.2	15.0	14.0
65 and older	11.9	12.3	13.2	11.7	11.1	10.4
Economic families	**11.0**	**11.4**	**12.0**	**11.8**	**10.4**	**9.7**
Males	10.1	10.7	11.1	10.9	9.6	9.2
Females	11.8	12.2	12.9	12.6	11.1	10.3
Children 0 to 17 years	16.1	17.3	18.3	17.3	15.6	14.5
Children in two-parent families	10.6	11.7	11.6	11.4	10.0	9.4
Children in female lone-parent families	48.2	50.7	56.0	51.2	46.2	41.9
Children in other economic families	27.5^{E}	24.1^{E}	23.1^{E}	21.4^{E}	22.7^{E}	24.9^{E}
18 to 64 years	9.9	10.2	10.7	10.7	9.3	8.8
Males	8.5	8.9	9.1	9.0	7.8	7.8
Females	11.2	11.4	12.2	12.2	10.6	9.8
65 and older	2.3^{E}	1.9^{E}	2.3^{E}	2.8^{E}	3.3^{E}	2.3^{E}
Males	2.2^{E}	1.8^{E}	2.0^{E}	2.9^{E}	2.7^{E}	2.1^{E}
Females	2.5^{E}	1.9^{E}	2.6^{E}	2.8^{E}	3.9^{E}	2.4^{E}
Unattached individuals	**35.0**	**35.0**	**36.1**	**36.2**	**35.2**	**34.1**
Males	33.0	34.1	34.7	35.6	33.8	33.0
Females	36.9	35.9	37.6	36.9	36.5	35.2
0 to 64 years	39.7	39.1	40.4	41.6	40.4	38.8
Males	36.1	37.3	37.7	38.7	36.5	35.5
Females	44.6	41.7	44.2	45.6	45.8	43.6
65 and older	22.6	24.1	25.4	22.4	20.9	21.1
Males	13.3	14.4	17.7	17.0	17.5	17.2
Females	25.6	27.3	28.1	24.3	22.1	22.5

Notes: Prevalence of low-income shows the proportion of people living below the low-income cutoffs within a given group.
After-tax low-income cutoffs (1992 base) were determined from an analysis of the 1992 Family Expenditure Survey data. Families with incomes below these limits usually spend 63.6% or more of their income on food, shelter and clothing.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0802.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
				%				
12.5	**11.2**	**11.6**	**11.6**	**11.4**	**10.8**	**10.5**	**9.2**	**9.4**
13.9	12.2	12.4	12.7	13.0	11.7	11.4	9.6	9.1
12.9	11.7	12.0	12.2	11.9	11.4	11.2	9.9	10.2
7.6	6.7	7.6	6.8	5.6	6.2	5.4	4.9	5.8
11.4	10.3	10.7	11.0	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.0	9.0
13.5	12.1	12.8	13.1	13.2	12.3	11.4	9.9	9.3
11.7	10.6	10.9	11.4	11.3	11.1	10.9	9.7	9.8
4.6	4.6	4.9	4.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.6
13.6	12.1	12.4	12.2	11.9	11.1	10.9	9.4	9.9
14.4	12.3	12.0	12.4	12.9	11.1	11.4	9.1	8.8
14.0	12.8	13.1	12.9	12.5	11.7	11.5	10.2	10.7
10.0	8.3	9.7	8.7	7.3	8.4	7.0	6.1	7.6
9.3	**8.1**	**8.6**	**8.7**	**8.2**	**7.5**	**7.3**	**6.0**	**6.3**
8.4	7.4	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.1	6.9	5.7	5.9
10.1	8.7	9.2	9.2	8.8	7.8	7.7	6.3	6.6
13.8	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.9	11.6	11.3	9.4	9.0
9.5	8.3	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.8	7.7	6.6	6.5
40.1	37.4	43.0	41.4	40.4	32.9	31.7	26.6	23.4
14.6^{E}	10.5^{E}	11.2^{E}	14.3^{E}	14.9^{E}	14.5^{E}	11.2^{E}	9.4^{E}	10.2^{E}
8.4	7.3	8.1	8.1	7.4	6.8	6.8	5.5	6.0
7.3	6.3	6.9	7.1	6.3	5.9	6.1	4.9	5.4
9.4	8.4	9.3	9.0	8.4	7.7	7.5	6.2	6.7
2.1^{E}	1.9^{E}	2.4^{E}	2.2^{E}	1.7^{E}	1.3^{E}	1.4^{E}	1.1^{E}	1.6^{E}
1.7^{E}	1.9^{E}	2.3^{E}	2.0^{E}	1.7^{E}	1.2^{E}	1.1^{E}	1.2^{E}	1.5^{E}
2.5^{E}	1.9^{E}	2.4^{E}	2.3^{E}	1.6^{E}	1.3^{E}	1.7^{E}	1.1^{E}	1.8^{E}
32.9	**30.8**	**29.5**	**29.7**	**30.1**	**30.5**	**29.2**	**27.5**	**27.2**
30.0	28.4	27.1	28.4	29.2	30.0	28.9	27.5	25.4
35.7	33.3	32.0	30.9	31.0	31.0	29.4	27.5	29.0
37.3	35.3	33.2	33.9	35.0	34.4	33.7	32.0	31.3
32.1	30.3	29.0	30.7	32.0	32.5	31.3	29.8	27.9
44.3	42.2	39.0	38.1	39.3	37.0	36.9	35.0	36.3
20.6	18.1	19.4	17.7	15.4	18.5	15.4	14.1	15.6
17.6	16.8	15.9	14.7	11.5	13.6	13.8	13.1	12.1
21.7	18.6	20.7	18.9	16.9	20.3	16.0	14.5	17.1

Table 18.9 Average household expenditures, by province and territory, 2008

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			$		
Total expenditures	**71,364**	**57,713**	**58,707**	**60,328**	**58,435**
Total current consumption	**51,068**	42,728	43,836	44,336	43,073
Food	**7,435**	6,740	6,738	6,827	6,548
Shelter	**14,183**	9,529	11,126	11,200	10,073
Household operation	**3,345**	3,113	3,532	3,341	3,163
Household furnishings and equipment	**1,967**	1,957	1,650	1,712	1,623
Clothing	**2,856**	2,692	2,131	2,213	2,071
Transportation	**9,722**	9,008	8,913	8,848	9,925
Health care	**2,044**	1,572	2,040	1,795	1,980
Personal care	**1,189**	1,066	997	1,021	978
Recreation	**4,066**	3,792	3,104	3,512	3,407
Reading materials and other printed matter	**253**	178	260	222	228
Education	**1,179**	614	935	914	713
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	**1,495**	1,553	1,424	1,422	1,344
Games of chance (net amount)	**260**	265	223	230	255
Miscellaneous	**1,075**	650	763	1,080	764
Personal income taxes	**14,599**	10,362	9,505	10,814	10,419
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	**4,023**	3,493	3,681	3,558	3,655
Gifts of money and contributions	**1,674**	1,130	1,685	1,620	1,290
			% of households reporting		
Total expenditures	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total current consumption	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	**99.8**	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.8
Household operation	**99.9**	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Household furnishings and equipment	**93.9**	95.9	94.2	95.5	93.8
Clothing	**99.1**	99.4	99.0	99.3	98.4
Transportation	**98.5**	95.5	97.8	98.1	97.2
Health care	**98.0**	97.9	99.5	99.2	98.4
Personal care	**99.8**	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.6
Recreation	**97.5**	97.6	97.4	98.8	97.9
Reading materials and other printed matter	**73.1**	62.7	76.9	74.4	74.8
Education	**35.5**	25.5	31.5	33.2	25.9
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	**83.6**	84.8	81.5	84.5	79.7
Games of chance (net amount)	**70.4**	74.8	74.3	76.6	72.2
Miscellaneous	**91.9**	86.4	85.8	91.7	92.4
Personal income taxes	**93.9**	85.4	90.1	91.1	90.4
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	**83.2**	80.9	82.9	80.6	85.2
Gifts of money and contributions	**74.7**	87.9	85.8	83.3	82.5

Note: Data for the territories were collected in 1997, 1998, 1999, and every second year starting with 2001.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 203-0001.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
				$				
60,478	**77,311**	**63,514**	**68,279**	**86,911**	**73,119**	..	..	..
43,108	55,002	45,202	48,810	60,643	54,089	..	..	..
7,396	7,523	6,493	6,301	7,713	7,938	..	..	..
11,169	16,410	11,564	11,727	16,525	15,201	..	..	..
2,653	3,670	3,023	3,177	3,977	3,451	..	..	..
1,578	2,127	1,967	2,097	2,328	2,086	..	..	..
2,368	3,227	2,453	2,612	3,301	2,900	..	..	..
7,997	10,148	9,057	10,945	12,182	10,107	..	..	..
2,084	1,847	1,938	1,752	2,492	2,382	..	..	..
1,078	1,276	1,095	1,111	1,380	1,148	..	..	..
3,304	4,098	3,915	4,720	5,522	4,500	..	..	..
231	268	266	245	290	241	..	..	..
641	1,614	820	963	1,300	1,259	..	..	..
1,416	1,454	1,295	1,515	1,867	1,562	..	..	..
228	272	313	360	305	224	..	..	..
965	1,068	1,004	1,286	1,462	1,090	..	..	..
12,423	16,378	11,949	13,057	19,052	13,668	..	..	..
3,848	4,127	4,199	4,344	4,579	3,763	..	..	..
1,100	1,804	2,163	2,067	2,636	1,599	..	..	..
			% of households reporting					
100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	..	..	..
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..
99.9	99.6	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.7	..	..	..
99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.8	..	..	..
91.2	95.4	94.2	95.8	94.3	93.5	..	..	..
98.7	99.3	99.0	98.6	99.6	99.4	..	..	..
98.2	98.7	99.3	98.6	99.3	98.3	..	..	..
98.0	98.3	98.3	99.4	98.5	96.5	..	..	..
100.0	99.8	100.0	99.6	99.8	99.8	..	..	..
96.2	98.0	98.3	97.5	98.0	97.9	..	..	..
71.5	73.1	76.6	78.5	77.1	71.5	..	..	..
35.3	35.6	35.1	34.1	41.3	35.1	..	..	..
87.3	82.7	81.6	84.2	82.5	81.0	..	..	..
71.5	71.6	72.3	75.7	64.2	65.5	..	..	..
92.1	91.4	93.5	94.0	94.0	91.0	..	..	..
91.2	97.4	95.0	90.7	94.3	91.6	..	..	..
83.6	82.0	80.2	83.2	89.5	82.4	..	..	..
65.4	78.3	80.8	80.1	77.0	73.0	..	..	..

Table 18.10 Savers' characteristics, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total savers (number)	4,425,850	4,385,000	4,420,570	4,707,550	5,212,320	5,165,060
Average age (years)	54	55	54	54	53	53
Median total income ($)	25,400	26,500	27,300	28,900	31,700	31,240
	%					
Males	44	44	44	44	43	44
Females	56	56	56	56	57	56
All ages	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
0 to 24 years	7	7	7	7	7	7
25 to 34 years	10	10	10	11	12	12
35 to 44 years	15	15	15	15	15	14
45 to 54 years	19	19	19	19	19	19
55 to 64 years	17	17	17	17	17	18
65 years and older	33	33	32	31	29	30
	$ thousands					
Total interest income	7,312,405	6,921,317	6,657,051	7,351,326	9,093,165	9,412,075
	$					
Median interest income	300	310	300	320	380	380
Male savers	300	270	250	280	340	330
Female savers	400	360	330	360	420	420
	% of interest income					
Males	41	41	42	42	42	42
Females	59	59	58	58	58	58
All ages	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
0 to 24 years	2	2	2	2	2	2
25 to 34 years	3	3	3	4	4	4
35 to 44 years	8	7	8	8	9	8
45 to 54 years	14	14	14	14	15	15
55 to 64 years	18	18	18	18	19	19
65 years and older	56	56	55	53	51	53

Note: Savers are defined as taxfilers who reported interest and investment income on line 121 of the personal income tax return, but no dividend income on line 120.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0036.

Table 18.11 Investors' characteristics, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Investors						
Total (number)	2,954,330	3,141,130	3,364,620	3,494,670	3,694,370	3,760,370
Average age (years)	54	55	55	55	55	55
Median total income ($)	39,300	40,300	41,500	43,400	45,080	45,950
Total investment income ($ thousands)	22,836,519	24,341,114	27,825,737	33,554,970	37,849,705	41,616,125
	% of investors					
Males	51	50	50	50	50	50
Females	49	50	50	50	50	50
All ages	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
0 to 24 years	4	4	4	4	4	4
25 to 34 years	8	8	8	8	8	8
35 to 44 years	16	15	15	14	14	13
45 to 54 years	23	23	23	23	22	22
55 to 64 years	21	22	22	23	23	23
65 years and older	28	28	28	29	29	29
	$					
Investment income						
Median investment income	900	930	970	1,200	1,410	1,470
Males	800	870	910	1,170	1,380	1,470
Females	1,000	1,000	1,020	1,230	1,440	1,480
	% of investment income					
Investment income from dividends	61	65	68	71	68	71
Males	58	58	59	60	59	60
Females	42	42	41	40	41	40
All ages	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
0 to 24 years	2	2	2	2	2	2
25 to 34 years	4	4	4	4	4	4
35 to 44 years	13	13	13	13	12	12
45 to 54 years	21	21	22	23	23	23
55 to 64 years	23	24	24	24	25	25
65 years and older	38	36	35	34	34	34

Notes: Investors are taxfilers who reported dividend income on line 120 of their personal income tax return. They may or may not have also reported interest and other investment income on line 121.

Total income is income from all sources.

Investment income includes dividend income reported on line 120 of the tax return, or interest and other investment income reported on line 121, or both.

Dividend income consists of dividends from taxable Canadian corporations (as stocks or mutual funds). Interest and other investment income includes interest from Canada Savings Bonds, bank accounts, treasury bills, investment certificates, term deposits, earnings on life insurance policies, and foreign interest and dividend income.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0037.

Table 18.12 Consumer bankruptcies, 1994 to 2009

	Total consumer bankruptcies	Total assets	Total liabilities[1]	Total deficiency
	number		$ thousands	
1994	53,802	1,616,605	3,033,102	1,416,498
1995	65,432	2,084,296	3,593,725	1,509,429
1996	79,631	2,386,365	4,240,090	1,853,725
1997	85,297	2,312,155	4,260,379	1,948,224
1998	75,465	2,262,007	3,950,287	1,688,279
1999	72,997	2,304,806	3,793,619	1,488,813
2000	75,137	2,477,451	4,090,506	1,613,055
2001	79,453	2,766,868	4,341,783	1,574,915
2002	78,232	2,386,961	4,421,870	2,034,909
2003	84,251	2,048,368	4,817,515	2,769,146
2004	84,426	2,020,459	4,754,302	2,733,843
2005	84,638	2,242,556	5,160,493	2,917,938
2006	79,218	2,342,350	5,146,717	2,804,367
2007	79,796	2,614,799	5,539,032	2,924,233
2008	90,610	3,807,397	7,414,488	3,607,090
2009	116,381	6,985,467	12,106,967	5,121,500

1. As declared by debtors.

Sources: Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy Canada and Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 177-0001.

Table 18.13 Consumer bankruptcies, by province and territory, 2009

	Total consumer bankruptcies	Total assets	Total liabilities[1]	Total deficiency
	number		$ thousands	
Canada	**116,381**	**6,985,467**	**12,106,967**	**5,121,500**
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,542	86,888	171,469	84,581
Nova Scotia	4,579	249,446	374,789	125,343
Prince Edward Island	513	27,327	55,249	27,922
New Brunswick	3,287	173,216	321,585	148,369
Quebec	33,989	1,138,492	2,363,670	1,225,178
Ontario	46,521	3,229,428	5,433,144	2,203,716
Manitoba	2,443	112,681	203,763	91,082
Saskatchewan	1,794	108,322	161,940	53,618
Alberta	9,986	1,072,366	1,602,427	530,061
British Columbia	10,639	780,137	1,405,561	625,424
Northwest Territories	39	5,337	8,235	2,898
Yukon	41	1,367	3,700	2,333
Nunavut	8	460	1,435	975

1. As declared by debtors.

Sources: Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy Canada and Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 177-0001.

Table 18.14 Registered Pension Plan members, by type of plan, contributory status and province, 2003 to 2009

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	% of total						
Newfoundland and Labrador	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**
Defined benefit	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Defined contribution	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	2.7	2.6	2.6
Contributory	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
Non-contributory	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Prince Edward Island	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.3**
Defined benefit	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Defined contribution	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Contributory	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Non-contributory	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nova Scotia	**2.9**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**2.9**
Defined benefit	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Defined contribution	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0
Contributory	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Non-contributory	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
New Brunswick	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.2**
Defined benefit	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0
Defined contribution	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.4
Contributory	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4
Non-contributory	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Quebec	**24.1**	**24.8**	**25.0**	**25.1**	**25.1**	**25.0**	**24.9**
Defined benefit	25.8	26.7	27.0	27.2	27.1	27.4	27.4
Defined contribution	15.9	16.1	15.8	16.0	17.0	17.2	17.2
Contributory	28.0	28.9	28.7	28.2	28.2	28.1	27.9
Non-contributory	13.0	12.7	13.0	13.6	12.2	11.5	11.4
Ontario	**39.2**	**38.8**	**38.8**	**38.4**	**38.2**	**38.1**	**37.6**
Defined benefit	40.4	39.7	39.7	39.2	38.8	37.9	37.0
Defined contribution	36.6	37.6	37.9	37.1	37.7	37.3	37.3
Contributory	34.8	34.5	34.3	34.5	34.9	35.0	34.7
Non-contributory	52.1	51.9	53.6	53.3	52.1	51.6	51.1
Manitoba	**4.2**	**4.3**	**4.3**	**4.2**	**4.2**	**4.2**	**4.3**
Defined benefit	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5
Defined contribution	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.2
Contributory	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Non-contributory	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
Saskatchewan	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.6**
Defined benefit	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
Defined contribution	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.1	8.8	9.0	9.3
Contributory	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Non-contributory	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
Alberta	**9.0**	**9.1**	**9.1**	**9.4**	**9.7**	**10.0**	**10.4**
Defined benefit	8.8	8.9	8.8	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.8
Defined contribution	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.5	11.0	11.0	9.3
Contributory	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.8	9.2
Non-contributory	10.3	11.0	11.0	12.2	14.4	15.2	15.8
British Columbia	**11.9**	**11.5**	**11.4**	**11.4**	**11.7**	**11.8**	**11.7**
Defined benefit	11.7	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.5	11.7	12.6
Defined contribution	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.8
Contributory	10.9	10.5	11.1	11.6	11.9	11.9	11.9
Non-contributory	14.6	14.5	12.5	10.5	10.9	11.1	10.8

Note: Membership data are as of the plan's year-end in the previous calendar year.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 280-0008.

Table 18.15 Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) contributions, by contributor characteristics, 2002 to 2008

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number						
Taxfilers	**21,979,210**	**22,465,770**	**22,725,310**	**23,311,690**	**23,338,370**	**23,725,970**	**24,035,930**
	%						
Male taxfilers	49	49	48	48	48	48	48
Female taxfilers	51	51	52	52	52	52	52
	number						
Total RRSP contributors	**5,991,440**	**5,948,340**	**6,002,350**	**6,135,980**	**6,196,050**	**6,292,480**	**6,178,900**
	%						
Male RRSP contributors	54	54	54	54	54	54	53
Female RRSP contributors	46	46	46	46	46	46	47
	years						
Average age of RRSP contributors	43	43	44	44	44	44	45
	%						
Age groups of RRSP contributors							
0 to 24 years	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
25 to 34 years	21	20	20	20	20	19	19
35 to 44 years	29	28	28	27	26	25	25
45 to 54 years	28	29	29	30	30	30	30
55 to 64 years	15	16	16	17	18	18	19
65 years and older	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Income level of RRSP contributors							
less than $20,000	10	9	8	8	7	6	6
$20,000 to $39,999	..	..	..	..	..	25	23
$40,000 or $59,999	..	..	..	..	..	28	27
$60,000 or $79,999	..	..	..	..	..	18	18
$80,000 or more	14	15	17	19	21	23	25
	$ thousands						
Total RRSP contributions	**27,072,812**	**27,561,305**	**28,788,102**	**30,581,252**	**32,350,792**	**34,057,715**	**33,314,040**
	%						
Male RRSP contributors	61	62	62	62	62	61	61
Female RRSP contributors	39	38	38	38	38	39	39
Income level of RRSP contributions							
less than $20,000	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
$20,000 to $39,999	..	..	..	..	..	12	10
$40,000 or $59,999	..	..	..	..	..	20	19
$60,000 or $79,999	..	..	..	..	..	18	17
$80,000 or more	35	37	40	44	47	49	52

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0039.

Information and communications technology

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The technology boom, a period of dramatic growth and investment in the worldwide telecom and technology industry, peaked in 2000. Most sectors of the software, computer hardware and telecommunications industries saw immediate drops in profits and numbers of employees in 2001. By 2008, the Canadian computer services industry was showing steady recovery and growth.

In 2008, operating revenue in the three sectors comprising Canada's computer services industry reached $39.6 billion, exceeding pre-2001 levels. The operating profit margin for the industry was 8.1%, climbing from a low of -0.2% in 2001.

The largest sector of this industry, computer systems design, reached operating revenue of $29.0 billion in 2008 and a profit margin of 7.7%, up from 2.6% in 2001. The software publishing sector recorded operating revenue of $7.1 billion and a profit margin of 6.3% in 2008, rising from -9.0% in 2001. Operating revenue in the data-processing sector increased to $3.6 billion. In 2009, profit margins in this sector rose to 15.5% from 9.1% in 2007, and compared with -0.3% in 2001.

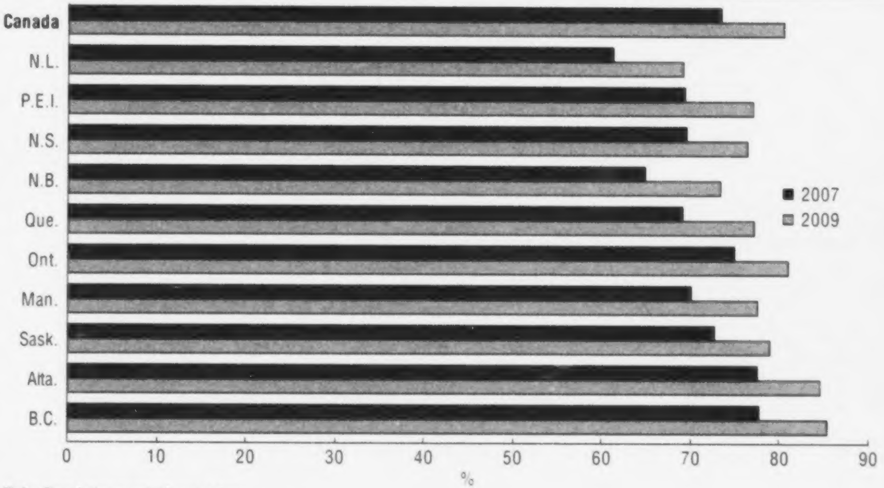
Employment in the software industry declined 0.9% in 2009 to 186,500 employees, down from 188,100 in 2008, the highest staffing level in 17 years.

Internet use on the rise worldwide

Internet use continues to expand worldwide. Rates of individual use increased in both Europe and Canada from 2005 to 2007.

Iceland continued to lead the world in 2007 with approximately 9 of every 10 residents using the Internet for personal reasons at some point during the year. Canada's Internet use rate of 77% among people aged 16 to 74 was similar to that of the United Kingdom and Germany, where

Chart 19.1
Internet use by individuals in the last 12 months from any location, by province



Note: Population aged 16 and older.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0122.

approximately three of every four residents used the Internet during 2007.

Countries with high Internet penetration experienced less growth from 2005 to 2007 than did countries with lower participation rates. For instance, the proportion of Internet users in Greece and Ireland climbed significantly over this two-year period.

Within the Canadian population (aged 16 and older) in 2009, British Columbia and Alberta reported the highest rate of individual Internet use, at 85%, followed by Manitoba at 81%. The level of Internet use in these provinces was driven by relatively high rates in cities such as Victoria and Calgary.

Table 19.a
Internet orders, by selected product and service, 2007

	%
Travel arrangements	44.5
Books, magazines and online newspapers	36.8
Other entertainment products	32.5
Clothing, jewellery and accessories	29.5
Music	22.1
Computer software	19.7
Consumer electronics	19.6
Flowers as gifts	15.9
Toys and games	14.6
Videos and digital video discs (DVD)	13.8
Computer hardware	13.4
Housewares	10.8
Sports equipment	9.2
Other health products, beauty and vitamins	8.6
Automotive products	8.2
Food, condiments and beverages	4.5

Note: Population aged 16 and older who made online orders, excluding the territories.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0136.

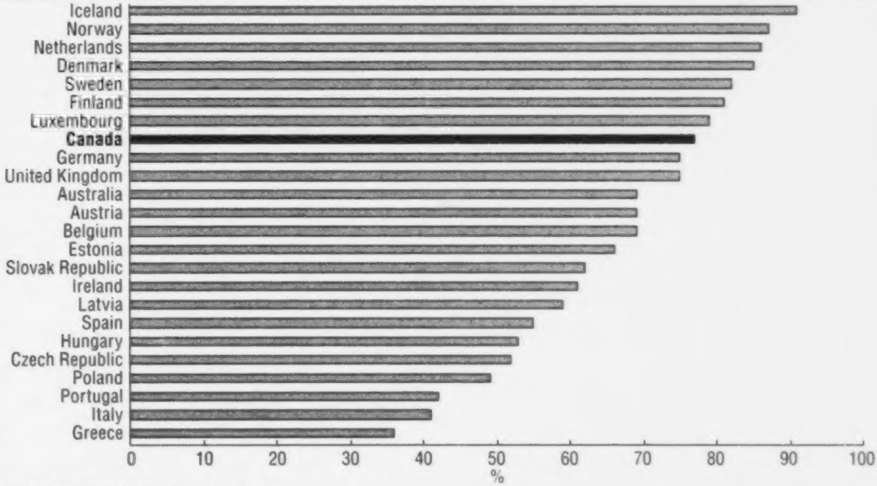
Radio and television profits

The Canadian radio and television industries experienced increased profits in 2008. Operating revenues of the television broadcasting sector totalled $6.5 billion in 2008, up 5% from 2007.

Cable and satellite television companies posted revenues of $10.3 billion in 2008, an increase of 14% since 2007 and the third consecutive year of revenue growth in excess of 10%.

In 2008, private radio broadcasters earned profit margins of 21%, the second-strongest performance in the past 30 years.

Chart 19.2
Internet use by individuals in the last 12 months from any location, by country, 2007



Notes: Data refer to persons aged 16 to 74.
Australia's data are for aged 15 and older.
Sources: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-003-X, Eurostat and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

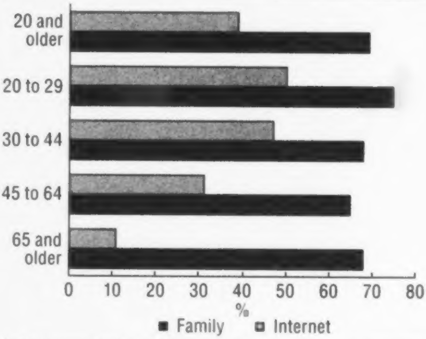
The Internet and life changes

The Internet has increasingly become a resource that Canadians turn to, especially when dealing with significant events such as changes in finances or employment, the birth of a new child, or the death of a loved one. In 2008, the Internet was used by 39% of adults to help deal with changes in their lives.

Half of adults aged 20 to 44 said they had used the Internet to deal with life changes, versus 31% of 45- to 64-year-olds and 11% of seniors older than 65. Young adults aged 20 to 29 used the Internet for coping with all types of life changes, particularly parenting, childcare and education.

For all ages, however, family still consistently ranks higher than the Internet as the most helpful resource in individuals' social networks.

Chart 19.3
Selected resources used to deal with life changes, by age group, 2008



Note: Respondents could report more than one type of resource to deal with the change of greatest impact.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

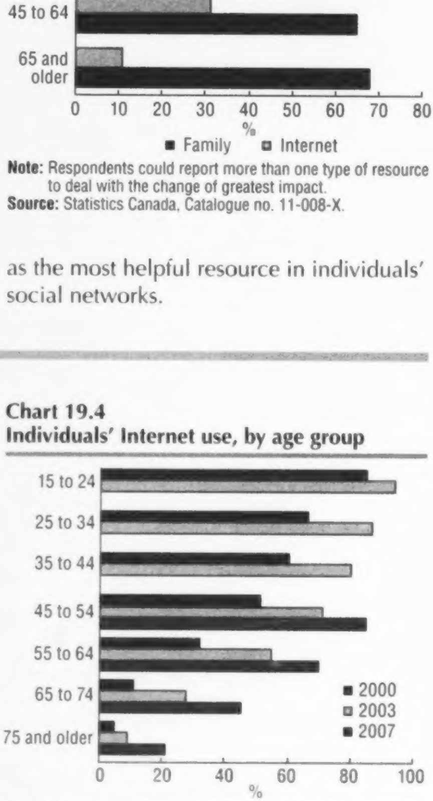
Older Internet users

In 2007, fewer Canadian seniors aged 65 and older used the Internet than baby boomers (aged 45 to 64). Seniors appear to be slowly catching up with younger generations, however. Four times the proportion of seniors were using the Internet in 2007 compared with seniors' usage in 2000.

In 2007, over half of seniors who used the Internet from home went online to find information on topics such as travel, news and sports. Playing games was the second most popular online leisure activity for seniors.

Senior home-Internet users were more likely than baby boomers in 2007 to play games online (36% versus 27%). Meanwhile, downloading music was the third most common online leisure activity for both age groups; however it was less popular among senior users (15%) than baby boomers (23%).

Chart 19.4
Individuals' Internet use, by age group



Notes: Refers to use of the Internet in the previous 12 months; 2007 data are unavailable for ages 15 to 44.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

Many Internet users also contributed content online by blogging, participating in discussion forums and uploading photos. These activities were less common among both boomer and senior users, who had participation rates below 10%.

Table 19.1 Gross domestic product at basic prices, information and cultural industries, 1999 to 2009

	1999	2000	2001	2002
	$ millions chained (2002)			
Information and cultural industries	**31,617**	**34,007**	**36,498**	**38,229**
Publishing industries (except Internet)	7,860	7,992	8,566	8,566
Motion picture and sound recording industries	2,648	2,715	2,758	2,903
Broadcasting (except Internet)	..	..	..	3,022
Radio and television broadcasting	2,374	2,364	2,419	2,511
Pay and specialty television	..	..	..	511
Telecommunications	..	..	..	21,256
Cable and other program distribution	..	..	..	2,577
Telecommunications (except program distribution)	..	..	..	18,679
Other information services	..	..	..	1,012
Special aggregations				
All information and communication technology industries	39,652	45,684	44,592	44,949
Manufacturing of information and communication technology	10,923	13,689	8,877	6,912
Services in information and communication technology	29,050	32,399	35,810	38,036

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
$ millions chained (2002)						
38,631	**40,813**	**42,039**	**44,001**	**45,211**	**46,132**	**45,724**
8,402	9,061	9,177	9,591	10,108	10,380	9,988
2,604	2,718	2,828	3,045	2,870	2,776	2,704
3,010	3,070	3,079	3,154	3,334	3,363	3,274
2,420	2,438	2,420	2,456	2,578	2,526	2,378
591	631	656	692	747	816	862
21,935	23,103	24,020	25,074	25,635	26,369	26,664
2,759	2,968	3,244	3,488	3,584	3,647	3,744
19,172	20,127	20,746	21,536	21,996	22,674	22,860
1,066	1,048	1,094	1,236	1,290	1,264	1,203
47,400	50,508	52,507	55,400	57,816	59,536	58,755
6,908	7,435	7,690	7,644	8,251	8,370	7,747
40,448	43,075	44,821	47,780	49,578	51,185	51,049

Table 19.2 Payroll employment, information and cultural industries, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
			number of employees			
Information and cultural industries	**284,566**	**283,051**	**288,372**	**297,503**	**304,067**	**318,783**
Publishing industries	68,679	69,542	72,250	75,475	76,656	83,152
Newspaper, periodical, book and database publishers	59,939	59,531	60,229	61,348	59,589	62,964
Software publishers	8,740	10,010	12,021	14,127	17,066	20,188
Motion picture and sound recording industries	25,234	26,895	29,912	32,735	34,306	36,622
Motion picture and video industries	23,488	24,944	27,791	30,430	31,954	34,213
Sound recording industries	1,746	1,950	2,121	2,305	2,351	2,409
Broadcasting (excluding Internet)	36,381	37,064	37,008	37,837	37,453	37,634
Radio and television broadcasting	35,429	36,098	36,074	36,897	36,550	36,764
Pay and specialty television	953	966	934	941	902	870
Telecommunications	125,257	119,481	119,674	122,521	124,379	127,934
Wired telecommunications carriers	87,274	83,303	83,105	85,002	85,603	86,991
Wireless telecommunications carriers (excluding satellite)	23,567	22,339	22,355	22,367	22,257	22,837
Satellite telecommunications	2,606	2,425	2,502	2,574	2,571	2,641
Other telecommunications	11,810	11,414	11,712	12,578	13,948	15,464
Data processing, hosting and related services	5,304	5,905	7,033	8,248	10,233	11,939
Other information services	23,711	24,165	22,496	20,686	21,040	21,502

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0024.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
number of employees								
310,909	**304,841**	**300,623**	**300,694**	**307,647**	**313,724**	**323,886**	**326,367**	**320,316**
86,406	86,230	x	81,563	85,027	85,893	90,900	93,286	88,330
62,245	62,084	x	58,475	59,001	57,411	60,101	61,960	58,340
24,161	24,146	22,599	23,088	26,026	28,482	30,800	31,326	29,990
36,250	35,490	32,417	30,324	30,182	28,685	32,246	33,310	31,608
33,932	33,268	30,061	27,706	27,451	26,280	29,988	31,182	29,890
2,318	2,222	2,356	2,619	2,731	2,404	2,259	2,128	1,718
35,562	35,856	37,491	38,233	36,908	39,880	41,527	43,030	41,974
34,158	34,292	35,609	36,296	35,023	37,830	38,904	39,586	39,193
1,404	1,564	1,883	1,938	1,885	2,050	2,622	3,444	2,781
117,341	110,380	109,216	113,250	118,143	118,996	115,631	109,831	114,094
85,133	83,402	85,111	89,848	93,472	90,964	89,465	84,401	89,751
12,443	11,917	10,436	9,212	10,115	12,681	10,327	10,352	10,971
1,742	1,756	2,371	2,893	3,128	3,370	3,450	3,492	2,787
18,023	13,306	11,299	11,296	11,427	11,981	12,389	11,587	10,586
12,294	11,808	10,977	11,439	11,140	12,023	13,289	17,981	16,722
23,056	25,077	x	25,884	26,247	28,248	30,293	28,929	27,589

Table 19.3 Software development and computer services, summary statistics, 1998 to 2008

	1998	1999	2000	2001
	$ millions			
Operating revenues				
Software publishers	4,243.0	5,429.1	5,348.6	5,869.2
Data processing, hosting, and related services[1]	1,095.0	1,205.2	1,596.8	2,275.8
Computer systems design and related services	12,033.0	15,532.8	17,765.6	17,964.9
Operating expenses				
Software publishers	3,972.0	5,086.7	5,661.2	6,399.7
Data processing, hosting, and related services[1]	1,026.0	1,110.1	1,729.3	2,281.8
Computer systems design and related services	11,253.0	15,237.0	17,188.1	17,492.1
	%			
Operating profit margin				
Software publishers	6.4	6.3	-5.8	-9.0
Data processing, hosting, and related services[1]	6.3	7.9	-8.3	-0.3
Computer systems design and related services	6.5	1.9	3.2	2.6
	number			
Establishments				
Software publishers	1,745	1,882	1,849	2,306
Data processing, hosting, and related services[1]	563	1,083	930	1,345
Computer systems design and related services	31,651	41,597	43,874	43,440

Notes: In 2006, the methodology used to generate provincial data estimates was modified. As a result, data for 2006 and subsequent years are not comparable to data released prior to 2006.
Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

[1] Prior to 2002, data refer to Code 51421 (Data processing services), North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 1997.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 354-0005.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
$ millions						
5,383.1	5,810.5	6,276.2	6,358.3	6,268.4	7,022.7	7,086.3
2,591.0	2,650.8	2,675.3	2,815.3	2,495.3	3,018.5	3,556.4
18,205.8	18,836.1	20,727.0	21,567.4	24,725.4	27,063.5	28,983.6
5,438.7	5,924.9	5,992.3	6,231.0	5,980.4	6,606.9	6,639.6
2,439.6	2,539.1	2,451.1	2,652.2	2,222.5	2,743.6	3,005.3
17,241.6	17,741.0	19,777.4	19,923.2	23,121.6	24,668.1	26,756.4
%						
-1.0	-2.0	4.5	2.0	4.6	5.9	6.3
5.8	4.2	8.4	5.8	10.9	9.1	15.5
5.3	5.8	4.6	7.6	6.5	8.8	7.7
number						
1,837	1,946	2,602	1,994	1,762	2,237	2,144
1,066	1,317	1,342	1,161	1,166	1,421	1,489
42,790	45,377	51,230	47,479	51,168	54,107	55,156

Table 19.4 Internet use at home by individuals, by type of activity, 2007 to 2009

	2007	2009
	%	
E-mail	92.0	93.0
Use an instant messenger	49.9	44.8
Searching for information on Canadian municipal, provincial or federal government	51.4	56.5
Communicating with Canadian municipal, provincial or federal government	25.5	26.9
Searching for medical or health-related information	58.6	69.9
Education, training or school work	49.5	50.3
Travel information or making travel arrangements	66.1	66.2
Searching for employment	32.3	34.9
Electronic banking or paying bills	62.5	66.7
Researching investments	25.5	27.1
Playing games	38.7	42.1
Obtaining or saving music	44.5	46.5
Obtaining or saving software	32.5	35.0
Viewing the news or sports	63.7	67.7
Obtaining weather reports or road conditions	69.8	74.6
Listening to the radio over the Internet	28.1	31.8
Downloading or watching television	15.7	24.7
Downloading or watching a movie	12.5	19.8
Researching community events	44.3	50.0
General browsing (surfing)	76.0	77.7
Contributing content (blogs, photos, discussion groups)	20.3	26.7
Making telephone calls	8.7	13.8
Selling goods or services (through auction sites)	8.9	13.4

Note: Population aged 16 and older who used the Internet in the previous 12 months for personal non-business use from home.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0130.

Table 19.5 Internet use by individuals, by location of access, 2007 to 2009

	2007	2009
	%	
Any location	**73.2**	**80.3**
Home	68.6	77.1
Work	30.0	33.7
School	14.5	16.6
Public library	10.8	11.7
Other location	22.0	27.4

Note: Population aged 16 and older who used the Internet in the previous 12 months for personal non-business use from any location.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0122.

Table 19.6 Enterprises' use of information and communication technologies, 2002 to 2007

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	% of enterprises					
E-mail	71.2	73.9	76.6	76.2	77.5	81.1
Wireless communication	57.7	56.5	56.6	59.5	74.0	76.7
Internet	75.7	78.3	81.6	81.6	82.8	86.7
Intranet	14.9	16.4	17.6	18.8	19.7	21.2
Extranet	5.3	6.1	6.3	7.3	7.5	9.4
Sales of goods or services over the Internet	7.6	7.1	7.4	7.3	8.0	8.2
Sales over the Internet to consumers[1]	24.6	32.3	25.2	28.6	32.5	37.7
Purchase of goods or services over the Internet	31.9	37.3	42.5	43.4	44.8	48.5

Notes: Private sector.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
1. As a percentage of total Internet sales.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 358-0007, 358-0010 and 358-0011.

Table 19.7 Cable and wireless distribution industries, financial and operating statistics, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	$ thousands					
Operating revenue	**5,820,120**	**6,353,454**	**6,832,808**	**7,861,586**	**9,034,826**	**10,338,183**
Cable television	4,616,485	4,998,820	5,362,417	6,202,661	7,183,964	8,286,490
Wireless broadcasting distribution	1,203,635	1,354,634	1,470,391	1,658,925	1,850,861	2,051,693
Operating expenses	**5,068,231**	**5,248,746**	**5,518,100**	**6,405,626**	**7,422,448**	**8,109,002**
Cable television	3,754,480	3,801,166	4,028,090	4,714,664	5,588,517	6,140,592
Wireless broadcasting distribution	1,313,752	1,447,579	1,490,009	1,690,962	1,833,931	1,968,410
Profit before interest and taxes	**751,889**	**1,104,708**	**1,314,708**	**1,455,960**	**1,612,378**	**2,229,182**
Cable television	862,006	1,197,653	1,334,326	1,487,998	1,595,447	2,145,899
Wireless broadcasting distribution	-110,117	-92,945	-19,618	-32,038	16,931	83,283
	thousands					
Subscribers to basic programming services	**9,783**	**9,946**	**10,121**	**10,427**	**10,592**	**10,816**
Cable television	7,578	7,621	7,629	7,799	7,928	8,111
Wireless broadcasting distribution	2,205	2,325	2,492	2,629	2,664	2,705

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 353-0003.

Table 19.8 Radio broadcasting industry, financial and operating statistics, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	$ thousands					
Operating revenue	**1,556,598**	**1,582,894**	**1,696,713**	**1,818,163**	**1,898,213**	**1,968,758**
Private radio broadcasting	1,196,514	1,234,647	1,344,417	1,420,362	1,511,208	1,595,335
Public and non-commercial radio broadcasting	360,083	348,247	352,297	397,802	387,005	373,423
Operating expenses	**1,354,020**	**1,454,681**	**1,513,415**	**1,597,568**	**1,663,331**	**1,699,406**
Private radio broadcasting	969,288	1,011,750	1,059,921	1,136,508	1,211,296	1,258,803
Public and non-commercial radio broadcasting	384,732	442,931	453,494	461,060	452,035	440,602
Profit before interest and taxes	**202,578**	**128,213**	**183,298**	**220,595**	**234,882**	**269,353**
Private radio broadcasting	227,226	222,896	284,496	283,854	299,912	336,532
Public and non-commercial radio broadcasting	-24,649	-94,683	-101,198	-63,258	-65,030	-67,179

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 357-0002.

Table 19.9 Television broadcasting industry, financial and operating statistics, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	$ thousands					
Operating revenue	**5,167,259**	**5,386,295**	**5,561,900**	**6,000,598**	**6,183,405**	**6,517,631**
Private conventional television	2,069,920	2,082,902	2,166,063	2,163,622	2,187,197	2,147,417
Public and non-commercial television	1,212,567	1,238,192	1,173,730	1,337,943	1,266,919	1,433,882
Pay and specialty television	1,884,772	2,065,201	2,222,107	2,499,033	2,729,289	2,936,333
Pay television	349,759	384,375	409,795	482,325	547,553	612,028
Specialty television	1,535,013	1,680,826	1,812,312	2,016,708	2,181,736	2,324,304
Operating expenses	**4,668,718**	**4,930,936**	**4,899,203**	**5,468,343**	**5,525,730**	**5,964,220**
Private conventional television	1,769,596	1,850,365	1,923,407	2,072,679	2,071,160	2,142,572
Public and non-commercial television	1,297,583	1,429,466	1,309,461	1,469,512	1,372,882	1,571,450
Pay and specialty television	1,601,538	1,651,105	1,666,336	1,926,152	2,081,688	2,250,198
Pay television	259,851	298,906	301,812	357,518	431,088	475,489
Specialty television	1,341,687	1,352,199	1,364,524	1,568,635	1,650,600	1,774,709
Profit before interest and taxes	**498,541**	**455,359**	**662,696**	**532,255**	**657,675**	**553,411**
Private conventional television	300,324	232,537	242,656	90,943	116,037	4,845
Public and non-commercial television	-85,016	-191,274	-135,731	-131,569	-105,963	-137,569
Pay and specialty television	283,234	414,095	555,771	572,881	647,600	686,135
Pay television	89,908	85,469	107,983	124,807	116,465	136,539
Specialty television	193,326	328,627	447,788	448,074	531,136	549,595

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 357-0001.

International trade

Canada's international merchandise trade was significantly affected by the decline of the global economy in 2008 and 2009. The largest decreases in exports and imports occurred mostly in the first quarter of 2009.

Canada exported $369.5 billion worth of merchandise, a drop of 24.6% from 2008. There were declines in all export sectors, especially in energy products. Imports fell 15.7% to $374.1 billion.

As a result, the trade balance with the world swung from a surplus of $46.2 billion in 2008 to a deficit of $4.6 billion in 2009—the first trade deficit since 1975.

The trade surplus with the United States—Canada's largest trading partner—fell from $88.5 billion in 2008 to $34.9 billion in 2009, the lowest surplus since 1997. This was largely because of lower exports of crude petroleum, but also reflected the auto industry's difficulties.

Meanwhile, the trade deficit with countries other than the United States narrowed from $42.2 billion in 2008 to $39.5 billion in 2009.

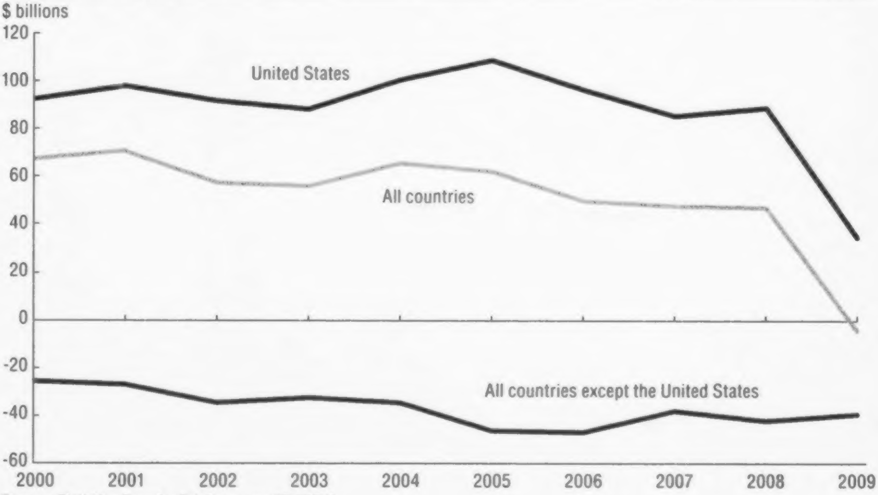
Reliance on U.S. trade lessening

Driven by large decreases in exports of energy products and automotive products, Canada's reliance on the United States as a trading partner declined from 75% of total trade (the sum of exports plus imports) in 2005 to 68% in 2009.

For the first time, countries other than the United States accounted for more than 25% of Canada's exports, up from 18% in 2005. This rise occurred despite exports to these countries declining in 2009. Similarly, the share of Canada's imports from countries other than the United States rose from 33% in 2005 to 37% in 2009. This increase occurred even though imports from these countries fell for the first time in eight years.

Exports to the United States declined 26.7% in 2009 to $271.2 billion, led by

Chart 20.1
Canada's merchandise trade balance



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 65-208-X.

falling prices of energy products and lower demand for automotive products. Imports fell 16.1% to $236.3 billion, also reflecting the weak auto sector.

Canada's exports to Europe declined 18.9% to $34.3 billion. The decrease was widespread across the continent; however, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany and Norway accounted for almost 60% of the drop. Imports from Europe also declined to $57.0 billion, largely as a result of lower imports of crude oil from Norway and the United Kingdom to refineries in Eastern Canada.

Trade contracted globally

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, all OECD countries experienced reductions in total trade, as did Brazil, India and China. Most experienced declines greater than 20%. The Russian Federation saw its total trade fall more than 35%.

The value of U.S. total trade fell more than 22% in 2009; however, the United States remained the top importing nation in the world.

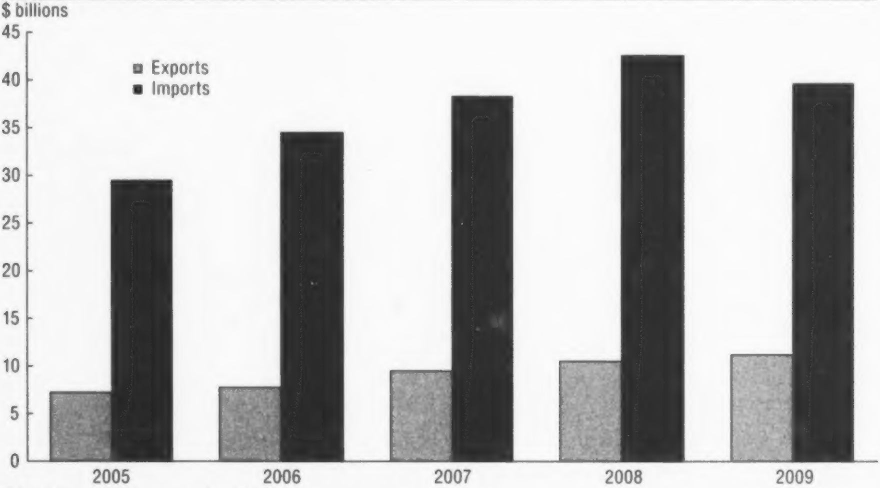
Table 20.a
Canada's top international trade partners, 2009

	Exports	Imports
	$ billions	
Total	**360.0**	**365.2**
United States[1]	270.1	186.8
China	11.2	39.7
United Kingdom	12.1	9.4
European Union[2]	17.7	35.8
Japan	8.3	12.3

Note: Customs basis.
1. Includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
2. Excludes the United Kingdom.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

China replaced Japan as the country with the third-largest export market in 2009, behind the United States and the United Kingdom. Exports to China, which have been growing since 2002, reached $11.2 billion in 2009, a 6.6% rise from 2008. Growth was fuelled by strong exports of canola, iron ores and coal. China is Canada's second-largest source of imports.

Chart 20.2
Canada's merchandise trade with China



Note: Current dollars, on a customs basis.
Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division.

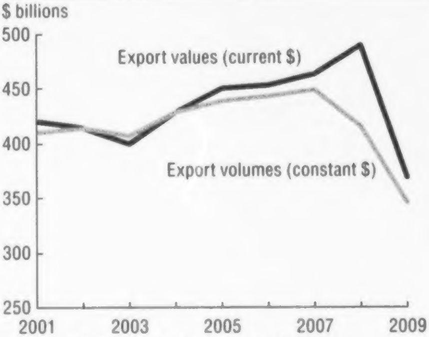
Exports drop in all sectors

Machinery and equipment surpassed energy products as Canada's top export sector in 2009, despite a 13.5% drop to $80.5 billion—its lowest level since 1997. Exports from all sectors fell, led by energy products and by industrial goods and materials. Together, these two sectors accounted for almost two-thirds of the drop in exports.

Lower volumes and prices in a difficult economic climate caused the export drop. For example, the volume of automotive products exports in 2009 was half the volume of 2005. Total export volumes fell 16.7% in 2009, continuing a two-year slide from record volumes. While prices fell from their 2008 highs, they remained slightly above 2007 prices.

Falling prices accounted for the drop in energy products exports, down 36.5% to $79.9 billion; however, volumes of crude oil exports grew for a fourth straight year. Exports of industrial goods and materials declined 28.9% to $79.3 billion—the first drop since 2003 and a result of falling volumes and prices.

Chart 20.3
Export values and volumes



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 65-208-X.

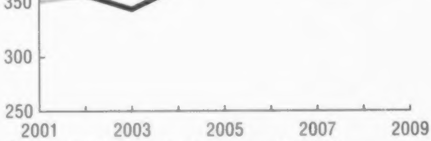
Imports decline as volumes fall

Except for agricultural and fishing products, all import sectors posted declines in 2009. Import volumes were down 16.0%, reflecting lower demand in Canada and ending a string of increases that began in 2002. Import prices rose slightly.

Energy products, automotive products, and industrial goods and materials accounted for more than three-quarters of the total decline in imports. Machinery and equipment—Canada's largest import sector—ended a five-year streak of gains with a 12.0% decrease to $107.9 billion.

Crude petroleum led the decline of energy products imports, which after six years of increases fell 36.1% to $33.9 billion. Most of this decline can be attributed to falling crude oil prices. Industrial goods and materials imports ended five years of gains and fell 18.1% to $75.0 billion despite a sharp increase in gold imports. Automotive products imports dropped 23.1% to $55.3 billion as the volumes of cars, trucks and parts entering the country fell.

Chart 20.4
Import values and volumes



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 65-208-X.

Table 20.1 Merchandise exports, by commodity, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	$ millions					
Exports, all merchandise	**265,333.9**	**280,079.3**	**303,378.2**	**327,161.5**	**369,034.9**	**429,372.2**
Live animals	1,517.7	1,888.4	1,905.3	1,975.8	1,567.8	1,742.7
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	17,014.1	18,884.6	20,380.4	19,814.5	21,312.6	23,268.6
Fish, fresh, frozen, preserved and canned	3,496.2	3,444.1	3,497.8	3,664.5	4,260.8	4,560.6
Barley	564.5	847.8	683.0	340.3	256.9	377.9
Wheat	4,325.2	4,658.6	5,051.5	3,642.3	3,356.2	3,608.9
Wheat flour	50.6	33.8	39.7	35.3	54.8	60.1
Other cereals, unmilled	318.6	432.5	489.8	348.4	400.3	263.5
Other cereal preparations	798.5	1,017.1	1,115.2	1,290.5	1,449.8	1,593.3
Meat and meat preparations	1,845.2	2,161.0	2,641.8	2,669.5	3,247.8	4,005.1
Alcoholic beverages	980.0	1,071.0	1,166.7	1,217.5	1,366.4	1,310.6
Other food, feed, beverages and tobacco	4,635.4	5,218.7	5,695.0	6,606.1	6,919.8	7,488.5
Crude materials, inedible	26,469.0	30,266.3	31,655.2	29,854.0	34,562.6	53,398.2
Rapeseed	1,265.3	1,158.0	1,126.1	1,638.5	1,332.8	1,147.5
Other crude vegetable products	1,169.0	1,236.7	1,362.1	1,610.9	1,399.1	1,441.7
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	1,386.0	1,440.2	1,841.5	1,830.9	1,493.3	1,532.1
Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	1,196.3	872.0	928.5	614.4	452.1	792.6
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	981.5	1,117.7	907.3	917.4	807.1	1,071.9
Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	486.8	536.6	695.4	509.2	479.0	481.2
Other ores, concentrates and scrap	1,812.5	1,949.3	1,534.2	1,499.0	1,917.0	2,073.8
Crude petroleum	8,263.5	10,497.2	10,366.3	7,829.8	11,017.1	19,165.9
Natural gas	5,649.1	7,432.8	8,625.6	8,967.1	10,951.4	20,536.8
Coal and other crude bituminous substances	1,384.7	1,433.7	1,515.1	1,343.7	1,228.7	1,194.4
Unmanufactured asbestos	323.3	343.3	226.7	172.5	164.7	149.4
Other crude animal products	579.2	610.8	664.7	677.2	652.6	711.0
Other crude wood products	347.9	346.2	432.6	523.0	671.4	846.1
Other crude non-metallic minerals	714.1	694.5	652.9	847.4	1,496.7	1,707.0
Other crude materials, inedible	909.7	597.3	776.1	873.1	499.9	546.8
Fabricated materials, inedible	84,003.2	85,042.6	89,749.4	91,817.6	97,976.8	113,102.1
End products, inedible	127,264.6	134,806.7	149,130.3	171,731.0	199,953.3	223,135.3
Special transactions, trade	2,865.1	3,154.5	4,074.5	5,563.4	7,348.2	7,980.0
Other balance of payments adjustments	6,200.3	6,036.2	6,483.1	6,405.3	6,313.7	6,745.3

Note: On a balance of payments basis.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				$ millions				
420,730.4	**414,038.5**	**399,122.1**	**429,005.8**	**450,210.0**	**453,951.9**	**463,120.4**	**489,995.4**	**369,528.8**
2,394.3	2,506.9	1,318.7	873.0	1,542.7	2,015.5	2,428.0	2,326.3	1,641.3
25,911.5	25,843.1	25,046.9	26,842.0	25,704.5	26,133.7	28,071.9	32,277.5	29,817.1
4,722.3	5,239.5	4,987.1	4,857.7	4,673.1	4,434.3	4,292.5	4,248.9	3,931.5
383.9	194.1	172.1	321.9	360.1	257.5	482.8	692.1	444.3
3,807.2	3,052.6	2,809.2	3,481.4	2,697.2	3,609.2	4,637.7	6,870.2	5,824.4
64.0	91.4	81.3	85.0	78.8	81.5	75.8	100.3	86.7
279.8	288.5	299.2	310.1	303.2	407.0	606.5	888.5	508.2
1,830.6	2,048.0	2,138.6	2,214.0	2,248.5	2,328.8	2,536.6	2,905.5	2,934.3
4,885.6	4,840.8	4,203.5	4,980.1	5,083.1	4,568.3	4,442.7	4,636.9	4,368.0
1,357.6	1,185.4	1,300.2	1,226.8	1,036.6	995.0	871.4	859.0	741.0
8,580.5	8,902.9	9,055.8	9,365.0	9,223.8	9,452.0	10,126.0	11,076.0	10,978.7
54,713.5	50,980.7	61,268.0	69,594.4	85,823.5	88,754.8	95,485.9	128,180.4	83,130.2
1,275.8	921.1	1,298.0	1,414.3	1,297.6	1,751.4	2,280.6	3,876.3	3,472.1
1,496.4	1,601.7	1,570.3	1,545.2	1,552.0	1,611.5	1,957.4	2,378.9	2,329.6
1,381.2	1,634.5	1,743.5	2,043.6	2,591.8	3,191.1	3,312.5	4,802.2	4,464.4
661.9	577.2	592.3	844.5	1,370.6	2,367.5	2,231.8	2,322.5	1,792.1
1,010.6	1,139.1	1,143.9	1,829.4	1,700.5	2,452.3	5,092.5	3,766.7	1,552.5
436.7	388.4	228.4	233.9	230.3	325.0	387.3	359.5	234.3
2,177.7	2,147.6	2,081.5	2,377.2	2,878.0	3,019.2	3,418.9	3,626.7	2,237.3
15,370.2	18,550.8	20,644.2	25,570.4	30,356.8	38,574.6	40,997.3	60,969.7	42,503.2
25,595.1	18,372.0	26,083.4	27,382.1	35,988.6	27,804.7	28,071.1	33,046.0	15,748.6
1,217.5	1,212.1	1,199.1	1,293.3	2,735.2	2,733.1	2,730.9	5,841.8	4,328.2
122.9	100.7	70.7	71.6	69.0	61.6	55.0	67.9	68.6
784.9	802.2	720.5	733.8	817.1	890.0	826.1	842.8	639.2
848.5	1,027.9	902.9	832.6	927.7	880.3	763.8	646.3	532.0
1,842.9	2,014.3	2,495.1	2,853.1	2,783.1	2,585.6	2,790.8	5,057.0	2,653.5
491.2	491.1	494.1	569.4	525.1	507.1	569.8	576.3	574.3
111,908.3	108,291.9	103,445.4	118,841.6	124,593.8	129,058.1	134,087.6	141,130.6	101,199.8
211,387.0	211,446.2	193,248.4	198,762.1	198,147.4	193,063.0	189,177.0	172,305.9	142,188.0
8,168.1	8,232.5	7,689.1	7,985.0	8,288.2	8,732.4	8,176.1	8,192.9	6,411.8
6,247.7	6,737.2	7,105.5	6,107.6	6,109.8	6,194.2	5,693.8	5,581.8	5,140.5

Table 20.2 Merchandise imports, by commodity, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
			$ millions			
Imports, all merchandise	**229,936.5**	**237,688.6**	**277,726.5**	**303,398.6**	**327,026.0**	**362,336.7**
Live animals	188.3	171.1	183.8	235.0	302.7	410.2
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	12,222.4	12,954.6	14,363.5	15,858.3	16,249.3	16,978.4
Meat and meat preparations	1,133.7	1,033.7	1,200.0	1,251.4	1,279.8	1,404.0
Fish and marine animals	1,286.5	1,469.6	1,434.0	1,635.8	1,869.7	1,928.8
Fresh fruits and berries	1,387.5	1,418.3	1,503.0	1,581.3	1,645.8	1,679.4
Dried fruits, fruits and fruit preparations	745.6	861.1	900.8	935.3	1,020.3	1,003.8
Fresh vegetables	1,054.4	971.7	1,112.5	1,233.8	1,213.6	1,386.6
Other vegetables and vegetable preparations	718.3	761.1	838.2	963.5	1,050.0	1,048.8
Cocoa, coffee, tea and other food preparations	2,056.9	2,131.7	2,589.7	2,948.9	2,865.0	2,817.4
Dairy produce, eggs and honey	276.1	352.0	355.0	409.7	437.8	487.6
Corn (maize), shelled	216.9	251.0	250.3	283.6	228.1	300.0
Other cereals and cereal preparations	805.1	891.1	998.0	1,136.6	1,164.1	1,243.6
Sugar and sugar preparations	879.4	970.7	1,035.6	1,100.9	991.6	1,034.0
Fodder and feed, except unmilled cereals	628.4	728.6	809.9	796.4	734.0	825.3
Beverages	959.4	1,015.3	1,214.7	1,455.8	1,669.2	1,735.1
Tobacco	74.2	98.6	121.6	125.2	80.3	84.1
Crude materials, inedible	11,531.4	13,048.1	14,171.5	12,476.7	14,316.0	21,462.6
Metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	2,989.1	2,863.0	2,950.2	2,788.4	2,747.4	3,067.1
Coal and other related products	591.6	751.4	910.3	1,116.3	1,098.1	1,270.2
Crude petroleum	4,833.2	6,707.8	7,189.4	5,227.4	7,160.3	13,436.6
Crude animal products	239.1	248.0	293.2	256.2	242.1	272.9
Crude vegetable products	815.2	843.9	949.6	939.3	965.5	995.8
Crude wood products	560.4	435.7	544.1	618.8	626.9	695.2
Cotton	149.2	168.3	154.0	221.3	138.0	172.4
Wool and man-made fibres	296.5	279.9	328.5	343.7	348.6	389.8
Crude non-metallic minerals	1,057.1	750.0	852.1	965.4	989.1	1,162.4
Fabricated materials, inedible	44,277.2	45,967.5	54,508.4	60,113.0	62,411.8	69,870.4
End products, inedible	151,331.7	153,330.6	181,930.0	202,489.8	221,180.5	240,462.0
Special transactions, trade	5,441.4	7,075.9	6,954.9	6,339.2	6,343.1	6,653.7
Other balance of payments adjustments	4,944.0	5,140.8	5,614.5	5,886.5	6,222.5	6,499.5

Note: On a balance of payments basis.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
$ millions								
350,071.2	**356,727.1**	**342,709.5**	**363,157.8**	**387,837.8**	**404,345.4**	**415,683.1**	**443,751.7**	**374,096.8**
398.0	236.7	174.3	137.7	144.3	165.3	181.5	191.4	195.6
18,687.0	20,195.2	19,945.4	19,862.2	20,666.8	22,066.0	24,112.1	26,809.9	27,792.8
1,635.9	1,681.4	1,596.7	1,311.4	1,454.7	1,651.7	1,934.6	2,050.3	2,122.5
1,945.3	1,935.4	1,812.2	1,804.4	1,822.8	1,822.3	1,896.1	1,908.5	2,011.2
1,815.3	2,020.1	2,013.5	2,070.8	2,206.9	2,318.6	2,501.2	2,764.3	2,926.7
992.1	1,075.6	1,061.9	1,099.8	1,134.7	1,251.9	1,348.9	1,471.0	1,504.7
1,502.3	1,700.3	1,638.7	1,633.7	1,718.1	1,786.6	1,922.6	1,999.0	2,142.9
1,133.4	1,275.1	1,211.3	1,240.2	1,337.1	1,359.9	1,469.8	1,632.6	1,685.1
2,948.7	3,340.3	3,427.6	3,590.2	3,697.5	3,911.9	4,058.1	4,651.0	4,910.5
581.4	583.3	567.3	638.9	616.9	539.1	625.0	637.1	579.0
555.3	733.0	599.9	366.4	342.5	322.5	547.9	705.2	499.1
1,380.1	1,484.5	1,416.3	1,453.9	1,488.6	1,559.2	1,725.9	2,105.2	2,256.6
1,218.1	1,179.2	1,220.2	1,176.9	1,228.7	1,408.5	1,351.0	1,535.1	1,674.6
981.0	1,041.2	968.0	1,007.1	891.2	983.7	1,129.7	1,460.0	1,493.7
1,910.2	2,035.3	2,294.9	2,359.4	2,605.8	2,889.1	3,206.6	3,513.4	3,615.4
88.0	110.6	116.9	109.1	121.3	261.0	394.7	377.3	370.8
20,936.6	20,405.7	22,813.6	27,950.5	34,342.8	35,839.8	39,579.3	52,267.6	34,543.1
2,991.7	2,980.1	3,029.2	4,103.6	4,356.8	6,093.1	7,673.1	8,352.9	6,048.3
1,430.5	1,932.9	2,838.8	3,715.0	5,066.3	3,903.6	4,455.9	6,146.2	4,554.1
12,814.3	11,722.3	13,300.9	16,439.0	21,543.5	22,552.6	24,115.3	34,178.5	20,959.6
300.3	317.6	302.7	285.6	255.2	263.3	315.0	302.0	230.2
1,119.2	1,214.3	1,229.4	1,256.4	1,151.2	1,179.5	1,197.7	1,494.8	1,345.5
703.6	686.0	619.2	632.2	611.9	564.0	530.1	480.4	451.4
168.5	133.7	159.1	142.4	78.6	56.5	39.1	14.6	10.0
380.2	370.7	361.4	343.3	326.0	289.4	279.1	254.1	212.3
1,028.4	1,048.0	972.9	1,032.9	953.2	937.8	974.0	1,044.1	731.6
69,411.3	69,538.7	66,667.4	74,912.7	82,226.3	87,383.9	87,298.6	97,314.0	78,230.6
227,417.2	233,889.6	221,481.5	229,178.2	238,796.3	246,583.9	251,322.7	252,230.5	220,744.8
6,851.6	5,973.8	5,309.7	4,967.1	4,650.4	4,784.9	5,210.4	6,011.7	4,756.3
6,369.5	6,487.3	6,317.6	6,149.4	7,010.8	7,521.6	7,978.5	8,926.5	7,833.7

Table 20.3 Merchandise exports and imports, by origin and destination, 1995 to 2009

	All merchandise		United States[1]		United Kingdom	
	$ millions	% change from previous year	$ millions	% change from previous year	$ millions	% change from previous year
Exports						
1995	265,333.9	16.3	205,690.6	13.6	4,377.0	19.0
1996	280,079.3	5.6	222,461.3	8.2	4,608.5	5.3
1997	303,378.2	8.3	242,542.3	9.0	4,689.5	1.8
1998	327,161.5	7.8	269,318.9	11.0	5,323.3	13.5
1999	369,034.9	12.8	309,116.8	14.8	6,002.9	12.8
2000	429,372.2	16.4	359,021.2	16.1	7,273.3	21.2
2001	420,730.4	-2.0	352,165.0	-1.9	6,910.3	-5.0
2002	414,038.5	-1.6	347,051.8	-1.5	6,161.5	-10.8
2003	399,122.1	-3.6	328,983.3	-5.2	7,695.3	24.9
2004	429,005.8	7.5	350,576.3	6.6	9,364.0	21.7
2005	450,210.0	4.9	368,278.9	5.0	9,360.5	0.0
2006	453,951.9	0.8	361,442.1	-1.9	11,282.2	20.5
2007	463,120.4	2.0	355,731.5	-1.6	14,152.3	25.4
2008	489,995.4	5.8	370,015.3	4.0	14,168.1	0.1
2009	369,528.8	-24.6	271,173.8	-26.7	13,036.9	-8.0
Imports						
1995	229,936.5	10.6	172,516.5	10.8	4,899.1	0.9
1996	237,688.6	3.4	180,010.1	4.3	5,581.1	13.9
1997	277,726.5	16.8	211,450.8	17.5	6,126.5	9.8
1998	303,398.6	9.2	233,777.6	10.6	6,083.1	-0.7
1999	327,026.0	7.8	249,485.3	6.7	7,685.4	26.3
2000	362,336.7	10.8	266,511.1	6.8	12,289.3	59.9
2001	350,071.2	-3.4	254,330.7	-4.6	11,954.1	-2.7
2002	356,727.1	1.9	255,232.5	0.4	10,181.3	-14.8
2003	342,709.5	-3.9	240,356.3	-5.8	9,183.0	-9.8
2004	363,157.8	6.0	250,038.3	4.0	9,460.0	3.0
2005	387,837.8	6.8	259,332.9	3.7	9,066.5	-4.2
2006	404,345.4	4.3	265,088.3	2.2	9,547.1	5.3
2007	415,683.1	2.8	270,066.9	1.9	9,962.9	4.4
2008	443,751.7	6.8	281,555.4	4.3	11,323.7	13.7
2009	374,096.8	-15.7	236,288.9	-16.1	8,533.6	-24.6

Note: On a balance of payments basis.
1. Includes Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

European Union excluding the United Kingdom		Japan		Other OECD countries		Other countries	
$ millions	% change from previous year	$ millions	% change from previous year	$ millions	% change from previous year	$ millions	% change from previous year
13,879.3	48.2	13,286.1	23.2	4,563.4	0.6	23,537.6	25.5
12,796.3	-7.8	12,423.4	-6.5	5,087.8	11.5	22,702.0	-3.6
13,260.4	3.6	11,925.5	-4.0	8,849.0	73.9	22,111.6	-2.6
14,000.5	5.6	9,745.8	-18.3	9,120.9	3.1	19,652.2	-11.1
14,383.8	2.7	10,125.9	3.9	9,947.2	9.1	19,458.4	-1.0
16,846.3	17.1	11,297.4	11.6	12,059.0	21.2	22,875.1	17.6
16,688.9	-0.9	10,120.8	-10.4	12,172.5	0.9	22,672.9	-0.9
16,294.3	-2.4	10,115.0	-0.1	12,670.7	4.1	21,745.2	-4.1
16,423.4	0.8	9,799.5	-3.1	12,754.1	0.7	23,466.4	7.9
17,533.8	6.8	9,846.4	0.5	14,189.1	11.3	27,496.2	17.2
18,643.8	6.3	10,172.8	3.3	14,545.6	2.5	29,208.5	6.2
20,903.7	12.1	10,278.1	1.0	16,808.1	15.6	33,237.6	13.8
24,392.7	16.7	10,026.8	-2.4	19,743.6	17.5	39,073.5	17.6
25,383.3	4.1	11,871.7	18.4	21,077.2	6.8	47,479.8	21.5
19,034.0	-25.0	8,865.0	-25.3	16,699.3	-20.8	40,719.6	-14.2
15,390.0	33.2	8,427.6	1.3	7,942.3	7.8	20,761.0	3.2
14,994.7	-2.6	7,227.4	-14.2	9,040.6	13.8	20,834.6	0.4
18,112.9	20.8	8,711.0	20.5	11,376.7	25.8	21,948.7	5.3
19,141.2	5.7	9,671.8	11.0	11,398.8	0.2	23,326.1	6.3
20,765.8	8.5	10,592.2	9.5	13,257.2	16.3	25,240.1	8.2
21,136.5	1.8	11,729.8	10.7	19,067.6	43.8	31,602.5	25.2
23,197.1	9.7	10,571.9	-9.9	18,649.8	-2.2	31,367.6	-0.7
25,867.0	11.5	11,732.6	11.0	19,686.6	5.6	34,027.1	8.5
26,001.0	0.5	10,645.5	-9.3	19,696.9	0.1	36,826.8	8.2
27,007.0	3.9	10,094.5	-5.2	22,283.6	13.1	44,274.4	20.2
29,487.3	9.2	11.213.1	11.1	24,282.1	9.0	54,455.9	23.0
32,547.5	10.4	11,849.9	5.7	23,680.1	-2.5	61,632.4	13.2
32,403.7	-0.4	11,967.1	1.0	25,159.8	6.2	66,122.7	7.3
35,347.0	9.1	11,670.4	-2.5	27,408.4	8.9	76,447.0	15.6
30,238.6	-14.5	9,327.4	-20.1	25,973.0	-5.2	63,735.4	-16.6

Table 20.4 International trade in services, selected years, 1993 to 2008

	Receipts			
	1993	1998	2003	2008
	$ millions			
Travel	**8,480**	**14,019**	**14,776**	**16,119**
Business travel	1,642	2,772	2,381	2,991
Personal travel	6,838	11,246	12,395	13,128
Transportation	**5,790**	**9,143**	**9,942**	**12,598**
Water transport	1,657	2,035	2,438	4,279
Air transport	2,378	4,093	4,072	4,961
Land and other transport	1,755	3,015	3,432	3,358
Commercial services	**13,113**	**25,882**	**35,513**	**39,974**
Communications services	1,417	2,193	2,372	2,446
Construction services	88	273	133	266
Insurance services	2,810	3,521	4,809	3,816
Other financial services	850	1,202	1,604	3,315
Computer and information services	1,043	2,053	3,910	4,925
Royalties and license fees	308	2,077	3,930	3,644
Non-financial commissions	383	688	893	1,074
Equipment rentals	204	259	411	504
Management services	1,120	2,245	5,236	5,571
Advertising and related services	160	367	471	616
Research and development	997	2,741	3,249	3,208
Architectural, engineering and other technical services	1,398	3,201	3,916	4,912
Miscellaneous services to business	1,603	3,421	2,601	3,190
Audiovisual services	599	1,478	1,761	2,235
Personal, cultural and recreational services	135	163	217	251

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 376-0031, 376-0032 and 376-0033.

Payments				Balance			
1993	1998	2003	2008	1993	1998	2003	2008
$ millions							
14,359	**16,029**	**18,727**	**28,734**	**-5,879**	**-2,010**	**-3,951**	**-12,615**
2,604	3,957	3,389	4,080	-962	-1,185	-1,008	-1,090
11,755	12,071	15,339	24,653	-4,917	-825	-2,943	-11,525
9,883	**11,759**	**14,509**	**21,590**	**-4,093**	**-2,616**	**-4,567**	**-8,992**
3,876	3,898	5,948	9,797	-2,219	-1,863	-3,510	-5,518
4,329	5,414	6,068	9,419	-1,951	-1,321	-1,996	-4,458
1,678	2,447	2,493	2,374	77	568	939	984
16,859	**28,041**	**39,109**	**41,484**	**-3,746**	**-2,159**	**-3,596**	**-1,510**
1,349	2,284	2,049	2,066	68	-90	323	381
111	175	119	240	-23	98	14	26
3,105	4,302	6,900	6,315	-295	-781	-2,091	-2,499
1,250	2,056	2,729	3,981	-401	-853	-1,125	-666
520	1,111	2,278	2,337	523	941	1,632	2,588
2,175	4,024	7,830	9,363	-1,867	-1,947	-3,900	-5,719
456	632	772	624	-72	55	121	451
324	582	859	1,386	-120	-323	-448	-882
1,786	3,729	5,210	5,302	-667	-1,484	26	269
329	509	548	379	-168	-142	-77	237
615	1,276	1,148	1,153	381	1,465	2,101	2,055
820	1,532	2,522	2,872	578	1,670	1,394	2,040
3,109	3,966	3,745	3,018	-1,507	-545	-1,144	171
805	1,712	2,208	2,226	-206	-233	-448	9
106	152	192	221	30	11	25	30

Table 20.5 International trade in goods and services, by province and territory, selected years, 1988 to 2008

	1988	1993	1998	2003	2008
			$ millions		
Exports from Canada	**163,842**	**219,664**	**379,203**	**462,473**	**562,174**
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,709	2,189	3,828	6,893	14,627
Prince Edward Island	236	352	819	1,089	1,099
Nova Scotia	2,442	3,428	5,340	7,295	7,719
New Brunswick	3,447	4,011	6,215	10,274	13,489
Quebec	30,242	40,921	73,542	84,807	94,975
Ontario	76,792	108,697	193,513	218,716	216,401
Manitoba	4,402	5,263	9,829	11,356	16,179
Saskatchewan	5,481	6,740	11,760	13,601	28,284
Alberta	15,398	22,975	38,147	65,041	116,580
British Columbia	21,762	24,461	35,596	41,372	49,942
Yukon	466	237	230	171	350
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	342	374	371	..	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	1,796	2,471
Nunavut	..	..	..	59	54
Outside Canada	123	16	15	2	3
Imports to Canada	**159,117**	**219,673**	**360,871**	**416,856**	**536,792**
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,642	1,693	3,538	5,340	8,355
Prince Edward Island	242	343	652	887	1,041
Nova Scotia	3,409	4,506	7,147	8,840	10,813
New Brunswick	2,837	4,627	6,542	9,569	14,960
Quebec	33,530	47,527	72,695	84,296	113,153
Ontario	83,244	110,235	183,803	204,027	238,811
Manitoba	3,892	5,595	9,925	11,100	14,239
Saskatchewan	3,240	4,731	8,613	9,456	14,175
Alberta	11,717	16,591	33,527	43,440	66,389
British Columbia	14,431	22,763	33,200	38,377	52,530
Yukon	96	238	232	284	486
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	221	246	594	..	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	661	970
Nunavut	..	..	..	242	487
Outside Canada	616	578	403	338	381

Note: Expenditure-based gross domestic product at current prices.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 384-0002.

Labour

There were 18.4 million people in the labour force in 2009, with 16.8 million employed. Over the year, the labour force grew by 0.7%, the lowest rate of growth in over two decades.

Employment fell by 284,000 (1.7%) during the first half of the year following the downturn in global financial markets. In July 2009, the unemployment rate peaked at 8.6%, the highest rate in over a decade.

The second half of the year saw weak employment gains in the labour market (104,000) and the year ended with employment levels below those in January 2009. Overall, employment fell by 277,000 (1.6%) in 2009, and the unemployment rate rose 2.2 percentage points to 8.3%.

Most of the employment losses in 2009 were in the goods-producing sector, particularly in the manufacturing and construction industries. Manufacturing lost 180,000 workers (9.1%) and construction lost 71,000 workers (5.7%).

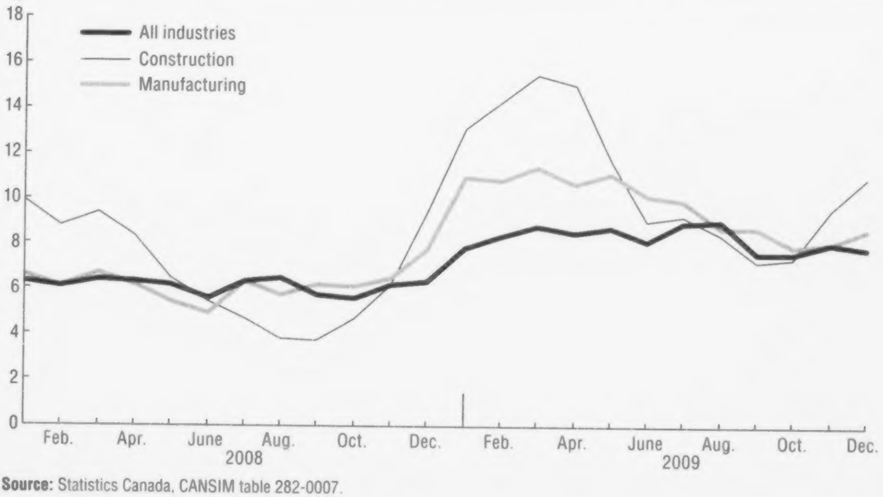
Employment losses

Provinces most affected by the labour market downturn were Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec. The unemployment rate was the highest in Ontario at 9.0% and in Quebec at 8.5%: the national average was 8.3%. The unemployment rate for British Columbia was 7.6% in 2009.

It was mainly full-time workers in the private sector who accounted for most of the employment decline in 2009. From 2008 to 2009, employment among full-time workers fell by 2.5% (348,000), whereas part-time employment grew by 2.3% (71,000).

Meanwhile, employment fell 3.0% in the private sector and slipped 0.4% in the public sector. Employment among the self-employed rose by 2.7% or 72,000.

Chart 21.1
Unemployment rate, selected industries



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0007.

Employment gain among older workers

Older workers experienced the fastest employment growth in 2009. Employment among workers aged 55 and older grew by 4.5%, or 120,000, the only age group to see growth over the period. By comparison, employment fell by 0.5% for core-age workers (aged 25 to 54), and by 4.8% for youth (aged 19 to 24).

Immigrant workers join Canadian labour force

Immigrants accounted for almost half of the 0.3% growth in the labour force in 2009. Three-quarters of all immigrants aged 15 and older who landed in Canada within the past five years were in the core-age group.

In 2009, core-age immigrants in the labour force grew at an annual rate of 1.9%, more than offsetting the 0.1% decline in the number of Canadian-born workers. Virtually all growth in the labour force for this age group came from immigrants.

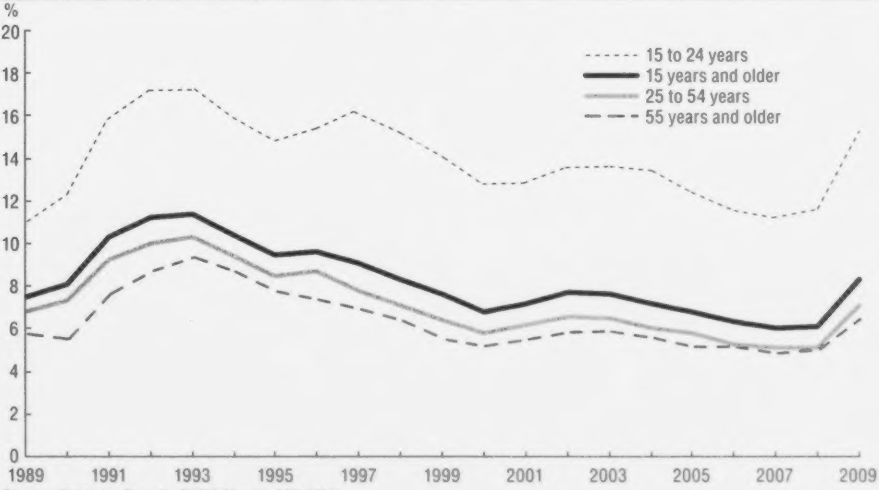
Table 21.a
Labour market indicators

	2008	2009
	thousands	
Population aged 15 and older	**26,924.7**	**27,309.2**
Labour force	18,245.1	18,368.7
Employment	17,125.8	16,848.9
Unemployment	1,119.3	1,519.8
Not in labour force	8,679.5	8,940.5
	%	
Unemployment rate	6.1	8.3
Participation rate	67.8	67.3
Employment rate	63.6	61.7

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

In 2009, the gap in employment widened between men and women as well as between immigrant men and their Canadian-born counterparts. In 2009, the employment rate was 61.4% for immigrant men and 51.0% for immigrant women. The employment rate for Canadian-born men was 66.4%, 5.8 percentage points higher than the rate for Canadian-born women and 5.0 percentage points higher than the rate for immigrant men.

Chart 21.2
Unemployment rate, by selected age groups



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

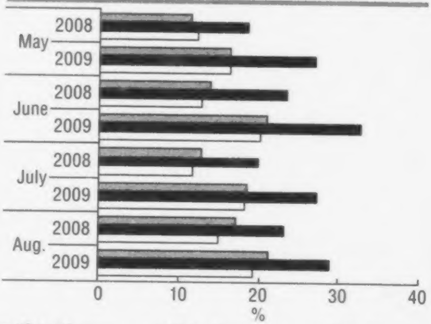
Fewer student jobs

Many students rely on part-time and full-time jobs to pay for tuition, school supplies and other education-related expenses, but the labour market in 2009 provided limited opportunity for Canada's youth in the workforce.

The average unemployment rate for students aged 15 to 24 during summer 2009 was 19.2%, the second highest rate since comparable data became available in 1977 and significantly higher than the 13.8% in summer 2008. In addition to fewer jobs being available, for those students who had jobs the average number of hours they worked during the summer was down to 23.4 hours per week—an all-time low.

The labour market for 15- to 19-year-old students also proved to be challenging, as employment was down by 106,000 employees from June 2008 to June 2009. Their unemployment rate in June 2009 stood at 21.2%, compared with 14.6% in June 2008.

Chart 21.3
Student unemployment during summer months, by selected age groups



Notes: Full-time students.
Data are unadjusted for seasonality.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0006.

Core-age men hardest hit

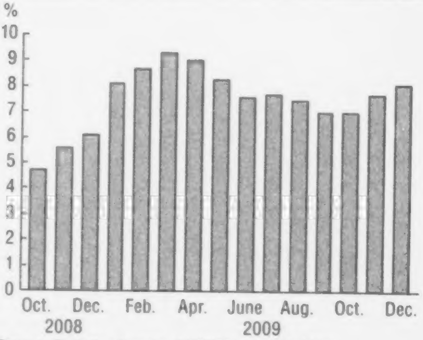
Since October 2008, men in the core working age group—aged 25 to 54—have been considerably affected by the labour market downturn that started in October 2008.

From October 2008 to October 2009, the unemployment rate for core-age men increased by 2.3 percentage points, peaking at 9.3% in March.

Core-age men without a degree, certificate or diploma saw the largest employment losses in 2009, a loss of 75,000 workers. The unemployment rate increased for high school graduates (3.5 percentage points) and those with some postsecondary education (3.1 percentage points). The unemployment rate rose the least (1.4 percentage points) for core-age men with a university degree.

The labour market downturn had a stronger impact in certain industries.

Chart 21.4
Unemployment rate, men aged 25 to 54



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0001.

Compared with 2008, unemployment for men in the core-age group almost doubled in construction and manufacturing. Employment fell by 88,000 in manufacturing and by 35,000 in construction.

Table 21.1 Labour force characteristics, by sex and by province, 2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			thousands		
Population					
Both sexes	**27,309.2**	428.9	116.0	772.6	621.5
Males	**13,446.4**	208.1	56.1	371.9	302.6
Females	**13,862.8**	220.8	59.8	400.7	318.9
Labour force					
Both sexes	**18,368.7**	254.2	79.0	498.8	402.1
Males	**9,684.6**	133.3	40.5	254.6	208.9
Females	**8,684.1**	120.9	38.5	244.1	193.2
Employment					
Both sexes	**16,848.9**	214.9	69.5	452.8	366.4
Males	**8,772.7**	109.3	34.9	226.7	187.6
Females	**8,076.2**	105.6	34.6	226.1	178.8
Unemployment					
Both sexes	**1,519.8**	39.3	9.5	46.0	35.7
Males	**912.0**	24.0	5.6	28.0	21.3
Females	**607.9**	15.2	3.9	18.0	14.4
Not in the labour force					
Both sexes	**8,940.5**	174.7	37.0	273.8	219.3
Males	**3,761.8**	74.7	15.6	117.2	93.7
Females	**5,178.7**	99.9	21.4	156.6	125.7
			%		
Participation rate					
Both sexes	**67.3**	59.3	68.1	64.6	64.7
Males	**72.0**	64.1	72.2	68.5	69.0
Females	**62.6**	54.8	64.4	60.9	60.6
Employment rate					
Both sexes	**61.7**	50.1	59.9	58.6	59.0
Males	**65.2**	52.5	62.2	61.0	62.0
Females	**58.3**	47.8	57.9	56.4	56.1
Unemployment rate					
Both sexes	**8.3**	15.5	12.0	9.2	8.9
Males	**9.4**	18.0	13.8	11.0	10.2
Females	**7.0**	12.6	10.1	7.4	7.5

Note: Population aged 15 and older.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
		thousands			
6,437.0	10,659.6	922.6	779.6	2,864.8	3,706.7
3,166.3	5,219.3	453.8	384.4	1,457.2	1,826.7
3,270.7	5,440.4	468.8	395.2	1,407.5	1,880.0
4,199.4	7,175.1	640.2	546.9	2,127.8	2,445.3
2,208.5	3,745.8	342.3	291.7	1,170.4	1,288.6
1,990.9	3,429.3	297.9	255.1	957.5	1,156.7
3,844.2	6,526.1	606.9	520.6	1,988.1	2,259.4
1,990.2	3,359.3	324.0	276.1	1,086.1	1,178.4
1,854.0	3,166.8	282.9	244.4	902.0	1,081.0
355.2	649.0	33.2	26.3	139.7	185.9
218.3	386.5	18.3	15.6	84.2	110.2
136.9	262.5	14.9	10.7	55.5	75.7
2,237.6	3,484.5	282.4	232.8	736.9	1,261.4
957.8	1,473.5	111.5	92.7	286.9	538.1
1,279.8	2,011.0	170.9	140.0	450.1	723.3
		%			
65.2	67.3	69.4	70.2	74.3	66.0
69.8	71.8	75.4	75.9	80.3	70.5
60.9	63.0	63.5	64.5	68.0	61.5
59.7	61.2	65.8	66.8	69.4	61.0
62.9	64.4	71.4	71.8	74.5	64.5
56.7	58.2	60.3	61.8	64.1	57.5
8.5	9.0	5.2	4.8	6.6	7.6
9.9	10.3	5.3	5.3	7.2	8.6
6.9	7.7	5.0	4.2	5.8	6.5

Table 21.2 Labour force and participation rates, by sex and age group, 1984 to 2009

	Labour force			Participation rates	
	15 and older			15 and older	
	Both sexes	**Males**	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**
	thousands			%	
1984	**12,747.9**	7,392.8	5,355.1	76.7	53.8
1985	**13,026.1**	7,485.3	5,540.7	76.7	54.9
1986	**13,282.7**	7,589.0	5,693.7	76.9	55.7
1987	**13,526.0**	7,680.2	5,845.8	76.8	56.5
1988	**13,779.1**	7,754.3	6,024.8	76.6	57.4
1989	**14,057.0**	7,872.4	6,184.6	76.8	58.1
1990	**14,244.6**	7,924.1	6,320.6	76.1	58.5
1991	**14,336.3**	7,924.6	6,411.8	75.0	58.4
1992	**14,336.1**	7,911.2	6,425.0	73.9	57.8
1993	**14,435.0**	7,943.2	6,491.9	73.3	57.7
1994	**14,573.7**	8,014.3	6,559.4	73.1	57.5
1995	**14,689.2**	8,049.5	6,639.8	72.5	57.5
1996	**14,853.5**	8,129.1	6,724.4	72.2	57.4
1997	**15,079.1**	8,233.8	6,845.3	72.2	57.8
1998	**15,316.3**	8,324.3	6,992.0	72.1	58.4
1999	**15,588.3**	8,457.6	7,130.7	72.4	58.9
2000	**15,847.0**	8,569.2	7,277.8	72.4	59.4
2001	**16,109.8**	8,690.9	7,418.9	72.3	59.7
2002	**16,579.3**	8,906.2	7,673.1	73.0	60.9
2003	**16,958.5**	9,067.7	7,890.9	73.4	61.9
2004	**17,182.3**	9,166.0	8,016.3	73.2	62.0
2005	**17,342.6**	9,243.7	8,098.8	72.8	61.8
2006	**17,592.8**	9,335.4	8,257.3	72.5	62.1
2007	**17,945.8**	9,492.8	8,453.0	72.7	62.7
2008	**18,245.1**	9,654.0	8,591.2	72.9	62.8
2009	**18,368.7**	9,684.6	8,684.1	72.0	62.6

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Participation rates							
15 to 24		25 to 44		45 and older		65 and older	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
%							
70.8	65.0	94.1	69.4	60.3	30.8	11.8	3.9
71.3	65.8	94.3	71.0	59.4	31.8	11.4	3.9
72.3	67.1	94.4	73.2	58.7	31.0	11.0	3.4
73.0	67.5	94.3	74.0	58.1	32.0	11.2	3.3
73.1	68.0	94.2	75.3	57.5	33.0	10.7	3.6
73.8	68.5	94.2	76.6	57.4	33.4	10.5	3.9
72.4	67.3	93.8	77.7	56.8	33.9	10.8	3.6
70.1	66.1	93.1	77.8	56.3	34.6	11.1	3.4
67.8	64.5	92.0	76.8	55.9	35.4	10.6	3.4
66.5	62.2	92.1	77.1	55.5	36.1	9.7	3.5
65.9	61.9	91.8	76.9	55.9	36.6	10.7	3.4
64.9	61.3	91.6	77.1	55.4	36.9	9.9	3.4
64.1	60.3	91.6	77.8	55.4	37.1	9.8	3.4
63.6	59.2	91.9	78.4	55.8	38.1	9.8	3.6
63.4	60.2	92.2	79.0	55.8	39.3	10.2	3.5
65.3	61.5	92.2	79.6	56.4	39.9	9.8	3.4
65.9	62.8	92.1	79.9	56.7	40.9	9.5	3.3
66.1	63.2	92.1	80.4	56.9	41.6	9.4	3.4
67.8	65.3	92.3	81.3	58.1	43.2	10.3	3.8
68.3	66.5	92.5	81.7	59.2	45.0	11.5	4.2
67.8	66.2	92.4	82.2	59.6	45.5	11.8	4.4
66.1	65.8	92.3	81.8	59.9	45.9	12.1	5.0
66.4	66.4	92.0	81.8	59.6	46.8	12.1	5.2
67.4	66.5	92.1	82.6	60.0	47.8	13.0	5.6
67.8	67.0	92.4	82.1	60.5	48.6	14.2	6.8
65.4	65.1	91.4	82.4	60.6	49.0	15.2	6.7

Table 21.3 Labour force characteristics, by sex and age group, 2009

	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	thousands			%		
Both sexes	**18,368.7**	**16,848.9**	**1,519.8**	**67.3**	**61.7**	**8.3**
15 to 24	2,867.9	2,430.1	437.8	65.3	55.3	15.3
15 to 19	1,140.4	912.1	228.4	52.8	42.2	20.0
20 to 24	1,727.5	1,518.0	209.5	77.4	68.0	12.1
25 and older	15,500.8	14,418.8	1,082.0	67.6	62.9	7.0
25 to 44	8,052.2	7,454.0	598.2	86.9	80.4	7.4
25 to 34	3,923.2	3,612.5	310.7	86.3	79.5	7.9
35 to 44	4,129.0	3,841.4	287.6	87.5	81.4	7.0
45 to 64	6,988.6	6,524.7	463.8	75.3	70.3	6.6
45 to 54	4,495.8	4,205.3	290.5	85.6	80.1	6.5
55 to 64	2,492.8	2,319.4	173.3	61.9	57.6	7.0
55 and older	2,952.8	2,759.5	193.3	35.2	32.9	6.5
65 and older	460.0	440.1	19.9	10.5	10.1	4.3
Males	**9,684.6**	**8,772.7**	**912.0**	**72.0**	**65.2**	**9.4**
15 to 24	1,466.0	1,201.4	264.6	65.4	53.6	18.0
15 to 19	568.8	437.8	131.0	51.4	39.6	23.0
20 to 24	897.2	763.6	133.6	79.0	67.3	14.9
25 and older	8,218.6	7,571.3	647.3	73.4	67.6	7.9
25 to 44	4,242.3	3,887.0	355.2	91.4	83.8	8.4
25 to 34	2,068.3	1,879.2	189.1	90.7	82.4	9.1
35 to 44	2,174.0	2,007.8	166.1	92.1	85.1	7.6
45 to 64	3,677.3	3,398.8	278.4	80.1	74.0	7.6
45 to 54	2,339.2	2,168.0	171.1	89.4	82.9	7.3
55 to 64	1,338.1	1,230.8	107.3	67.7	62.3	8.0
55 and older	1,637.2	1,516.3	120.9	41.5	38.4	7.4
65 and older	299.1	285.5	13.5	15.2	14.5	4.5
Females	**8,684.1**	**8,076.2**	**607.9**	**62.6**	**58.3**	**7.0**
15 to 24	1,401.9	1,228.7	173.2	65.1	57.1	12.4
15 to 19	571.6	474.3	97.4	54.2	45.0	17.0
20 to 24	830.3	754.4	75.8	75.7	68.7	9.1
25 and older	7,282.1	6,847.5	434.6	62.2	58.5	6.0
25 to 44	3,809.9	3,566.9	243.0	82.4	77.1	6.4
25 to 34	1,854.9	1,733.4	121.6	81.9	76.5	6.6
35 to 44	1,955.0	1,833.6	121.5	82.8	77.7	6.2
45 to 64	3,311.4	3,126.0	185.2	70.7	66.7	5.6
45 to 54	2,156.7	2,037.3	119.2	81.8	77.3	5.5
55 to 64	1,154.7	1,088.7	66.0	56.3	53.1	5.7
55 and older	1,315.6	1,243.2	72.4	29.6	27.9	5.5
65 and older	160.9	154.5	6.4	6.7	6.4	4.0

Note: Population aged 15 and older.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Table 21.4 Labour force characteristics, by census metropolitan area, 2009

	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	thousands			%		
St. John's	108.2	99.2	9.0	68.7	62.9	8.3
Halifax	230.3	215.6	14.7	71.7	67.1	6.4
Saint John	71.4	67.3	4.2	67.7	63.8	5.9
Saguenay	76.0	69.5	6.6	60.9	55.7	8.7
Québec	411.7	391.7	20.0	66.7	63.5	4.9
Sherbrooke	89.7	83.5	6.2	64.0	59.6	6.9
Trois-Rivières	73.9	67.4	6.5	60.2	54.9	8.8
Montréal	2,070.3	1,880.4	189.9	66.7	60.6	9.2
Ottawa–Gatineau	699.5	660.0	39.5	71.6	67.6	5.6
Kingston	83.0	77.9	5.1	65.7	61.6	6.1
Oshawa	197.3	179.5	17.8	67.1	61.1	9.0
Toronto	3,191.9	2,890.5	301.3	68.5	62.1	9.4
Hamilton	407.4	373.4	34.0	67.7	62.1	8.3
St. Catharines–Niagara	206.5	185.1	21.4	62.6	56.1	10.4
Kitchener	277.2	250.8	26.3	71.4	64.6	9.5
London	261.7	235.7	25.9	67.2	60.5	9.9
Windsor	174.8	150.6	24.2	64.0	55.1	13.8
Greater Sudbury/ Grand Sudbury	86.7	78.7	8.0	64.5	58.6	9.2
Thunder Bay	65.4	59.9	5.5	63.3	58.0	8.4
Winnipeg	418.0	395.6	22.4	70.5	66.7	5.4
Regina	121.5	116.2	5.3	70.8	67.7	4.4
Saskatoon	150.1	143.2	7.0	74.0	70.6	4.7
Calgary	747.9	698.2	49.7	76.9	71.8	6.6
Edmonton	661.6	617.3	44.3	73.1	68.2	6.7
Abbotsford–Mission	93.4	86.1	7.3	68.8	63.4	7.8
Vancouver	1,327.7	1,234.2	93.5	66.8	62.1	7.0
Victoria	193.9	181.4	12.5	67.2	62.9	6.4

Notes: Population aged 15 and older.
All geographic boundaries are based on the 2001 Census boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0053.

Table 21.5 Full-time and part-time employment, by sex and age group, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	thousands					
Total employment						
Both sexes	15,947.0	16,169.7	16,484.3	16,866.4	17,125.8	16,848.9
15 to 24	2,461.0	2,472.5	2,535.8	2,589.4	2,607.2	2,430.1
25 to 44	7,594.0	7,597.5	7,610.7	7,658.9	7,648.0	7,454.0
45 and older	5,892.0	6,099.7	6,337.8	6,618.2	6,870.7	6,964.8
Males	8,480.6	8,594.7	8,727.1	8,888.9	9,021.3	8,772.7
15 to 24	1,248.3	1,239.0	1,276.9	1,313.3	1,315.1	1,201.4
25 to 44	4,023.8	4,032.1	4,035.3	4,032.6	4,043.3	3,887.0
45 and older	3,208.4	3,323.6	3,414.9	3,543.0	3,662.9	3,684.3
Females	7,466.4	7,575.0	7,757.2	7,977.5	8,104.5	8,076.2
15 to 24	1,212.6	1,233.5	1,258.9	1,276.1	1,292.1	1,228.7
25 to 44	3,570.2	3,565.4	3,575.4	3,626.2	3,604.7	3,566.9
45 and older	2,683.5	2,776.2	2,922.9	3,075.2	3,207.8	3,280.6
Full-time employment						
Both sexes	12,998.1	13,206.2	13,509.7	13,803.1	13,976.6	13,628.3
15 to 24	1,361.4	1,370.2	1,419.8	1,435.1	1,438.6	1,291.5
25 to 44	6,671.2	6,684.7	6,730.9	6,774.4	6,756.1	6,533.1
45 and older	4,965.5	5,151.3	5,359.0	5,593.6	5,782.0	5,803.7
Males	7,559.3	7,664.0	7,781.0	7,909.9	8,008.0	7,726.3
15 to 24	781.2	782.5	809.2	828.5	825.6	736.7
25 to 44	3,834.1	3,832.6	3,845.6	3,840.2	3,833.2	3,660.8
45 and older	2,944.1	3,048.9	3,126.2	3,241.3	3,349.2	3,328.8
Females	5,438.8	5,542.3	5,728.7	5,893.2	5,968.7	5,902.0
15 to 24	580.2	587.8	610.5	606.6	613.0	554.8
25 to 44	2,837.2	2,852.1	2,885.3	2,934.2	2,922.9	2,872.3
45 and older	2,021.4	2,102.4	2,232.8	2,352.4	2,432.8	2,474.9
Part-time employment						
Both sexes	2,948.9	2,963.5	2,974.7	3,063.3	3,149.2	3,220.5
15 to 24	1,099.6	1,102.3	1,116.0	1,154.3	1,168.6	1,138.6
25 to 44	922.8	912.8	879.9	884.5	891.9	920.8
45 and older	926.5	948.4	978.8	1,024.5	1,088.7	1,161.1
Males	921.3	930.7	946.1	979.0	1,013.3	1,046.4
15 to 24	467.1	456.5	467.7	484.8	489.5	464.7
25 to 44	189.8	199.5	189.7	192.5	210.1	226.2
45 and older	264.4	274.7	288.7	301.7	313.7	355.5
Females	2,027.6	2,032.8	2,028.5	2,084.3	2,135.9	2,174.2
15 to 24	632.4	645.8	648.4	669.5	679.1	673.9
25 to 44	733.0	713.3	690.1	692.0	681.8	694.6
45 and older	662.1	673.7	690.0	722.8	774.9	805.6

Note: Population aged 15 and older.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Table 21.6 Reasons for part-time work, by sex and age group, 2009

	15 years and older	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 years and older
	thousands			
All people employed part-time	**3,220.5**	**1,138.6**	**920.8**	**1,161.1**
Males	**1,046.4**	464.7	226.2	355.5
Females	**2,174.2**	673.9	694.6	805.6
	%			
Both sexes				
Own illness	**3.5**	0.6	3.6	6.5
Caring for children	**9.4**	0.9	26.6	4.2
Other personal/family responsibilities	**2.9**	0.6	3.7	4.7
Going to school	**28.9**	72.4	10.5	0.8
Personal preference	**26.8**	5.4	17.5	55.4
Other voluntary	**0.8**	0.4	1.1	0.8
Involuntary (no full-time work available)	**27.6**	19.7	37.1	27.7
Males				
Own illness	**3.7**	0.6	5.6	6.5
Caring for children	**1.1**	x	3.2	1.1
Other personal/family responsibilities	**1.2**	0.5	1.7	1.8
Going to school	**37.0**	73.3	19.5	0.7
Personal preference	**25.0**	4.6	16.8	56.9
Other voluntary	**1.1**	0.5	1.9	1.3
Involuntary (no full-time work available)	**30.9**	20.5	51.2	31.7
Females				
Own illness	**3.5**	0.5	2.9	6.5
Caring for children	**13.4**	1.4	34.2	5.5
Other personal/family responsibilities	**3.8**	0.7	4.3	5.9
Going to school	**25.0**	71.9	7.6	0.9
Personal preference	**27.7**	5.9	17.7	54.7
Other voluntary	**0.6**	0.4	0.8	0.6
Involuntary (no full-time work available)	**25.9**	19.2	32.4	26.0

Note: Expressed as a percentage of total part-time employment.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0014.

Table 21.7 Employment, by industry, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
			thousands			
All industries	**13,295.4**	**13,421.4**	**13,706.0**	**14,046.2**	**14,406.7**	**14,764.2**
Goods-producing	3,467.6	3,476.0	3,561.0	3,657.9	3,742.5	3,822.0
Agriculture	419.3	422.5	417.0	424.2	406.0	372.1
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas extraction	294.8	294.0	296.7	293.5	263.8	275.4
Utilities	123.5	124.1	115.3	114.7	114.3	114.9
Construction	726.4	709.7	721.0	731.9	766.9	810.1
Manufacturing	1,903.8	1,925.7	2,010.9	2,093.5	2,191.5	2,249.4
Services-producing	9,827.7	9,945.4	10,145.1	10,388.4	10,664.3	10,942.2
Trade	2,077.5	2,087.7	2,106.1	2,125.4	2,218.2	2,293.3
Transportation and warehousing	660.8	674.0	694.6	712.7	737.0	772.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	846.1	861.4	865.0	847.9	859.9	857.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	674.3	706.7	777.8	849.8	900.7	932.2
Business, building and other support services	402.5	420.8	441.8	478.1	504.7	537.0
Educational services	928.3	913.0	916.6	930.0	970.7	974.1
Health care and social assistance	1,388.6	1,390.9	1,388.4	1,428.5	1,436.0	1,514.0
Information, culture and recreation	567.7	579.1	603.5	615.8	630.5	662.1
Accommodation and food services	816.1	847.9	871.0	911.4	913.6	938.2
Other services	647.2	656.0	683.0	706.8	716.5	688.5
Public administration	818.6	807.8	797.2	781.9	776.3	772.6

Notes: Population aged 15 and older.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
thousands								
14,946.2	**15,310.4**	**15,672.3**	**15,947.0**	**16,169.7**	**16,484.3**	**16,866.4**	**17,125.8**	**16,848.9**
3,779.9	3,878.6	3,925.7	3,989.8	4,002.4	3,985.9	3,993.0	4,021.3	3,736.4
323.3	325.4	332.4	326.0	343.7	346.4	337.2	327.0	320.5
278.9	270.3	281.6	286.6	306.4	330.1	339.3	340.1	316.2
124.4	131.9	130.5	133.3	125.3	122.0	138.0	151.8	147.8
824.3	865.2	906.0	951.7	1,019.5	1,069.7	1,133.5	1,232.2	1,161.4
2,229.0	2,285.9	2,275.2	2,292.1	2,207.4	2,117.7	2,044.9	1,970.3	1,790.6
11,166.2	11,431.8	11,746.6	11,957.2	12,167.3	12,498.4	12,873.5	13,104.5	13,112.5
2,363.3	2,409.3	2,467.8	2,507.1	2,574.6	2,633.5	2,682.4	2,678.8	2,639.8
775.8	760.7	790.9	799.4	793.6	802.2	822.8	857.7	820.3
876.7	895.1	917.0	960.6	987.8	1,040.5	1,060.4	1,075.4	1,099.0
986.5	987.1	1,003.6	1,018.3	1,050.0	1,089.9	1,136.9	1,200.0	1,201.6
537.2	579.6	608.7	630.2	654.4	690.0	702.1	686.5	656.5
981.6	1,007.4	1,027.1	1,035.7	1,106.1	1,158.4	1,183.2	1,192.8	1,192.7
1,540.4	1,617.3	1,679.2	1,733.4	1,734.6	1,785.5	1,846.1	1,903.4	1,955.0
709.4	715.1	714.6	738.0	735.1	745.0	782.0	759.6	776.7
943.2	985.1	1,005.5	1,012.4	1,004.5	1,015.0	1,069.4	1,073.5	1,055.9
666.8	686.2	713.1	696.6	693.4	701.0	723.5	751.1	788.3
785.4	788.9	819.0	825.5	833.1	837.4	864.6	925.7	926.6

Table 21.8 Employment, by industry and by province, 2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands				
All industries	**16,848.9**	**214.9**	**69.5**	**452.8**	**366.4**
Goods-producing	**3,736.4**	45.2	17.3	86.7	83.1
Agriculture	**320.5**	0.8	3.7	6.7	7.2
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas extraction	**316.2**	14.7	2.4	12.6	11.0
Utilities	**147.8**	2.1	0.3	3.1	4.4
Construction	**1,161.4**	15.7	5.5	30.4	27.0
Manufacturing	**1,790.6**	11.9	5.5	33.8	33.4
Services-producing	**13,112.5**	169.7	52.2	366.1	283.4
Trade	**2,639.8**	34.7	10.0	76.6	54.7
Transportation and warehousing	**820.3**	11.7	2.2	20.6	18.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	**1,099.0**	7.4	2.5	23.3	16.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	**1,201.6**	7.7	2.2	22.7	17.1
Business, building and other support services	**656.5**	7.1	2.7	23.4	19.8
Educational services	**1,192.7**	17.3	5.3	37.8	27.7
Health care and social assistance	**1,955.0**	34.6	8.0	62.8	50.0
Information, culture and recreation	**776.7**	8.8	2.6	18.3	11.8
Accommodation and food services	**1,055.9**	13.1	5.6	29.3	23.4
Other services	**788.3**	10.3	3.2	19.5	15.8
Public administration	**926.6**	16.9	8.0	32.0	27.4

Notes: Population aged 15 and older.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

Table 21.9 Payroll employment and earnings, public administration, 1996 to 2009

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	thousands					
Employment						
All industries[1]	**11,292.5**	**11,624.9**	**11,885.4**	**12,055.8**	**12,460.9**	**12,881.1**
Public administration	722.7	707.6	702.3	705.0	713.0	837.6
Federal administration	251.9	236.8	234.7	237.9	240.9	252.0
Provincial and territorial administration	208.9	202.7	202.1	206.1	208.0	221.4
Local administration	230.1	234.8	231.5	226.6	229.9	324.1
	average weekly ($)					
Earnings						
All industries[1]	**611.01**	**623.43**	**632.72**	**640.47**	**655.55**	**656.74**
Public administration	725.35	729.12	734.05	761.05	781.15	782.01
Federal administration	801.01	813.34	830.71	886.01	926.60	934.05
Provincial and territorial administration	728.45	741.41	750.14	758.82	767.44	800.69
Local administration	670.12	666.15	657.34	671.37	680.57	685.09

Notes: Data include overtime.
Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
1. Excludes agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations and the military.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM tables 281-0024 and 281-0027.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
		thousands			
3,844.2	**6,526.1**	**606.9**	**520.6**	**1,988.1**	**2,259.4**
864.6	1,383.8	139.9	139.5	529.9	446.5
58.4	84.1	26.6	43.4	55.3	34.3
29.0	35.7	6.6	24.5	139.3	40.3
34.6	58.1	7.6	4.7	20.4	12.7
210.5	409.1	37.6	38.5	191.8	195.3
532.2	796.8	61.5	28.5	123.1	163.8
2,979.6	5,142.3	467.1	381.0	1,458.2	1,812.9
626.3	996.6	89.4	81.1	301.5	369.1
169.7	314.7	39.1	25.0	103.3	115.2
224.1	506.6	36.2	29.4	109.7	143.1
274.5	510.0	24.7	21.7	151.7	169.3
141.7	269.7	19.5	12.1	66.6	93.9
259.2	463.1	48.5	39.5	132.1	162.3
481.9	708.7	84.6	66.3	197.8	260.3
172.0	319.9	23.7	20.3	80.0	119.4
231.1	388.3	36.3	30.6	126.1	172.1
175.5	308.9	28.7	24.2	100.1	102.0
223.7	355.8	36.3	31.0	89.3	106.3

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			thousands				
13,093.3	**13,372.8**	**13,595.7**	**13,877.3**	**14,251.1**	**14,560.9**	**14,818.5**	**14,553.5**
839.7	888.2	897.7	921.3	945.4	961.0	1,007.8	1,041.6
260.7	265.6	264.9	267.2	280.7	281.5	292.2	292.3
217.5	235.2	237.1	245.3	249.7	252.5	264.7	283.6
320.4	343.9	350.2	363.4	371.1	383.6	406.5	421.6
			average weekly ($)				
672.68	**690.79**	**709.41**	**737.29**	**755.48**	**788.06**	**810.52**	**823.53**
844.53	867.71	894.04	925.45	951.03	1,007.53	1,040.51	1,071.16
1,006.75	1,050.21	1,077.79	1,137.76	1,145.57	1,233.71	1,286.46	1,324.27
837.50	885.36	925.97	953.99	1,001.42	1,048.03	1,091.16	1,163.83
755.43	751.61	772.87	788.08	809.12	856.34	871.63	876.99

Table 21.10 Employee wages, by selected characteristics and professions, 2008 and 2009

	2008		2009	
	thousands	average hourly wage ($)	thousands	average hourly wage ($)
All employed people[1]	**14,496.2**	**21.32**	**14,147.2**	**22.05**
Aged 15 to 24	2,522.1	12.39	2,344.7	12.83
Aged 25 to 54	10,049.8	23.22	9,823.2	23.95
Aged 55 and older	1,924.3	23.09	1,979.3	23.55
Males	7,301.6	23.18	7,030.4	23.87
Females	7,194.6	19.43	7,116.8	20.25
Full-time workers	11,910.6	22.70	11,536.9	23.52
Part-time workers	2,585.6	14.96	2,610.2	15.57
Union coverage[2]	4,527.0	24.46	4,447.3	25.20
No union coverage[3]	9,969.2	19.89	9,699.9	20.61
Permanent job[4]	12,721.2	21.98	12,380.9	22.71
Temporary job[5]	1,775.0	16.59	1,766.3	17.45
Occupations				
Management	1,058.1	33.25	1,021.5	34.01
Business, finance and administration	2,843.9	20.28	2,760.6	20.96
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,066.0	29.77	1,047.0	30.73
Health	899.2	24.87	924.2	25.94
Social science, education, public administration and religion	1,325.8	27.55	1,378.4	28.10
Art, culture, recreation and sport	339.2	21.04	334.3	21.61
Sales and service	3,668.2	14.22	3,654.4	14.86
Trade, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,155.4	21.05	2,012.4	21.79
Occupations unique to primary industry	279.2	18.39	267.1	18.68
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	861.3	18.32	747.4	18.91

Note: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

1. Those who work as paid employees of a private firm or business or the public sector. Excludes people who are self-employed.
2. Employees who are members of a union and employees who are not members of a union, but who are covered by a collective agreement or a union contract.
3. Employees who are not members of a union or not covered by a collective agreement or a union contract.
4. A job that is expected to last as long as the employee wants it (business conditions permitting) and has no predetermined end date.
5. A job that has a predetermined end date or will end as soon as a specified project is completed. This includes seasonal jobs; temporary, term or contract jobs including work done through a temporary help agency; casual jobs; and other temporary work.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 282-0070 and 282-0074.

Table 21.11 Average earnings, by sex and work pattern, 1993 to 2007

	All earners			Full-year, full-time workers		
	Males	Females	Earnings[1] ratio	Males	Females	Earnings[1] ratio
	$ 2007 constant		%	$ 2007 constant		%
1993	37,700	24,200	64.1	50,800	37,000	72.8
1994	39,100	24,200	61.9	52,400	36,800	70.2
1995	38,400	24,700	64.2	51,300	37,400	73.0
1996	39,100	24,900	63.6	51,800	37,700	72.8
1997	40,200	24,800	61.8	53,400	37,400	70.0
1998	41,300	25,900	62.8	55,000	39,500	71.9
1999	42,100	26,400	62.6	55,600	38,000	68.4
2000	43,500	26,800	61.7	55,600	39,300	70.6
2001	43,400	26,900	62.1	56,700	39,600	69.9
2002	43,400	27,300	62.8	56,800	39,900	70.2
2003	42,800	26,900	62.9	56,600	39,700	70.2
2004	43,100	27,300	63.4	58,700	41,000	69.9
2005	43,700	27,900	64.0	58,000	40,900	70.5
2006	43,800	28,400	64.7	58,700	42,200	71.9
2007	44,400	29,200	65.7	60,300	43,000	71.4

[1] Represents female-to-male earnings ratio.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0102.

Table 21.12 Earners, by sex and work pattern, 1993 to 2007

	All earners			Full-year, full-time workers		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	thousands					
1993	**14,900**	8,105	6,795	**8,050**	4,867	3,182
1994	**14,968**	8,175	6,793	**8,337**	5,097	3,240
1995	**15,313**	8,324	6,988	**8,532**	5,175	3,357
1996	**15,275**	8,340	6,936	**8,416**	5,155	3,261
1997	**15,616**	8,465	7,152	**8,560**	5,230	3,330
1998	**15,896**	8,599	7,298	**8,178**	4,939	3,239
1999	**16,403**	8,813	7,590	**8,497**	5,066	3,431
2000	**16,858**	9,028	7,830	**8,305**	4,956	3,349
2001	**17,226**	9,221	8,004	**8,713**	5,194	3,518
2002	**17,445**	9,324	8,121	**8,483**	5,006	3,477
2003	**17,830**	9,494	8,336	**8,725**	5,075	3,650
2004	**18,163**	9,709	8,454	**9,006**	5,263	3,743
2005	**18,393**	9,779	8,615	**9,342**	5,396	3,946
2006	**18,863**	10,013	8,850	**9,072**	5,268	3,804
2007	**19,251**	10,176	9,076	**9,266**	5,339	3,927

Note: Data before 1996 are taken from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) and data from 1996 on are taken from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID). The surveys use different definitions and, as a result, the number of people working full-year, full-time in the SLID is smaller than in the SCF.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0101.

Table 21.13 Employment rate, by educational attainment, age group and sex, 1999 and 2009

	1999			2009		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	%					
All education levels	**60.6**	**66.7**	**54.6**	**61.7**	**65.2**	**58.3**
15 to 24	**54.5**	55.3	53.7	**55.3**	53.6	57.1
25 to 44	**80.1**	85.8	74.3	**80.4**	83.8	77.1
45 and older	**45.1**	53.2	37.8	**51.0**	56.1	46.3
Less than Grade 9	**22.5**	31.1	14.7	**20.0**	27.1	13.7
15 to 24	**25.9**	31.0	19.1	**23.3**	26.0	19.4
25 to 44	**50.1**	59.5	39.1	**51.2**	59.1	40.8
45 and older	**18.0**	26.0	11.3	**16.1**	22.7	10.8
Some high school	**44.4**	52.6	36.2	**41.2**	47.0	35.0
15 to 24	**39.3**	41.6	36.7	**39.0**	37.6	40.5
25 to 44	**67.3**	76.5	56.0	**63.4**	71.0	52.0
45 and older	**34.6**	45.5	25.9	**35.2**	44.8	26.4
High school graduate	**65.6**	73.4	58.8	**61.8**	67.7	56.2
15 to 24	**68.4**	71.4	64.9	**65.0**	64.9	65.1
25 to 44	**79.0**	86.2	72.2	**75.9**	81.3	69.6
45 and older	**50.0**	58.4	44.0	**52.7**	59.3	47.7
Some postsecondary	**63.5**	67.6	59.8	**60.9**	62.9	59.1
15 to 24	**58.0**	57.6	58.3	**57.2**	55.5	58.7
25 to 44	**77.1**	82.8	71.6	**74.2**	79.1	68.7
45 and older	**51.7**	58.5	45.8	**54.2**	56.7	52.0
Postsecondary certificate or diploma[1]	**72.2**	77.4	67.1	**71.3**	73.5	69.2
15 to 24	**73.6**	73.8	73.5	**75.1**	73.0	77.2
25 to 44	**84.5**	89.7	79.4	**84.5**	86.8	82.1
45 and older	**56.4**	63.0	49.9	**59.9**	62.6	57.3
Bachelor's degree	**78.2**	80.5	76.0	**75.8**	77.9	74.0
15 to 24	**72.3**	69.2	74.4	**73.6**	73.8	73.5
25 to 44	**86.7**	90.9	83.0	**85.1**	88.5	82.5
45 and older	**65.8**	67.5	63.7	**64.8**	67.2	62.4
Above bachelor's degree	**79.5**	80.2	78.5	**76.4**	76.3	76.6
15 to 24	**74.1**	75.4	73.1	**74.0**	73.9	74.1
25 to 44	**88.1**	90.6	85.0	**85.8**	88.1	83.6
45 and older	**71.1**	71.7	69.9	**68.1**	67.7	68.7

1. Includes trades certificate.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0004.

Table 21.14 Self-employment, by sex, 1979 to 2009

	Both sexes	Males	Females
		thousands	
1979	**1,324.7**	944.6	380.1
1980	**1,363.6**	971.9	391.7
1981	**1,425.2**	1,020.6	404.6
1982	**1,483.2**	1,056.7	426.5
1983	**1,543.2**	1,094.5	448.7
1984	**1,569.7**	1,096.4	473.3
1985	**1,662.7**	1,148.8	513.9
1986	**1,656.1**	1,164.0	492.0
1987	**1,699.1**	1,185.8	513.3
1988	**1,774.1**	1,233.1	541.0
1989	**1,800.3**	1,240.7	559.6
1990	**1,836.6**	1,263.6	573.0
1991	**1,895.8**	1,313.2	582.6
1992	**1,927.5**	1,316.7	610.8
1993	**2,011.1**	1,361.7	649.4
1994	**2,028.5**	1,351.7	676.7
1995	**2,083.1**	1,381.8	701.3
1996	**2,171.6**	1,426.8	744.8
1997	**2,349.4**	1,522.2	827.2
1998	**2,405.7**	1,550.6	855.1
1999	**2,433.0**	1,582.8	850.2
2000	**2,373.7**	1,538.7	835.1
2001	**2,276.7**	1,503.3	773.4
2002	**2,314.5**	1,499.7	814.7
2003	**2,401.8**	1,571.1	830.7
2004	**2,453.4**	1,614.5	838.9
2005	**2,511.6**	1,645.6	866.0
2006	**2,498.0**	1,621.4	876.6
2007	**2,615.0**	1,703.2	911.9
2008	**2,629.6**	1,719.7	909.9
2009	**2,701.7**	1,742.3	959.4

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0012.

Table 21.15 Days lost annually per full-time employee, by province, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number of days					
Canada	**9.2**	**9.2**	**9.6**	**9.7**	**10.2**	**10.0**
Newfoundland and Labrador	10.5	10.3	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.8
Prince Edward Island	7.7	7.6	8.6	8.5	8.4	9.0
Nova Scotia	9.8	11.0	10.8	10.7	12.0	11.4
New Brunswick	10.2	9.6	10.3	11.5	10.5	11.0
Quebec	10.8	10.8	11.2	11.5	12.0	11.6
Ontario	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.3	9.5
Manitoba	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.8	11.2
Saskatchewan	10.4	10.3	11.1	11.0	10.5	10.5
Alberta	8.0	7.5	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.3
British Columbia	9.9	8.8	10.3	9.4	10.1	9.8

Note: Excludes maternity leave.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0029.

Table 21.16 Days lost annually per full-time employee because of illness or disability, by province, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number of days					
Canada	**7.5**	**7.5**	**7.8**	**7.6**	**8.1**	**7.9**
Newfoundland and Labrador	9.1	8.8	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2
Prince Edward Island	6.4	6.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.4
Nova Scotia	8.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.9	9.7
New Brunswick	8.8	8.0	8.5	9.7	8.8	8.8
Quebec	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.8	9.2
Ontario	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	7.2	7.4
Manitoba	7.8	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.7	9.0
Saskatchewan	8.6	8.1	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.1
Alberta	6.2	5.6	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.1
British Columbia	8.1	7.3	8.5	7.6	8.2	8.0

Note: Excludes maternity leave.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0029.

Table 21.17 Days lost annually per full-time employee, by industry, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number of days					
Goods-producing	**9.3**	**9.1**	**9.3**	**9.6**	**9.8**	**9.7**
Primary industries	7.9	7.9	7.6	8.3	8.5	7.7
Utilities	10.0	10.2	9.1	12.4	11.2	10.1
Construction	8.6	7.2	8.3	9.5	9.4	8.6
Manufacturing	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.7	10.2	10.7
Services-producing	**9.2**	**9.2**	**9.8**	**9.8**	**10.3**	**10.2**
Trade	8.1	7.6	8.2	8.5	9.3	8.8
Transportation and warehousing	11.4	11.1	12.2	11.6	12.2	12.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	8.8	7.8	8.9	7.5	8.9	8.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.6	6.6	6.3
Business, building and other support services	8.7	9.6	11.0	11.5	10.6	11.5
Educational services	9.5	8.8	9.8	10.7	10.6	9.7
Health care and social assistance	13.0	14.4	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.9
Information, culture and recreation	7.6	7.9	8.5	8.7	9.3	7.9
Accommodation and food services	7.8	7.9	9.1	8.2	8.1	7.3
Public administration	10.9	10.9	12.2	12.0	12.2	13.8
Other services	7.0	7.5	6.8	7.3	9.5	7.9

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.
Excludes maternity leave.
Includes absences because of illness, disability, or personal or family responsibility.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0030.

Table 21.18 Labour force and paid workers covered by a Registered Pension Plan, by sex, selected years, 1987 to 2007

	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007
	number				
Registered Pension Plan members[1]					
Both sexes	**4,834,019**	**5,244,703**	**5,088,455**	**5,522,563**	**5,908,633**
Males	3,118,574	3,024,770	2,841,608	2,960,525	3,039,988
Females	1,715,445	2,219,933	2,246,847	2,562,038	2,868,645
	%				
Labour force covered by a Registered Pension Plan					
Both sexes	**35.2**	**36.2**	**33.5**	**33.1**	**32.6**
Males	39.8	37.6	34.1	32.9	31.7
Females	29.1	34.4	32.7	33.3	33.7
Paid workers covered by a Registered Pension Plan[2]					
Both sexes	**42.7**	**45.3**	**41.6**	**39.7**	**38.3**
Males	48.8	48.3	42.9	40.2	37.7
Females	34.8	41.8	40.1	39.2	38.8

Note: The data used from the Labour Force Survey (labour force and paid workers) are annual averages to which the number of Canadian Forces members was added.

1. Plans are established by either employers or unions to provide retirement income to employees.
2. Refers to employees in the public and private sector and includes self-employed workers in incorporated businesses (with and without paid help).

Source: Statistics Canada, Pension Plans in Canada and Labour Force Survey.

Table 21.19 Average weekly employment insurance benefits, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			$		
All benefits	**300.01**	**308.73**	**317.65**	**330.88**	**337.56**
Regular	295.58	305.78	315.93	329.46	348.42
Sickness	275.51	286.75	294.55	307.85	318.60
Maternity	314.01	321.86	330.47	346.39	355.55
Fishing	374.94	371.49	378.88	391.90	402.86
Work sharing	95.15	95.48	103.22	104.01	110.42
Adoption	367.05	372.83	379.41	390.11	400.08

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 276-0016.

Table 21.20 Employment insurance beneficiaries, by type of income benefit

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			number (annual average)		
Total income benefits[1]	**804,841**	**761,747**	**733,770**	**750,343**	**1,056,316**
Regular	516,732	494,043	479,469	486,326	733,984
Training	21,659	22,446	22,308	22,991	33,233
Job creation	706	582	549	439	512
Self-employment	2,188	2,004	1,815	1,635	2,185
Sickness	57,495	59,228	59,583	60,984	62,174
Maternity	57,912	46,912	47,064	48,145	48,788
Fishing	14,696	12,808	12,562	12,595	12,118
Work sharing	2,696	1,791	2,556	4,755	48,343
Adoption	1,530	1,209	1,138	1,092	1,085
Parental	129,217	120,718	106,707	111,354	113,868

1. Excludes employment insurance claimants receiving employment and support measures benefits.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 276-0001.

Languages

As immigration increases from different parts of the world, the linguistic makeup of Canada changes. In 2006, the allophone population—individuals whose mother tongue is neither English nor French—totalled 6.3 million, an increase of 958,000 people from 2001.

This 18% growth expanded the allophone share of the population to one out of every five Canadians. Consequently, the anglophone share of the population declined from 59% in 2001 to 58% in 2006, while the francophone share declined from 23% to 22%.

Chinese, Urdu and Spanish grow

Individuals with Chinese languages as their mother tongue—including Mandarin, Cantonese, Hakka, Taiwanese, Chaochow (Teochow), Fukien and Shanghainese—represented Canada's largest non-official language group in 2006. The Chinese mother tongue population increased from 3% of non-official mother tongues in 1971 to 16% in 2006 and, at 1,034,000 people, represented over 3% of the total population.

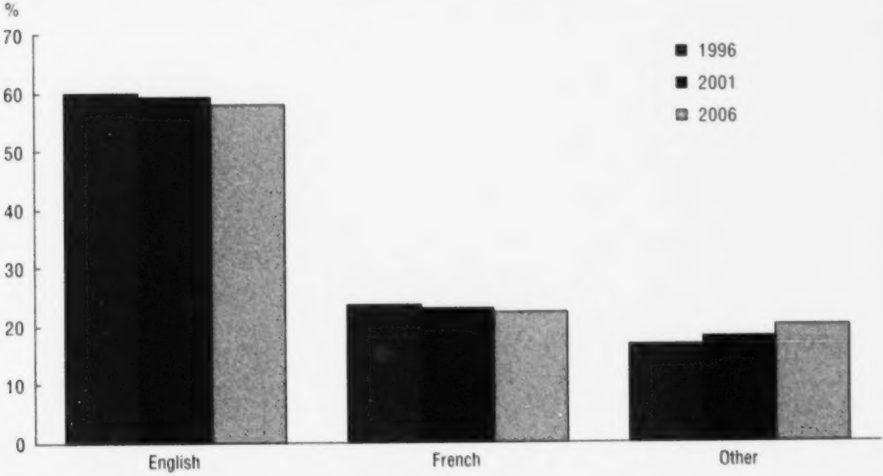
Of the 10 largest allophone groups in the country, Urdu showed the highest growth rate from 2001 to 2006, up 80% from 87,000 speakers to 156,000. (Urdu is a language widely spoken in both India and Pakistan.) The Urdu mother tongue population represented 3% of non-official mother tongues and 0.5% of Canada's population in 2006.

The Spanish mother tongue population has also grown, rising from 1% of non-official mother tongues spoken in Canada in 1971 to 6% in 2006.

Declines in some languages

Language groups that have traditionally been strong in Canada—such as Italian and Ukrainian—showed declines in the 2006 Census.

Chart 22.1
Population by mother tongue



Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1996 to 2006.

The proportion of Canadians with Italian as their mother tongue has been declining for decades, from 19% of all non-official languages in 1971 to 8% in 2006. Still, Italian remains the country's second largest non-official language group.

The decline in the Ukrainian mother tongue population has been comparable. Ukrainian dropped from 11% of all non-official languages in 1971 to 2% in 2006.

German, which had been declining since 1961, saw a sudden increase from 2001 to 2006, gaining 11,000 speakers. However, German's share of the allophone population has been steadily shrinking, from 19% in 1971 to 7% in 2006.

French immersion rising

In publicly funded elementary and secondary schools, enrolments in French second-language immersion programs have been rising steadily. This contrasts with national declines in overall school enrolments, which fell 3% from 2000/2001 to 2006/2007. In the 2006/2007 academic year, 300,000 youths were enrolled in a French immersion program—6% of all students. Enrolment in these programs is up 10% since 2000/2001.

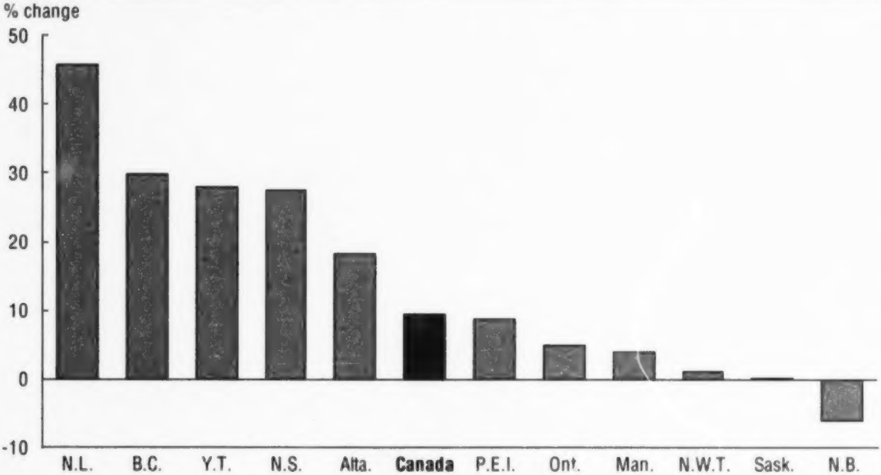
From 2000/2001 to 2006/2007, the number of students enrolled climbed 46% in Newfoundland and Labrador, 30% in British Columbia and 18% in Alberta. Enrolment in these programs increased in all provinces except New Brunswick, which has seen a 6% decrease since 2000/2001.

Table 22.a
Mother tongue, by selected census metropolitan areas, 2006

	English	French	Non-official languages
	number		
Montréal	425,635	2,328,400	760,445
Ottawa–Gatineau	550,260	360,175	185,875
Toronto	2,746,480	58,590	2,160,335
Calgary	797,555	16,310	242,895
Vancouver	1,190,560	24,130	845,660

Note: Single response.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Chart 22.2
Second language immersion enrolments in publicly funded elementary and secondary schools, 2000/2001 to 2006/2007



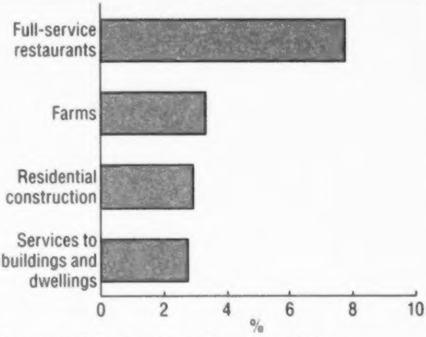
Notes: Quebec and Nunavut do not have second language immersion programs.
Ontario data include French immersion and extended French programs.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 81-595-X.

Languages at work

Immigrants who use non-official languages on the job are concentrated in certain industries. Food services, building services, residential construction, farming, clothing manufacturing and grocery stores make up some of the 20 industries employing 40% of these immigrants. Full-service restaurants and limited-service eating places together employ 10% of these workers.

Though many of the jobs are unskilled, some—such as teaching, sales, and real estate agency work—require excellent communication skills. Allophone immigrants may hold jobs in these industries precisely because they speak a non-official language and can reach growing immigrant markets. However, few immigrants employed in sales or real estate speak a non-official language to the exclusion of English or French.

Chart 22.3
Top 4 industries for non-official language users at work



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

With time in Canada, immigrants become less concentrated in the industries typical of recently arrived immigrants working in non-official languages.

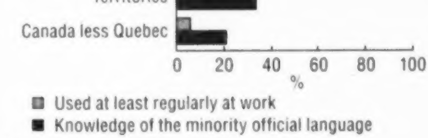
Doctors and official-language minorities

Quality health care depends largely on communication between doctors and their patients. This is particularly important for official-language minority groups. In 2006, 4% of Canada's population outside Quebec spoke French as their first official language. In Quebec, 13% spoke English as their first official language.

Of the 30,600 doctors working outside Quebec in 2006, 4% were francophone and 21% reported being able to conduct a conversation in French. Quebec had 10,500 doctors in 2006 and 15% were anglophone. That year, 15% of Quebec's doctors used English most often at work. Moreover, 86% of Quebec's doctors know English well enough to conduct a conversation.

In Ontario, 23% of the 15,200 doctors reported being able to conduct a conversation in French in 2006, while 7% said they used French at least regularly in their work. At 39%, New Brunswick had the highest proportion of francophone doctors outside of Quebec. In 2006, nearly 46% of New Brunswick's doctors reported using French at work at least regularly.

Chart 22.4
Minority official language use by doctors at work, by region, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-550-X.

Table 22.1 Mother tongue, by province and territory, 2006

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Population	**31,241,030**	**500,610**	**134,205**	**903,090**	**719,650**
Mother tongue, single response[1]	**30,848,270**	499,830	133,570	899,270	714,490
English	**17,882,775**	488,405	125,260	832,105	463,190
French	**6,817,655**	1,885	5,345	32,540	232,975
Non-official languages	**6,147,840**	9,540	2,960	34,620	18,320
Chinese	**1,012,065**	1,080	190	3,370	2,160
Cantonese	**361,450**	185	15	505	295
Mandarin	**170,950**	120	45	595	505
Hakka	**4,415**	0	0	0	10
Chinese (not otherwise specified)	**456,705**	760	115	2,240	1,270
Italian	**455,040**	195	55	905	590
German	**450,570**	655	275	4,045	1,935
Polish	**211,175**	115	70	1,570	220
Spanish	**345,345**	670	220	1,305	1,040
Portuguese	**219,275**	150	10	560	210
Punjabi	**367,505**	120	0	420	55
Ukrainian	**134,500**	60	20	440	140
Arabic	**261,640**	540	150	4,425	970
Dutch	**128,900**	300	865	2,440	1,290
Tagalog (Pilipino)	**235,615**	180	15	415	330
Greek	**117,285**	70	30	1,035	275
Vietnamese	**141,630**	15	10	500	205
Cree	**78,855**	20	0	15	0
Inuktitut (Inuit)	**32,380**	595	15	15	0
Other non-official languages	**1,956,060**	4,775	1,035	13,160	8,900
Mother tongue, multiple responses[2]	**392,760**	780	635	3,820	5,160
English and French	**98,625**	295	495	2,100	4,450
English and non-official languages	**240,005**	435	105	1,440	560
French and non-official languages	**43,335**	30	25	140	120
English, French and non-official languages	**10,790**	10	10	145	30

1. The respondent reported only one language as a mother tongue.
2. The respondent reported more than one language as a mother tongue.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
				number				
7,435,905	**12,028,895**	**1,133,510**	**953,850**	**3,256,355**	**4,074,385**	**30,195**	**41,055**	**29,325**
7,339,495	11,853,565	1,118,690	946,250	3,221,420	4,022,045	29,940	40,680	29,025
575,555	8,230,705	838,415	811,725	2,576,670	2,875,770	25,655	31,545	7,765
5,877,660	488,815	43,955	16,060	61,225	54,745	1,105	975	370
886,280	3,134,045	236,320	118,465	583,530	1,091,530	3,180	8,165	20,885
63,415	482,570	11,045	7,475	97,275	342,920	260	260	40
9,850	181,820	3,105	1,720	32,485	131,245	85	120	10
7,770	75,335	1,470	715	12,135	72,155	70	15	10
85	2,805	10	15	425	1,075	0	0	0
44,740	215,345	6,345	4,970	51,145	129,560	90	110	20
124,820	282,750	4,775	735	13,095	27,020	25	55	10
17,855	158,000	67,030	28,555	84,505	86,690	775	190	40
17,305	140,890	8,870	2,510	21,990	17,565	20	30	15
108,790	160,275	6,850	2,735	29,125	34,075	130	90	30
34,710	155,310	6,295	380	7,205	14,385	15	25	10
11,905	152,645	6,340	850	36,320	158,750	80	10	10
5,395	48,310	21,950	16,350	29,455	12,285	40	40	10
108,105	114,730	2,125	1,525	20,495	8,440	15	105	10
3,620	68,180	3,835	1,785	19,980	26,355	140	95	15
11,785	117,365	22,490	2,170	29,740	50,425	145	505	45
41,845	61,330	1,635	1,060	3,305	6,670	10	0	0
25,370	67,150	2,740	1,305	19,350	24,560	105	305	0
13,340	3,495	19,105	24,255	17,215	1,145	50	190	20
9,615	390	140	35	155	110	60	750	20,480
288,405	1,120,655	51,095	26,740	154,320	280,135	1,310	5,515	150
96,405	175,330	14,825	7,600	34,930	52,335	250	380	305
43,335	32,690	2,630	1,130	5,405	5,920	110	45	20
16,200	131,290	11,675	6,080	27,725	43,785	130	320	260
31,350	7,790	435	245	1,325	1,840	10	15	20
5,520	3,565	85	140	480	790	0	0	0

Table 22.2 Mother tongue, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Total Population	Single responses			
		Total	English	French	Non-official languages
	number				
St. John's	**179,270**	178,880	174,480	535	3,860
Halifax	**369,455**	367,520	337,715	10,085	19,725
Moncton	**124,055**	122,830	77,345	42,925	2,555
Saint John	**120,875**	120,300	111,215	5,510	3,570
Saguenay	**149,600**	149,230	1,100	146,435	1,700
Québec	**704,185**	700,810	10,250	671,140	19,410
Sherbrooke	**183,635**	182,345	8,850	165,115	8,385
Trois-Rivières	**138,560**	138,055	1,300	134,255	2,495
Montréal	**3,588,520**	3,514,485	425,635	2,328,400	760,445
Ottawa–Gatineau	**1,117,120**	1,096,315	550,260	360,175	185,875
Kingston	**148,475**	147,440	129,770	4,305	13,360
Peterborough	**115,140**	114,630	106,510	1,295	6,825
Oshawa	**328,070**	325,510	283,475	6,820	35,215
Toronto	**5,072,075**	4,965,405	2,746,480	58,590	2,160,335
Hamilton	**683,450**	675,780	516,360	9,725	149,695
St. Catharines–Niagara	**385,035**	381,310	307,350	13,490	60,475
Kitchener	**446,495**	441,780	334,620	5,975	101,180
Brantford	**122,825**	122,115	107,720	1,310	13,085
Guelph	**126,080**	124,875	100,365	1,755	22,755
London	**452,580**	448,750	363,885	6,055	78,805
Windsor	**320,730**	315,780	230,920	11,105	73,755
Barrie	**175,335**	174,055	154,535	3,720	15,800
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	**156,395**	154,170	99,445	42,950	11,775
Thunder Bay	**121,050**	120,185	101,305	3,100	15,780
Winnipeg	**686,040**	676,315	507,530	29,020	139,765
Regina	**192,440**	190,890	169,720	2,675	18,495
Saskatoon	**230,850**	228,865	197,260	3,490	28,120
Calgary	**1,070,295**	1,056,760	797,555	16,310	242,895
Edmonton	**1,024,820**	1,011,725	785,755	21,980	203,990
Kelowna	**160,560**	159,490	136,025	2,530	20,935
Abbotsford–Mission	**156,640**	154,770	110,265	1,625	42,885
Vancouver	**2,097,960**	2,060,350	1,190,560	24,130	845,660
Victoria	**325,065**	322,655	274,950	5,580	42,120

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Multiple responses				
Total	English and French	English and non-official languages	French and non-official languages	English, French and non-official languages
number				
390	110	235	30	15
1,935	1,015	710	85	125
1,225	1,085	70	60	15
575	495	80	0	0
365	270	0	80	0
3,375	2,120	85	1,015	155
1,295	830	25	400	40
505	320	25	120	30
74,035	26,855	15,225	27,005	4,950
20,810	10,495	6,785	2,890	635
1,035	365	630	20	15
505	220	265	15	0
2,555	540	1,875	100	45
106,670	7,955	92,670	3,865	2,180
7,670	1,135	6,020	380	140
3,725	1,020	2,505	155	45
4,715	695	3,690	255	75
710	105	570	20	15
1,205	180	975	40	15
3,830	730	2,860	170	65
4,955	1,115	3,420	330	80
1,280	415	815	10	35
2,225	1,675	490	40	15
870	190	590	70	15
9,720	1,830	7,525	310	50
1,545	225	1,220	70	30
1,990	265	1,630	50	45
13,535	1,845	10,920	600	165
13,100	1,830	10,600	485	185
1,075	175	805	90	0
1,870	135	1,680	40	10
37,615	2,855	32,880	1,285	595
2,405	700	1,530	115	60

Table 22.3 Language spoken most often at home, by province and terrritory, 2006

	Total	English	French	Non-official languages
	number			
Canada	**31,241,030**	**20,584,770**	**6,608,125**	**3,472,130**
Ontario	**12,028,895**	9,655,830	289,035	1,811,620
Quebec	**7,435,905**	744,430	6,027,730	518,320
British Columbia	**4,074,385**	3,341,285	15,325	639,380
Alberta	**3,256,355**	2,893,240	19,315	297,955
Manitoba	**1,133,515**	989,215	19,515	107,875
Saskatchewan	**953,845**	897,130	3,860	46,605
Nova Scotia	**903,090**	866,685	17,165	15,700
New Brunswick	**719,650**	494,215	211,665	8,350
Newfoundland and Labrador	**500,610**	494,345	650	4,905
Prince Edward Island	**134,205**	130,115	2,680	1,095
Northwest Territories	**41,060**	36,795	445	3,570
Yukon	**30,195**	28,540	540	935
Nunavut	**29,325**	12,955	205	15,810

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

English and French	English and non-official languages	French and non-official languages	English, French and non-official languages
		number	
94,055	**406,455**	**58,885**	**16,600**
26,050	239,890	3,065	3,405
52,330	26,560	54,490	12,035
3,610	73,730	465	580
3,340	41,645	460	395
1,825	14,870	110	105
860	5,335	50	10
1,310	2,120	80	25
4,295	965	130	30
180	525	0	0
150	165	0	0
30	210	0	0
65	110	0	0
15	320	20	0

Table 22.4 Language spoken most often at home, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Total	English	French	Non-official languages
	number			
Canada	**31,241,030**	**20,584,770**	**6,608,125**	**3,472,130**
St. John's	**179,270**	176,965	195	1,835
Halifax	**369,455**	354,325	3,700	9,345
Moncton	**124,060**	85,895	36,030	925
Saint John	**120,875**	116,405	2,010	1,960
Saguenay	**149,600**	770	147,740	635
Québec	**704,180**	7,415	683,135	9,520
Sherbrooke	**183,635**	8,240	168,720	4,715
Trois-Rivières	**138,555**	725	135,955	1,195
Montréal	**3,588,520**	592,130	2,435,650	442,080
Ottawa–Gatineau	**1,117,120**	664,170	325,295	100,330
Kingston	**148,475**	139,775	2,110	5,390
Peterborough	**115,140**	112,095	340	2,320
Oshawa	**328,070**	309,275	2,755	13,085
Toronto	**5,072,075**	3,494,705	25,325	1,363,690
Hamilton	**683,450**	595,465	2,955	73,185
St. Catharines–Niagara	**385,035**	351,355	4,860	24,390
Kitchener	**446,495**	384,100	1,725	53,370
Brantford	**122,825**	116,360	360	5,205
Guelph	**126,085**	112,015	715	11,395
London	**452,575**	406,640	1,805	38,680
Windsor	**320,730**	271,870	2,950	39,050
Barrie	**175,335**	167,285	1,210	5,560
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	**156,395**	125,295	25,495	3,565
Thunder Bay	**121,050**	114,780	1,135	4,370
Winnipeg	**686,035**	599,320	12,735	61,435
Regina	**192,435**	183,820	1,005	6,305
Saskatoon	**230,850**	219,610	760	9,015
Calgary	**1,070,295**	906,280	4,805	138,335
Edmonton	**1,024,825**	902,975	7,395	96,495
Kelowna	**160,560**	152,435	585	6,000
Abbotsford–Mission	**156,640**	127,910	460	25,705
Vancouver	**2,097,960**	1,478,110	8,070	547,660
Victoria	**325,060**	304,220	1,490	16,680

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

English and French	English and non-official languages	French and non-official languages	English, French and non-official languages
	number		
94,055	**406,455**	**58,885**	**16,600**
30	240	0	0
620	1,380	70	20
1,035	60	105	10
310	190	0	0
255	10	200	0
2,000	110	1,830	160
950	35	930	45
275	70	325	10
35,205	25,005	47,340	11,115
10,790	12,845	2,335	1,345
270	890	25	10
60	315	0	0
405	2,515	0	35
6,430	178,665	1,565	1,695
730	10,885	95	140
660	3,665	55	55
430	6,760	40	60
60	840	0	0
95	1,845	0	20
495	4,860	40	50
705	5,880	70	210
190	1,060	30	10
1,405	595	15	20
105	665	0	0
1,240	11,135	85	85
205	1,080	10	0
195	1,250	15	0
995	19,480	250	145
1,250	16,415	120	175
90	1,430	10	15
80	2,475	15	0
2,050	61,175	400	500
310	2,285	25	60

Table 22.5 Knowledge of an official language, by province and territory, 2006

	Total	English only	French only	Both English and French	Neither English nor French
	number				
Canada	**31,241,030**	**21,129,945**	**4,141,850**	**5,448,850**	**520,380**
Newfoundland and Labrador	**500,610**	475,985	90	23,675	850
Prince Edward Island	**134,205**	116,990	60	17,100	55
Nova Scotia	**903,090**	805,690	1,000	95,010	1,385
New Brunswick	**719,650**	405,045	73,750	240,085	765
Quebec	**7,435,905**	336,785	4,010,880	3,017,860	70,375
Ontario	**12,028,895**	10,335,705	49,210	1,377,325	266,660
Manitoba	**1,133,510**	1,017,560	1,930	103,520	10,500
Saskatchewan	**953,850**	902,655	485	47,450	3,260
Alberta	**3,256,355**	2,990,805	2,200	222,885	40,470
British Columbia	**4,074,385**	3,653,365	2,070	295,645	123,305
Yukon	**30,195**	26,515	105	3,440	130
Northwest Territories	**41,055**	37,010	50	3,665	325
Nunavut	**29,325**	25,830	20	1,170	2,305

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 22.6 Workers who use an official language most often or regularly at work, by province and territory, 2006

	English			French		
	Total	Most often	Regularly	Total	Most often	Regularly
	%					
Canada	**85.0**	**78.3**	**6.7**	**25.7**	**21.7**	**4.0**
Newfoundland and Labrador	**99.8**	99.5	0.3	**1.5**	0.4	1.0
Prince Edward Island	**99.6**	98.7	0.9	**5.5**	1.8	3.7
Nova Scotia	**99.5**	98.4	1.2	**4.6**	1.8	2.8
New Brunswick	**88.1**	76.0	12.1	**37.5**	26.8	10.7
Quebec	**40.4**	17.1	23.2	**94.3**	86.7	7.6
Ontario	**98.6**	97.0	1.6	**5.8**	2.0	3.8
Manitoba	**98.8**	97.2	1.7	**3.6**	1.4	2.3
Saskatchewan	**99.4**	98.6	0.8	**1.2**	0.4	0.8
Alberta	**99.3**	98.6	0.7	**1.5**	0.4	1.1
British Columbia	**98.0**	96.5	1.5	**1.5**	0.4	1.1
Yukon	**99.3**	98.5	0.8	**4.0**	1.1	2.9
Northwest Territories	**99.2**	97.5	1.8	**2.7**	0.8	1.8
Nunavut	**91.2**	70.7	20.5	**2.4**	0.6	1.9
Canada except Quebec	**98.4**	96.7	1.7	**5.0**	2.1	2.9

Notes: All mother tongues (multiple responses included).
Population 15 years and older who had worked during the period from January 1, 2005 to May 16, 2006, regardless of whether or not they were in the labour force in the reference week of May 16, 2006.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Manufacturing

The global downturn that began in 2008 had a strong impact on Canada's manufacturing sector in 2009. Manufacturers' sales dropped 17.4% to $494.2 billion, the largest annual decrease since this data series was first collected. Most of that drop occurred in the first quarter of 2009; thereafter, sales gradually improved.

The volume of manufactured goods sold in 2009 dropped 15.2% to $458.5 billion (constant 2002 dollars), the fourth successive annual decline. Foreign and domestic demand fell sharply early in the year, contributing to the slowdown at Canadian factories. Sales volumes began to pick up in the third quarter.

In 2009, manufacturers cut their capacity utilization rate by 9.1 percentage points to 67.7%. During the economic slowdown of the early 1990s, the rate bottomed out at 74.2%.

As manufacturers faced weaker demand and reduced their capacity, they cut employment by 11.2% to 1.5 million jobs, and so the industry's share of total employment continued to shrink from 16% in 2000 to 10% in 2009.

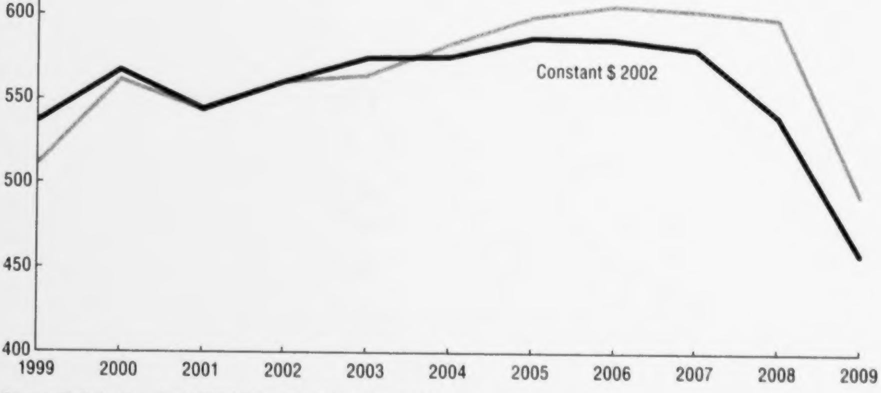
Much of the employment decline occurred in a six-month window from the last quarter of 2008 to the first quarter of 2009. More modest decreases were reported over the rest of the year as the industry stabilized.

The big-ticket, durable goods industries—including motor vehicles and parts, machinery and wood products—cut employment at a faster pace than the non-durable goods industries.

Widespread declines

All the provinces and territories posted lower manufacturing sales, as 18 of 21 industries saw declines in 2009. The three exceptions were food (4.7%), beverages and tobacco products (2.5%) and miscellaneous manufacturing (2.5%).

Chart 23.1
Manufacturers' sales



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 304-0014 and 377-0008.

The durable and non-durable goods sectors both posted sales declines, but the non-durable side outperformed—a first since this data series began in 1992. For example, food manufacturing, the largest manufacturing industry in 2009, posted sales of $81.4 billion and claimed 16.5% of total manufacturing sales, up from 13.0% in 2008. That compares with sales declines in notable durable goods industries.

The largest percentage declines in 2009 were in primary metals, down 36.9%, and the petroleum and coal products industry, down 28.1%, while chemical products' sales fell 16.0%. All are price-driven industries.

Canada's petroleum and coal products industry lost its spot as 2008's second biggest manufacturing industry, falling to third place in 2009. The decrease was predominantly price-based.

Table 23.a
Manufacturing sales, by region, 2008

	$ billions	% of total
Canada	**604.7**	**100.0**
Atlantic provinces	36.6	6.1
Quebec	150.9	25.0
Ontario	278.3	46.0
Prairie provinces	98.8	16.3
British Columbia	40.0	6.6

Note: Figures may not add to total because of rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 304-0015.

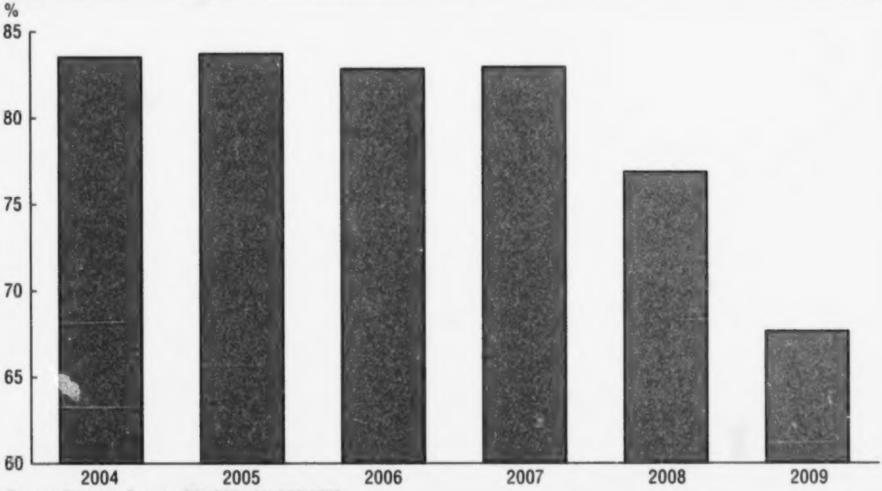
Profits erode

Operating profits of manufacturers fell 31.7% to $29.9 billion in 2009, marking the second annual decrease in a row and the lowest profits level since 1994. The decline was concentrated in the final quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, then profits started to advance in the second and third quarters as the economy started turning around. By the fourth quarter, profits stood around 14% above levels of the same period in 2008.

The petroleum and coal products industry had the largest drop in 2009 as profits dropped 58% to $6.2 billion, well below 2008's high of $14.8 billion.

For a second successive year, manufacturers backed away from investment in plant and equipment. Total capital expenditures dropped 31.5% to $13.6 billion in 2009, the largest annual drop since 1991.

Chart 23.2
Capacity utilization rate, manufacturing industries



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 028-0002.

Output of forestry-related industries lowest on record

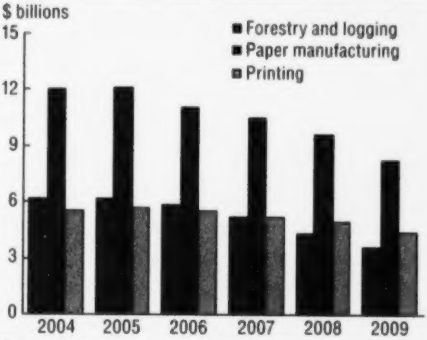
Forestry-related industries (including forestry, lumber, printing and paper) ended the decade 36% below their peak output in 2005, as the cyclical downturn in 2009 accelerated structural changes already occurring in these industries.

Readers continued to migrate to Internet-based sources of information, and so the volume of newsprint exports fell 37% from its peak late in 2004. In Canada, several dailies dropped one edition per week, while a national chain filed for bankruptcy.

Newspaper and magazine circulation also dropped. Output shrank in the printing industry to less than $5 billion (in constant 2002 dollars) and paper manufacturing fell to $8.2 billion—its lowest level since records started in the 1980s. Meanwhile, the collapse in U.S. housing starts lowered the demand for lumber. Together, these forces sent forestry output down to $3.5 billion, the lowest it's been since records began in 1986, and brought the cumulative loss to 44% in four years.

The $13.4 billion loss in forestry-related industries since 2005 had a larger impact on GDP over that period than did the $12.2 billion drop in motor vehicle output.

Chart 23.3
GDP, forestry-related industries



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

U.S. manufacturers face similar challenges

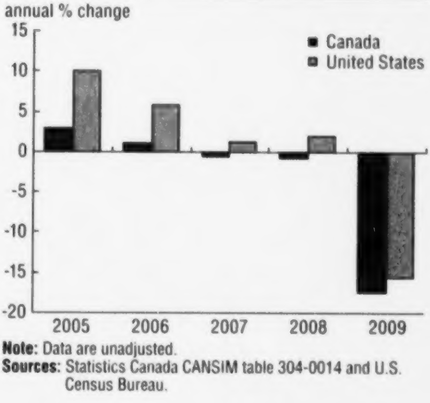
In 2009, the manufacturing sector in the United States reported patterns of sales similar to Canada's.

Manufacturers' sales fell 15.6% to US$4.4 trillion south of the border, while Canadian manufacturers' sales dropped 17.4% to CAN$494.2 billion. In 2009, all 21 manufacturing industries in the United States posted sales losses, compared with 18 of 21 in Canada.

The petroleum and coal products and the primary metals industries led the U.S. sales declines, with drops around 35%. In Canada, the largest manufacturing sales declines in 2009 were also in the primary metals (36.9%) and the petroleum and coal products industries (28.1%).

U.S. manufacturers' sales of automobiles and light trucks dropped more than 30% in 2009. Canada's factory sales of motor vehicles were down 25.0% to $35.1 billion, a 17-year low.

Chart 23.4
Manufacturing sales, Canada and United States



Note: Data are unadjusted.
Sources: Statistics Canada CANSIM table 304-0014 and U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 23.1 Gross domestic product at basic prices, by manufacturing industry, 1997 to 2009

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	$ millions 2002 chained				
Manufacturing	**151,330**	**158,819**	**171,923**	**188,925**	**181,084**
Food	14,506	15,195	15,575	16,219	17,400
Beverage and tobacco products	6,180	6,515	5,941	6,150	5,892
Textile, clothing and leather products	..	..	..	..	..
Wood products	9,047	9,510	10,219	11,334	10,835
Paper	10,709	10,434	11,469	11,893	11,295
Printing and related support activities	5,131	5,118	5,234	5,983	6,654
Petroleum and coal products	2,908	3,168	3,049	3,056	3,423
Chemicals	12,095	12,209	12,691	14,063	14,422
Plastics and rubber products	7,162	7,443	8,098	9,262	9,247
Non-metallic mineral products	3,964	4,313	4,346	4,779	4,994
Primary and fabricated metal products	19,120	20,408	21,535	25,088	24,401
Machinery	10,972	11,282	11,089	12,701	12,479
Computer and electronic products	5,828	6,754	9,460	11,430	6,764
Electrical equipment, appliance and components	3,359	3,658	3,838	4,615	4,560
Transportation equipment	28,109	29,395	35,225	35,638	32,139
Furniture and related products	3,910	4,628	5,062	5,913	6,161
Miscellaneous	2,838	3,069	3,031	3,483	3,462

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			$ millions 2002 chained				
182,736	**181,349**	**184,814**	**187,901**	**184,616**	**182,297**	**171,906**	**151,035**
17,296	17,071	17,159	17,870	17,768	17,942	18,219	18,679
5,878	5,633	5,636	5,623	5,266	4,989	4,905	4,900
6,761	6,266	5,671	4,994	4,477	4,175	3,372	2,754
12,079	12,232	12,789	13,694	13,512	12,129	10,209	8,602
11,865	11,910	12,042	12,115	11,084	10,480	9,653	8,275
6,232	6,040	6,145	6,285	6,088	5,648	5,444	4,772
3,477	3,477	3,432	3,332	3,179	3,196	3,092	3,043
15,124	15,657	15,409	15,065	15,222	15,414	14,994	13,863
9,979	9,991	10,109	10,268	9,540	9,082	7,919	6,481
5,096	5,375	5,570	5,820	5,848	5,894	5,618	4,664
25,149	24,607	25,029	25,836	25,922	26,256	25,171	20,037
12,158	11,788	12,738	12,946	13,310	13,359	13,079	10,792
5,821	6,249	6,573	6,771	6,717	7,100	7,148	6,608
3,860	3,073	3,360	3,407	3,224	3,233	3,200	2,893
32,007	32,579	33,491	35,079	35,140	34,540	30,134	24,675
6,098	5,596	5,837	5,421	5,088	5,021	4,551	3,949
3,857	3,905	3,993	3,839	3,939	4,115	4,177	4,259

Table 23.2 Manufacturing sales, by industry, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	$ millions					
Manufacturing	**389,779.5**	**400,085.1**	**426,519.4**	**441,152.6**	**510,549.9**	**561,300.9**
Food	45,170.0	48,246.0	50,513.4	51,468.6	55,104.9	57,278.7
Beverage and tobacco products	9,317.9	9,610.4	10,154.4	11,190.5	11,250.8	11,625.5
Textile mills and textile products mills	5,558.6	5,621.5	5,960.2	6,371.0	6,602.4	6,966.1
Clothing	6,568.4	6,677.7	6,947.0	6,967.6	7,429.3	7,936.6
Leather and allied products	985.9	942.8	1,001.3	944.2	967.1	956.4
Paper	36,013.7	30,663.2	29,761.6	29,790.5	33,236.4	38,213.2
Printing and related support activities	8,447.9	8,841.4	8,961.8	9,341.9	10,436.0	11,079.3
Petroleum and coal products	17,969.3	20,688.6	20,932.8	16,325.6	21,347.3	33,918.0
Chemicals	30,074.0	30,252.6	32,486.3	31,374.1	34,194.7	37,205.8
Plastics and rubber products	14,048.1	15,045.3	16,504.1	17,362.1	21,108.8	21,858.0
Wood products	22,621.5	24,000.3	25,960.2	25,994.4	31,214.5	31,669.8
Non-metallic mineral products	7,220.7	7,851.9	8,487.7	8,930.3	9,653.4	9,926.8
Primary metals	26,178.1	26,781.9	28,743.2	29,596.9	30,755.1	36,352.2
Fabricated metal products	17,505.8	19,174.5	21,082.6	22,850.8	27,625.0	29,685.8
Machinery	18,060.8	19,548.5	21,835.9	23,097.3	24,284.6	26,283.4
Computer and electronic products	22,845.0	22,072.9	23,154.3	25,356.4	27,295.3	37,273.3
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	7,587.9	7,834.5	8,085.3	8,486.9	10,488.1	11,595.5
Transportation equipment	82,992.4	84,548.0	92,822.9	101,064.1	130,037.5	132,252.5
Furniture and related products	6,140.3	6,839.8	7,892.6	9,013.0	10,995.4	12,608.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4,473.0	4,843.2	5,231.8	5,626.2	6,523.2	6,615.9

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 304-0014.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				$ millions				
543,272.0	**559,902.7**	**563,634.0**	**582,562.6**	**599,205.9**	**605,526.9**	**602,413.8**	**598,217.1**	**494,161.0**
61,609.3	64,089.5	67,064.9	67,744.7	67,193.6	71,713.7	72,923.9	77,772.9	81,421.4
11,699.1	12,074.4	12,191.5	12,555.1	12,664.4	11,329.2	10,688.7	10,324.3	10,585.6
6,848.8	7,211.0	6,672.8	6,212.9	5,820.7	4,879.9	4,549.9	4,065.6	3,230.2
7,685.0	8,024.4	7,893.8	6,241.1	5,196.3	4,555.5	4,030.4	3,052.3	2,435.4
967.2	933.6	849.6	649.0	515.3	434.3	477.8	436.3	379.2
35,852.9	34,284.4	33,359.4	33,710.1	32,508.2	30,645.2	29,462.2	28,969.8	24,803.8
11,633.8	12,155.3	12,435.5	11,536.5	11,933.8	11,286.1	10,416.5	10,245.5	9,160.0
33,407.5	33,690.1	37,585.3	45,730.1	57,035.5	61,467.4	66,726.9	81,397.3	58,548.4
38,391.4	40,469.2	43,088.5	47,130.6	49,742.9	49,234.9	49,033.7	49,825.6	41,839.8
22,986.9	25,286.6	26,464.1	25,608.0	26,805.2	27,243.3	25,362.3	22,958.1	18,904.3
30,074.1	32,801.6	32,360.1	35,793.1	34,131.1	30,970.3	25,169.1	21,818.7	16,798.5
10,324.3	11,630.8	12,029.5	12,240.4	12,743.9	14,156.9	14,625.2	14,311.5	12,180.2
34,115.3	36,074.9	36,916.4	42,511.6	42,987.7	49,834.4	51,246.7	54,196.1	34,191.0
30,189.5	32,210.5	33,356.4	32,756.1	34,166.8	34,868.9	36,452.6	36,539.9	29,134.0
26,422.0	27,448.5	28,070.2	27,748.6	30,059.8	31,359.3	32,034.8	32,478.7	26,763.4
27,040.1	22,656.3	20,826.3	20,337.9	19,374.8	19,268.5	19,057.7	19,081.3	17,158.0
11,637.6	10,135.9	9,482.2	9,452.6	9,803.9	10,491.9	10,703.7	10,546.7	9,412.4
122,560.4	126,451.6	120,565.8	123,166.9	124,740.9	119,387.2	116,597.5	97,446.8	76,072.1
13,054.9	13,916.5	13,719.4	13,254.6	13,360.4	13,193.8	13,176.6	12,385.2	10,516.8
6,771.9	8,357.6	8,702.3	8,182.8	8,420.6	9,206.1	9,677.8	10,364.6	10,626.4

Table 23.3 Payroll employment, by manufacturing industry, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	number					
Manufacturing	**1,739,096**	**1,779,368**	**1,845,808**	**1,906,843**	**1,946,466**	**2,036,697**
Food	206,340	213,999	216,006	222,195	224,202	232,653
Beverage and tobacco products	32,984	29,736	32,068	34,255	33,791	35,424
Textile mills	26,813	27,035	28,225	29,449	29,520	30,133
Textile product mills	16,512	17,890	19,845	20,500	20,417	20,928
Clothing	86,510	85,882	88,569	90,422	89,465	93,347
Leather and allied products	12,160	12,218	12,391	11,473	11,241	12,219
Paper	104,450	103,394	104,098	100,821	103,110	110,144
Printing and related support activities	80,375	76,787	76,948	79,810	82,459	85,537
Petroleum and coal products	13,414	13,990	13,747	13,753	15,454	15,879
Chemicals	88,054	86,874	88,774	89,227	91,385	95,493
Plastics and rubber products	96,902	104,354	111,754	115,525	117,688	123,469
Wood products	108,431	116,544	124,299	127,559	134,177	141,872
Non-metallic mineral products	47,077	45,687	48,554	52,166	53,286	56,440
Primary metals	102,127	101,727	98,828	100,957	100,529	104,253
Fabricated metal products	139,590	146,910	157,630	165,626	173,072	183,246
Machinery	116,450	124,562	131,871	134,419	132,486	136,397
Computer and electronic products	88,905	88,310	92,754	97,905	101,630	106,289
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	46,669	45,178	45,477	45,898	48,538	53,780
Transportation equipment	204,534	214,530	215,751	229,476	235,548	244,196
Furniture and related products	69,149	71,094	81,566	86,086	88,698	94,350
Miscellaneous manufacturing	51,648	52,668	56,652	59,319	59,772	60,648

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0024.

Table 23.4 Manufacturing industry by establishments and production workers, by province and territory, 2005 to 2008

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Establishments					
2005	**85,724**	765	351	1,944	1,533
2006	**83,596**	728	349	1,823	1,464
2007	**85,005**	738	369	1,904	1,496
2008	**84,048**	731	355	1,871	1,456
Production workers					
2005	**1,351,014**	13,885	4,422	29,967	27,349
2006	**1,312,281**	13,231	4,886	27,741	26,583
2007	**1,266,460**	13,945	5,181	28,153	26,384
2008	**1,196,654**	12,660	4,977	26,106	23,580

Notes: The number of establishments represents a count of locations that perform manufacturing activities. It normally corresponds to plants, factories and mills. It excludes sales offices and warehouses that support manufacturing activities.
Data for reference years 2004 to 2006 are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2002. Beginning with reference year 2007, the data are based on NAICS 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 301-0006.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				number				
1,978,406	**1,929,514**	**1,907,736**	**1,870,096**	**1,838,560**	**1,820,736**	**1,758,769**	**1,673,904**	**1,485,807**
231,613	233,158	233,754	235,405	232,170	233,388	229,102	226,252	221,830
35,138	34,860	33,186	31,991	28,097	28,114	26,854	26,695	28,121
26,122	23,829	22,970	20,866	17,412	14,610	12,950	10,363	8,609
19,707	19,022	18,414	18,073	17,685	16,477	15,164	12,818	10,842
82,770	76,261	71,186	62,456	51,765	46,009	40,001	32,825	27,113
9,480	8,508	7,539	6,575	5,779	5,030	4,472	3,816	3,595
103,703	95,981	96,994	93,718	87,689	83,810	79,380	73,515	66,574
83,347	79,678	78,593	73,783	72,829	73,148	72,019	70,522	63,538
15,305	15,401	15,674	15,301	15,758	16,336	16,657	17,904	15,717
93,412	92,246	92,797	92,761	93,030	90,823	88,960	88,546	80,644
125,248	126,097	125,790	127,426	125,795	124,827	118,260	107,517	91,693
135,758	134,227	133,829	137,153	135,306	130,222	122,940	110,322	89,372
53,719	51,423	51,329	51,403	51,304	53,701	52,807	52,707	48,711
91,185	90,322	85,402	79,703	78,731	80,681	78,802	69,107	59,339
184,269	181,096	180,561	176,439	176,068	179,728	175,091	171,126	147,808
134,897	137,332	137,162	136,049	140,411	144,467	139,714	138,132	120,208
105,761	95,272	89,084	87,272	85,689	85,086	83,202	83,824	74,980
48,723	45,545	45,428	43,095	42,157	42,268	42,754	41,610	37,465
242,725	233,603	231,268	229,246	229,337	222,798	215,597	199,464	165,261
98,601	98,648	98,637	93,121	94,157	90,677	85,843	79,830	70,489
56,922	57,006	58,138	58,258	57,391	58,534	58,198	57,007	53,897

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
				number				
23,042	34,184	2,307	1,804	7,750	11,942	59	28	15
22,629	32,723	2,266	1,775	7,740	12,014	52	21	12
22,324	33,634	2,351	1,845	8,091	12,179	47	16	11
21,860	33,226	2,362	1,882	8,179	12,055	45	14	12
354,269	627,182	46,185	20,699	103,828	122,776	185	183	84
339,129	602,714	45,429	21,309	108,015	122,781	204	173	86
327,484	570,182	44,936	21,517	106,836	121,406	218	175	43
315,654	527,662	45,135	21,606	106,472	112,420	195	143	44

Table 23.5 Industrial capacity utilization rates, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	%					
All industries	**82.1**	**82.0**	**83.6**	**84.6**	**86.0**	**87.0**
Manufacturing	83.9	82.8	83.6	84.3	85.8	86.0
Food	81.6	79.6	79.0	80.7	80.1	80.9
Beverage and tobacco products	82.6	81.4	81.8	83.2	81.7	79.5
Textile mills and textile product mills	81.1	77.3	80.2	82.7	84.4	82.6
Clothing	81.0	83.0	85.1	84.1	85.6	85.0
Leather and allied products	74.0	75.4	80.1	77.6	74.1	78.5
Paper	86.7	86.4	84.5	86.5	83.9	85.1
Printing and related support activities	92.0	89.1	90.4	86.1	91.1	92.1
Petroleum and coal products	77.8	80.1	80.0	79.8	80.6	79.8
Chemicals	89.5	92.8	93.1	95.5	94.4	92.7
Plastics and rubber products	85.2	86.3	80.2	81.2	80.9	80.1
Wood products	81.0	81.6	83.2	84.4	86.8	84.3
Non-metallic mineral products	75.5	76.7	83.4	80.1	80.4	79.8
Primary metals	88.3	88.0	89.0	93.8	91.1	90.9
Fabricated metal products	78.2	79.6	80.0	80.8	85.7	84.1
Machinery	85.4	80.1	84.8	80.5	80.0	83.6
Computer and electronic products	84.9	76.2	79.3	85.0	90.8	96.6
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	79.4	83.6	85.2	91.0	93.7	92.5
Transportation equipment	86.2	84.8	86.4	86.4	89.5	89.0
Furniture and related products	80.9	81.1	82.5	83.1	84.5	84.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	73.6	76.3	85.2	88.5	88.2	83.5

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 1997.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 028-0002.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				%				
84.3	**85.4**	**84.2**	**84.9**	**84.3**	**82.9**	**82.4**	**78.0**	**69.6**
81.7	82.9	81.5	83.5	83.7	82.8	82.9	76.8	67.7
81.6	81.8	78.9	79.1	80.6	80.1	80.1	79.6	80.8
80.7	77.2	72.3	75.6	76.2	74.0	71.4	66.2	65.1
78.1	79.4	77.4	78.4	77.6	74.2	75.3	73.0	66.3
82.0	82.8	80.1	79.5	74.4	76.0	76.0	68.0	62.1
74.5	73.8	71.6	72.0	67.6	76.4	77.8	68.7	62.1
82.0	87.0	88.2	92.1	90.6	85.6	79.0	69.3	61.8
88.6	90.6	91.1	91.1	89.4	88.3	87.4	87.9	79.1
76.8	74.0	75.3	74.4	75.2	74.8	73.5	72.2	65.3
94.9	96.5	95.4	93.9	88.3	83.2	82.5	76.9	75.0
80.4	80.8	80.9	81.5	80.2	79.8	82.0	77.1	72.0
84.0	88.7	88.4	90.0	82.7	79.5	76.6	73.4	65.0
80.1	82.1	83.8	84.2	84.4	81.9	85.0	80.1	67.7
86.2	87.8	88.4	91.8	91.5	91.8	92.1	90.4	72.1
79.7	80.1	75.9	79.8	80.6	81.4	86.0	78.1	64.7
78.5	78.9	78.1	80.8	83.0	82.9	83.5	81.7	66.1
72.1	66.8	69.6	80.8	85.3	87.0	88.1	88.7	84.0
76.3	74.0	73.6	77.3	76.3	79.7	83.6	83.3	76.2
86.0	88.1	83.3	85.0	87.3	86.2	86.8	68.5	53.1
80.8	81.1	79.8	79.3	81.3	80.4	81.2	78.5	75.7
80.3	82.5	82.7	81.2	81.1	79.6	77.3	83.3	83.5

Table 23.6 Principal statistics for manufacturing industries, 2004 to 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
			number		
Establishments	**94,939**	**85,721**	**83,596**	**85,005**	**84,048**
			$ thousands		
Total revenue	624,833,762	639,844,638	645,222,102	644,224,459	638,908,401
Revenue from goods manufactured	583,821,421	594,728,711	598,237,407	599,324,167	588,409,643
Total expenses	568,353,376	592,338,511	599,486,221	601,876,265	600,954,503
Total salaries and wages, direct and indirect labour	83,876,704	84,846,840	84,930,151	83,468,324	80,441,682
Production workers wages, direct labour	56,195,406	56,042,034	55,414,809	54,226,717	51,942,096
Non-manufacturing employees salaries, indirect labour	27,681,298	28,804,806	29,515,342	29,241,607	28,499,586
Total cost of energy, water utility and vehicle fuel	16,654,419	18,255,594	18,059,407	17,781,740	18,176,657
Cost of energy and water utility	16,077,701	17,438,983	17,111,480	16,795,980	17,101,792
Cost of vehicle fuel	576,718	816,611	947,927	985,760	1,074,865
Cost of materials and supplies	351,524,204	365,069,680	369,166,603	371,317,222	372,170,618
			number		
Total number of employees, direct and indirect labour	1,823,349	1,802,617	1,764,928	1,715,145	1,630,177
Production workers, direct labour	1,378,719	1,351,014	1,312,281	1,266,460	1,196,654
Non-manufacturing employees, indirect labour	444,630	451,603	452,647	448,685	433,523
			$ thousands		
Total opening inventories	60,980,162	61,371,752	63,776,193	67,221,444	66,590,288
Opening inventories, goods or work in process	13,934,099	12,588,323	13,531,345	13,635,607	13,499,045
Opening inventories, finished goods manufactured	19,244,627	19,920,850	20,063,608	21,073,390	20,609,930
Total closing inventories	64,125,452	65,398,507	67,267,595	67,459,094	68,948,995
Closing inventories, goods or work in process	13,749,003	13,800,009	14,011,976	13,631,218	13,843,038
Closing inventories, finished goods manufactured	20,406,192	20,721,788	21,346,520	21,061,231	21,234,383
Manufacturing value added	216,647,012	213,413,737	212,774,940	210,208,657	199,030,814

Note: The number of establishments represents a count of locations that perform manufacturing activities. It normally corresponds to plants, factories or mills. It excludes sales offices and warehouses that support manufacturing activities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 301-0006.

Population and demography

Canada's rate of population growth has been accelerating for six straight years. On July 1, 2009, the population had grown to over 33.7 million. Since July 1, 2006, Canada's population has grown by 3.6%, or nearly 1.2 million people.

Although the median age of Canada's population has been increasing since the end of the baby boom, it remains one of the youngest among the members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). As of July 1, 2009, the median age was 39.5 years. Roughly one in seven Canadians is aged 65 or older, whereas one in six is under 15.

On average, the population is older east of Ontario, younger in the West and youngest in the North; British Columbia is the exception, with a median age above the national average.

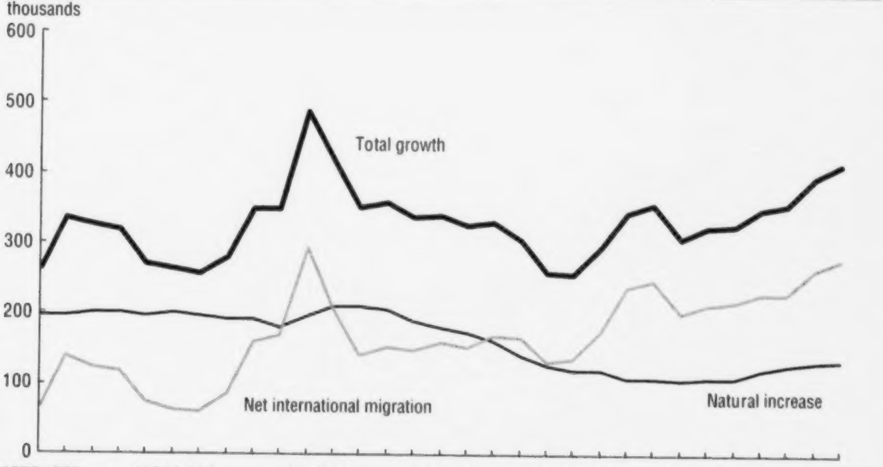
Nationally, the population growth from 2008 to 2009 was based on a 38% increase in the net number of non-permanent residents, as well as on a slight increase in natural growth (births minus deaths). The population grew in all provinces and territories except the Northwest Territories.

Ontario surpasses 13 million

Ontario, the country's most populous province and home to the most immigrants, has surpassed 13 million inhabitants. Yet, 2008/2009 marked the third year in a row that population growth in Ontario, at 1.0%, was below the national average. Ontario has been losing more residents through interprovincial migration—particularly to western provinces—than it has been gaining for six consecutive years.

The most rapid population growth continues to occur in western Canada. For eight consecutive years, Alberta has had

Chart 24.1
Population growth



Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0001 and 051-0004.

the strongest population growth of any province, 2.5% in 2008/2009. Alberta has been attracting the most migrants from other provinces and territories each year since 1996/1997.

Nunavut has highest fertility rate

Canada's total fertility rate, or the average number of children per woman, rose from 1.59 in 2006 to 1.66 in 2007. Nunavut had the highest fertility in the country, 2.97 children per woman, and Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest, 1.46 children per woman. Over the last decade, the age-specific fertility rates of women aged 30 and older have increased, whereas rates of younger women have decreased.

A metropolitan population

On July 1, 2009, more than two-thirds of Canadians (68.8%) lived in census metropolitan areas (CMAs). From 2008 to 2009, the total CMA population increased at a greater rate (1.6%) than that of the country overall (1.2%).

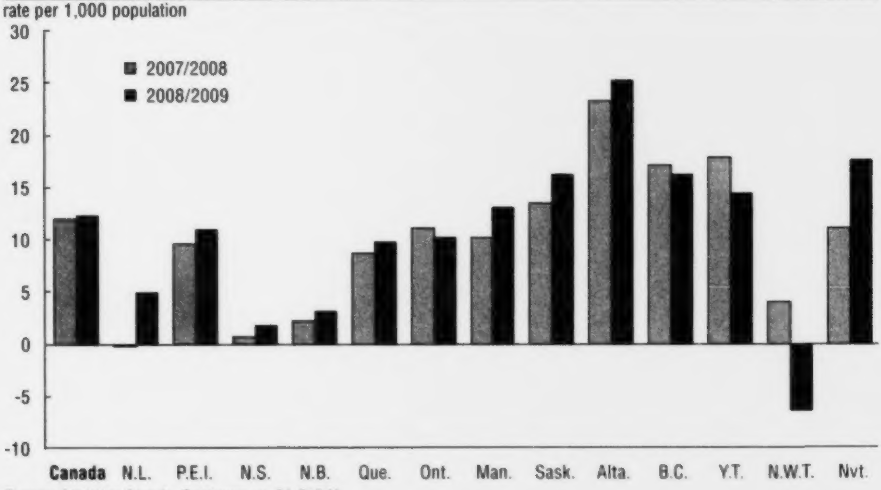
Table 24.a
Estimated components of population growth

	2002/2003	2005/2006	2008/2009p
	number		
Births	330,523	346,082	377,703
Deaths	223,905	225,489	242,863
Immigrants	199,170	254,374	245,275
Emigrants	37,862	43,399	42,924
Returning emigrants	22,918	22,934	25,075
Net temporary emigrants	20,169	20,173	20,170
Net interprovincial migration	0	0	0
Net non-permanent residents	36,386	14,930	70,426

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

Since 1999, Calgary's population has grown 32.9%. With 3.2% growth since 2008, it remains the fastest-growing CMA in Canada, followed by Saskatoon at 2.8% and Edmonton at 2.5%. While nearly all CMAs showed positive growth in 2009, Windsor and Thunder Bay both experienced decreases in their population (-0.6% and -0.5%, respectively).

Chart 24.2
Population growth rates, by province and territory



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-215-X.

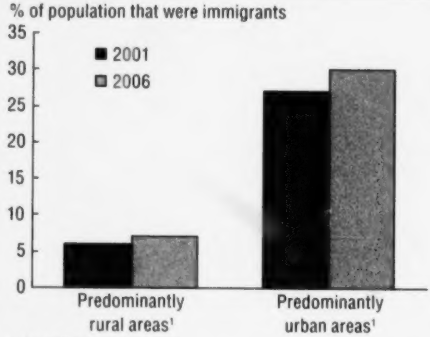
Small communities look to immigrants

Many small communities are looking to immigration to help stimulate their economies. Many already have a strong immigrant presence because of job opportunities. Even so, most immigrants choose to live in larger cities, especially Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal, rather than moving to smaller centres or less populated areas.

In 2006, almost 312,600 immigrants (regardless of when they arrived in Canada) resided outside the commuting zone of cities. These immigrants represented slightly more than 5% of the population in these areas. In smaller cities, the immigrant share of the population was slightly higher, at almost 8%. By contrast, within larger cities, immigrants represented about 25% of the population.

British Columbia and Ontario have a higher share of immigrants living in outlying areas. An active economy in Alberta and an active immigration program in Manitoba have contributed to higher shares of immigrants moving to less populated areas of these provinces. However, Quebec has a relatively small share of immigrants in its less populated regions.

Chart 24.3
Immigrant population



1. As defined by the OECD.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 21-006-X.

An aging population

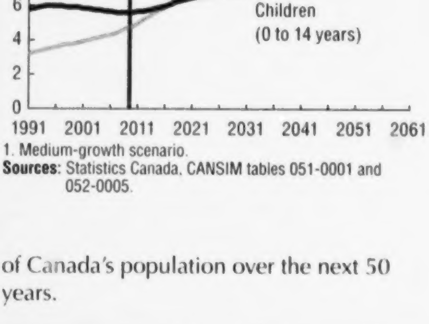
Seniors are projected to become more numerous than children in Canada by 2017—a milestone in the country's history.

The proportion of seniors within the population has been steadily growing since 1960, increasing from 8% at that time to 14% in 2009. According to all population projection scenarios, seniors are expected to comprise around 23% to 25% of the population by 2036, and around 24% to 28% in 2061.

In 1971, the median age of the population was 26.2 years—it was 39.5 years in 2009. The population's median age is projected to continue rising to between 42 and 45 years by 2036, and then to between 42 and 47 years by 2061.

Fertility has the greatest likelihood of either slowing or accelerating the aging of Canada's population over the next 50 years.

Chart 24.4
Population projections, children and seniors



1. Medium-growth scenario.
Sources: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0001 and 052-0005.

Table 24.1 Population, by province and territory, selected years, 1861 to 2009

	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
	number						
Canada[1]	**3,229,633**	**3,689,257**	**4,324,810**	**4,833,239**	**5,371,315**	**7,206,643**	**8,787,949[2]**
Newfoundland and Labrador[1]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island	80,857	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	93,728	88,615
Nova Scotia	330,857	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	492,338	523,837
New Brunswick	252,047	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	351,889	387,876
Quebec	1,111,566	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	2,005,776	2,360,510
Ontario	1,396,091	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,527,292	2,933,662
Manitoba	..[3]	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	461,394	610,118
Saskatchewan	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	91,279	492,432	757,510
Alberta	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	73,022	374,295	588,454
British Columbia	51,524	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	392,480	524,582
Yukon	..	..	..	..	27,219	8,512	4,157
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	6,691	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	6,507	8,143
Northwest Territories[4]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut[4]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: Prior to 1971, data are census counts; from 1971 on, data are estimates as of July 1 and adjusted for census net undercoverage.

1. Beginning in 1951, Newfoundland and Labrador is included in Canada total.
2. Includes 485 members of the Royal Canadian Navy whose province of residence is not known.
3. Included with Northwest Territories.
4. Prior to July 1, 1991, only data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut combined are available.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001 and Catalogue no. 11-516-X.

Table 24.2 Population estimates, by sex and age group, and by province and territory, 2009

	Both sexes			
	All ages	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older
	thousands			
Canada	**33,739.9**	**5,611.6**	**23,440.8**	**4,687.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	**508.9**	76.0	357.7	75.2
Prince Edward Island	**141.0**	23.3	96.1	21.6
Nova Scotia	**938.2**	141.0	649.2	147.9
New Brunswick	**749.5**	114.5	518.5	116.4
Quebec	**7,828.9**	1,233.7	5,424.8	1,170.4
Ontario	**13,069.2**	2,212.8	9,068.5	1,787.9
Manitoba	**1,222.0**	230.9	822.5	168.5
Saskatchewan	**1,030.1**	195.5	682.7	151.9
Alberta	**3,687.7**	672.8	2,629.6	385.2
British Columbia	**4,455.2**	685.5	3,113.4	656.3
Yukon	**33.7**	5.8	25.1	2.7
Northwest Territories	**43.4**	9.4	31.7	2.3
Nunavut	**32.2**	10.3	20.9	1.0

Note: Population as of July 1.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2009
				number				
10,376,786	**11,506,655**	**14,009,429**	**18,238,247**	**21,962,032**	**24,819,915**	**28,037,420**	**31,019,020**	**33,739,859**
..	..	361,416	457,853	530,854	575,302	579,644	522,033	508,925
88,038	95,047	98,429	104,629	112,591	123,551	130,369	136,663	140,985
512,846	577,962	642,584	737,007	797,294	854,871	914,969	932,454	938,183
408,219	457,401	515,697	597,936	642,471	706,438	745,567	749,801	749,468
2,874,662	3,331,882	4,055,681	5,259,211	6,137,305	6,547,207	7,067,396	7,396,331	7,828,879
3,431,683	3,787,655	4,597,542	6,236,092	7,849,027	8,812,286	10,431,316	11,896,663	13,069,182
700,139	729,744	776,541	921,686	998,876	1,035,545	1,109,604	1,151,439	1,221,964
921,785	895,992	831,728	925,181	932,038	975,759	1,002,713	1,000,221	1,030,129
731,605	796,169	939,501	1,331,944	1,665,717	2,291,104	2,592,306	3,058,017	3,687,662
694,263	817,861	1,165,210	1,629,082	2,240,470	2,826,558	3,373,787	4,076,264	4,455,207
4,230	4,914	9,096	14,628	18,991	23,880	28,871	30,156	33,653
9,316	12,028	16,004	22,998	36,398	47,414	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	38,724	40,844	43,439
..	..	..	..	..	..	22,154	28,134	32,183

Males				Females			
All ages	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older	All ages	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older
			thousands				
16,732.5	**2,881.0**	**11,780.4**	**2,071.1**	**17,007.4**	**2,730.7**	**11,660.4**	**2,616.4**
249.6	39.1	176.4	34.1	259.3	36.9	181.3	41.1
68.8	11.9	47.4	9.5	72.2	11.4	48.7	12.1
455.5	72.2	318.6	64.7	482.7	68.9	330.6	83.2
367.9	59.0	257.6	51.4	381.5	55.6	260.9	65.1
3,878.8	632.4	2,737.8	508.6	3,950.1	601.3	2,687.0	661.8
6,441.9	1,134.2	4,522.4	785.4	6,627.2	1,078.6	4,546.1	1,002.5
608.1	118.5	416.5	73.0	613.9	112.4	406.0	95.5
511.6	100.3	344.4	66.9	518.5	95.2	338.3	85.0
1,883.5	346.3	1,363.6	173.6	1,804.2	326.5	1,266.0	211.6
2,210.3	354.0	1,555.4	300.8	2,244.9	331.5	1,558.0	355.5
17.1	3.0	12.8	1.4	16.5	2.8	12.4	1.3
22.5	4.7	16.6	1.1	21.0	4.7	15.1	1.1
16.8	5.4	10.9	0.5	15.4	4.9	10.0	0.5

Table 24.3 Population, by census metropolitan area, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			number		
St. John's	183,244	183,387	183,711	185,234	187,596
Halifax	381,878	384,786	388,250	392,802	398,037
Moncton[1]	128,329	129,514	130,627	132,155	133,880
Saint John	125,452	124,980	125,319	125,846	126,594
Saguenay	152,996	152,456	151,822	151,730	151,715
Québec	718,478	724,303	730,581	738,133	746,252
Sherbrooke	187,190	188,710	190,180	192,292	194,555
Trois-Rivières	141,746	142,493	143,229	144,133	145,103
Montréal	3,655,834	3,685,045	3,721,415	3,765,127	3,814,738
Ottawa–Gatineau	1,157,845	1,168,955	1,183,073	1,201,300	1,220,674
Kingston	157,895	158,039	158,349	159,516	160,723
Peterborough[1]	119,932	120,541	120,686	121,092	121,428
Oshawa	337,766	344,211	350,418	356,004	361,375
Toronto	5,250,163	5,336,680	5,432,638	5,530,588	5,623,450
Hamilton	713,545	719,905	725,627	732,723	739,415
St. Catharines–Niagara	402,528	404,133	403,851	404,229	404,378
Kitchener	463,490	470,690	476,379	482,861	489,054
Brantford[1]	134,359	135,430	136,048	136,897	137,663
Guelph[1]	130,957	132,169	133,152	134,566	135,863
London	472,474	477,598	481,423	485,477	489,274
Windsor	335,393	336,087	334,816	333,416	331,537
Barrie[1]	181,213	183,910	185,987	188,227	190,400
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	162,981	164,195	164,508	164,937	165,322
Thunder Bay	128,282	127,130	125,949	125,466	124,816
Winnipeg	713,087	716,438	723,292	731,644	742,408
Regina	199,593	200,065	202,611	205,943	210,006
Saskatoon	238,650	240,470	244,353	250,071	257,298
Calgary	1,087,762	1,123,913	1,156,769	1,191,846	1,230,248
Edmonton	1,042,455	1,073,795	1,101,637	1,127,304	1,155,383
Kelowna[1]	163,612	167,125	170,879	174,807	178,446
Abbotsford–Mission	161,818	164,306	167,301	170,569	173,692
Vancouver	2,160,271	2,190,085	2,231,283	2,279,267	2,328,007
Victoria	336,806	339,768	343,123	347,928	352,421

Notes: Population as of July 1.
2006 Census boundaries.
1. Barrie, Brantford, Guelph, Kelowna, Moncton and Peterborough became census metropolitan areas in 2006.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0046.

Table 24.4 Mid-sized centres with the fastest population growth, 2001 to 2006

	2001	2006	Growth
	number		%
Okotoks, Alberta	11,689	17,145	46.7
Wood Buffalo, Alberta	42,581	52,643	23.6
Grande Prairie, Alberta	58,787	71,868	22.3
Red Deer, Alberta	67,829	82,772	22.0
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	16,541	18,700	13.1
Lloydminster, Saskatchewan/Alberta	23,964	27,023	12.8
Canmore, Alberta	10,792	12,039	11.6
Medicine Hat, Alberta	61,735	68,822	11.5
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec	79,600	87,492	9.9
Joliette, Quebec	39,720	43,595	9.8
Chilliwack, British Columbia	74,003	80,892	9.3
Fort St. John, British Columbia	23,007	25,136	9.3
Parksville, British Columbia	24,285	26,518	9.2
Lethbridge, Alberta	87,388	95,196	8.9
Courtenay, British Columbia	45,205	49,214	8.9

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

Table 24.5 Mid-sized centres with the fastest population decline, 2001 to 2006

	2001	2006	Decline
	number		%
Kitimat, British Columbia	10,285	8,987	12.6
Prince Rupert, British Columbia	15,302	13,392	12.5
Quesnel, British Columbia	24,426	22,449	8.1
Terrace, British Columbia	19,980	18,581	7.0
Williams Lake, British Columbia	19,768	18,760	5.1
Campbellton, New Brunswick/Quebec	18,820	17,888	5.0
North Battleford, Saskatchewan	18,590	17,765	4.4
Kenora, Ontario	15,838	15,177	4.2
Elliot Lake, Ontario	11,956	11,549	3.4
Bathurst, New Brunswick	32,523	31,424	3.4
Edmundston, New Brunswick	22,173	21,442	3.3
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	109,330	105,928	3.1
La Tuque, Quebec	15,725	15,293	2.7
Thetford Mines, Quebec	26,721	26,107	2.3
Dolbeau–Mistassini, Quebec	14,879	14,546	2.2

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

Table 24.6 Components of population growth, 1861 to 2006

	1861 to 1871	1871 to 1881	1881 to 1891	1891 to 1901	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1931 to 1941
	thousands							
Population at end of period[2]	3,689	4,325	4,833	5,371	7,207	8,788	10,377	11,507
Population growth[3,4]	459	636	508	538	1,836	1,581	1,589	1,130
Births	1,370	1,480	1,524	1,548	1,925	2,340	2,415	2,294
Deaths	760	790	870	880	900	1,070	1,055	1,072
Natural increase[5]	610	690	654	668	1,025	1,270	1,360	1,222
Net international migration[6]	-150	-54	-146	-130	810	311	230	-92

1. Beginning in 1951, Newfoundland and Labrador is included.
2. Before 1971 to 1976, the population at end of period represents census counts. Starting with 1971 to 1976, it represents population estimates adjusted for census net undercoverage as of July 1.
3. The change in population between two censuses.
4. Starting with the 1971 to 1976 period, the difference between population growth and the sum of natural increase + net international migration is the result of residual deviation.
5. Natural increase = births – deaths.
6. Net international migration has been calculated differently over the years. Before 1971 to 1976, net international migration = immigrants – emigrants + residual deviation. From the 1971 to 1976 period to the 1986 to 1991 period, net international migration = immigrants – emigrants + net non-permanent residents + returning emigrants. From the 1991 to 1996 period onward, net international migration = immigrants – (emigrants + net temporary emigrants) + net non-permanent residents + returning emigrants.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, CANSIM tables 051-0001 and 051-0004 and Catalogue no. 11-516-X.

Table 24.7 Components of population growth, by province and territory, 2008/2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Births	**377,703**	4,488	1,402	8,844	7,081
Deaths	**242,863**	4,766	1,250	8,596	6,448
Immigration	**245,275**	565	1,793	2,377	1,922
Emigration	**42,924**	93	37	931	418
Net temporary emigration	**20,170**	260	70	474	380
Returning emigrants	**25,075**	40	29	363	295
Net non-permanent residents	**70,426**	178	226	1,270	806
Net interprovincial migration	...	2,332	-559	-1,255	-537

Note: Preliminary data for the period from July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

1941 to 1951[1]	1951 to 1956	1956 to 1961	1961 to 1966	1966 to 1971	1971 to 1976	1976 to 1981	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
thousands											
13,648	16,081	18,238	20,015	21,568	23,450	24,820	26,100	28,037	29,610	31,019	32,576
2,141	2,433	2,157	1,777	1,553	1,488	1,370	1,280	1,937	1,573	1,409	1,557
3,186	2,106	2,362	2,249	1,856	1,760	1,820	1,872	1,933	1,936	1,705	1,682
1,214	633	687	731	766	824	843	885	946	1,024	1,089	1,129
1,972	1,473	1,675	1,518	1,090	936	977	987	987	912	616	553
169	598	482	259	463	694	493	400	965	780	844	1,107

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
88,600	140,255	15,690	13,826	51,079	44,554	359	724	801
56,700	92,152	10,352	9,430	21,422	31,214	193	198	142
45,735	107,047	13,172	5,989	23,860	42,541	131	113	30
7,136	20,228	1,563	360	5,825	6,294	13	14	12
2,829	9,341	577	264	2,309	3,605	18	26	17
5,244	10,621	756	354	4,348	3,018	7	0	0
13,161	15,422	279	2,286	19,058	17,689	82	-30	-1
-10,666	-18,738	-1,541	4,108	23,006	4,673	126	-850	-99

Table 24.8 Births, by province and territory, 2003/2004 to 2008/2009

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008^r	2008/2009^p
	number					
Canada	**337,762**	**339,270**	**346,082**	**360,916**	**370,859**	**377,703**
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,598	4,543	4,526	4,495	4,521	4,488
Prince Edward Island	1,403	1,371	1,329	1,428	1,388	1,402
Nova Scotia	8,713	8,575	8,479	8,675	8,848	8,844
New Brunswick	7,072	6,874	6,869	7,127	7,120	7,081
Quebec	74,364	75,422	78,481	83,108	85,608	88,600
Ontario	132,873	132,795	133,775	136,980	138,985	140,255
Manitoba	13,981	14,031	14,270	14,842	15,417	15,690
Saskatchewan	12,121	11,915	12,178	12,523	13,438	13,826
Alberta	40,635	41,345	43,193	47,558	49,568	51,079
British Columbia	40,206	40,632	41,192	42,379	44,087	44,554
Yukon	374	340	344	354	355	359
Northwest Territories	697	705	707	686	727	724
Nunavut	725	722	739	761	797	801

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

Table 24.9 Birth rate, by province and territory, 2003/2004 to 2008/2009

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008^r	2008/2009^p
	crude birth rate per 1,000 population					
Canada	**10.6**	**10.6**	**10.7**	**11.0**	**11.2**	**11.3**
Newfoundland and Labrador	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.8
Prince Edward Island	10.2	10.0	9.6	10.3	10.0	10.0
Nova Scotia	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.4
New Brunswick	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.6	9.5	9.5
Quebec	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.9	11.1	11.4
Ontario	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.8
Manitoba	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.5	12.8	12.9
Saskatchewan	12.2	12.0	12.3	12.6	13.3	13.5
Alberta	12.7	12.6	12.8	13.7	14.0	14.0
British Columbia	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.1
Yukon	11.9	10.7	10.7	11.0	10.8	10.7
Northwest Territories	16.2	16.2	16.3	15.9	16.7	16.7
Nunavut	24.6	24.1	24.2	24.6	25.4	25.2

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0004 and 051-0005.

Table 24.10 Deaths, by province and territory, 2003/2004 to 2008/2009

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007[r]	2007/2008[r]	2008/2009[p]
	number					
Canada	**228,829**	**229,906**	**225,489**	**233,172**	**238,330**	**242,863**
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,254	4,434	4,392	4,551	4,656	4,766
Prince Edward Island	1,225	1,126	1,165	1,187	1,217	1,250
Nova Scotia	8,269	8,372	7,968	8,208	8,401	8,596
New Brunswick	6,373	6,191	5,987	6,102	6,277	6,448
Quebec	56,411	55,857	53,373	56,556	56,200	56,700
Ontario	84,154	85,282	83,752	86,128	89,141	92,152
Manitoba	9,894	10,015	9,634	9,918	10,137	10,352
Saskatchewan	9,130	8,828	8,877	9,152	9,295	9,430
Alberta	18,776	19,066	19,560	19,991	20,699	21,422
British Columbia	29,863	30,333	30,311	30,876	31,789	31,214
Yukon	158	150	168	184	189	193
Northwest Territories	188	137	171	188	193	198
Nunavut	134	115	131	131	136	142

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

Table 24.11 Death rate, by province and territory, 2003/2004 to 2008/2009

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007[r]	2007/2008[r]	2008/2009[p]
	crude death rate per 1,000 population					
Canada	**7.2**	**7.2**	**7.0**	**7.1**	**7.2**	**7.3**
Newfoundland and Labrador	8.2	8.6	8.5	8.9	9.2	9.4
Prince Edward Island	8.9	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	8.9
Nova Scotia	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.2
New Brunswick	8.5	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6
Quebec	7.5	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.3
Ontario	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1
Manitoba	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.6
Saskatchewan	9.2	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.3
Alberta	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9
British Columbia	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1
Yukon	5.1	4.7	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.8
Northwest Territories	4.4	3.2	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.5
Nunavut	4.6	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0004 and 051-0005.

Table 24.12 Interprovincial migration, by province or territory of origin and destination, 2008/2009

	Destination				
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	number				
Origin					
Newfoundland and Labrador	.	73	1,715	348	316
Prince Edward Island	217	.	682	530	83
Nova Scotia	1,734	584	.	2,620	949
New Brunswick	556	504	3,079	.	2,291
Quebec	277	309	1,158	1,883	.
Ontario	4,808	912	6,293	4,266	15,570
Manitoba	294	50	483	281	554
Saskatchewan	112	76	222	167	691
Alberta	4,167	759	4,161	3,092	3,728
British Columbia	693	378	1,917	1,266	2,808
Yukon	8	4	87	17	102
Northwest Territories	155	0	55	37	26
Nunavut	115	16	90	30	51

Note: Preliminary data, period from July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0018 and 051-0019.

Table 24.13 Interprovincial migration, by age group and by province and territory, 2008/2009

	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	number				
In-migrants, all ages	**13,136**	**3,665**	**19,942**	**14,537**	**27,169**
17 and younger	3,288	816	4,194	3,462	5,460
18 to 24	1,415	446	3,076	2,075	4,144
25 to 44	5,384	1,397	8,273	5,677	11,982
45 to 64	2,703	798	3,479	2,694	4,174
65 and older	346	208	920	629	1,409
Out-migrants, all ages	**10,804**	**4,224**	**21,197**	**15,074**	**37,835**
17 and younger	1,759	781	4,023	3,007	8,153
18 to 24	2,635	1,116	4,489	3,260	4,933
25 to 44	4,138	1,611	8,961	6,130	17,810
45 to 64	1,973	580	3,047	2,119	5,222
65 and older	299	136	677	558	1,717
Net migrants, all ages	**2,332**	**-559**	**-1,255**	**-537**	**-10,666**
17 and younger	1,529	35	171	455	-2,693
18 to 24	-1,220	-670	-1,413	-1,185	-789
25 to 44	1,246	-214	-688	-453	-5,828
45 to 64	730	218	432	575	-1,048
65 and older	47	72	243	71	-308

Note: Preliminary data for period from July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0012.

Destination							
Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number							
2,738	232	134	4,487	510	7	156	88
1,382	41	17	773	491	0	8	0
6,273	363	236	6,061	2,155	46	91	85
3,728	203	235	3,395	917	39	113	14
20,425	505	838	8,485	3,644	94	88	129
.	5,271	5,461	33,007	17,307	285	361	318
5,345	.	2,348	5,834	3,124	62	103	77
2,342	2,667	.	10,593	3,617	73	128	38
16,822	4,842	11,212	.	28,131	331	751	90
15,531	2,426	3,994	26,500	.	588	296	63
94	37	85	364	671	.	45	10
237	202	249	1,458	527	120	.	151
204	225	25	135	39	5	227	.

Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number							
75,121	**17,014**	**24,834**	**101,092**	**61,133**	**1,650**	**2,367**	**1,063**
15,881	4,163	6,617	21,143	11,126	354	570	202
10,681	2,506	3,395	22,302	9,891	256	366	114
32,781	6,675	9,364	40,708	24,758	696	1,002	449
11,645	2,784	4,402	14,025	11,721	313	415	297
4,133	886	1,056	2,914	3,637	31	14	1
93,859	**18,555**	**20,726**	**78,086**	**56,460**	**1,524**	**3,217**	**1,162**
20,027	4,218	4,617	17,647	11,611	286	836	311
15,736	3,083	4,306	10,914	9,390	286	417	102
39,545	7,445	7,514	31,174	22,469	567	1,274	508
14,661	2,930	3,057	14,969	9,667	333	659	233
3,890	879	1,232	3,382	3,323	52	31	8
-18,738	**-1,541**	**4,108**	**23,006**	**4,673**	**126**	**-850**	**-99**
-4,146	-55	2,000	3,496	-485	68	-266	-109
-5,055	-577	-911	11,388	501	-30	-51	12
-6,764	-770	1,850	9,534	2,289	129	-272	-59
-3,016	-146	1,345	-944	2,054	-20	-244	64
243	7	-176	-468	314	-21	-17	-7

Table 24.14 Population projections for selected years, by age group, 2010 to 2035

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
	thousands					
All ages[1]	**34,138.2**	**36,103.9**	**38,025.1**	**39,915.9**	**41,740.0**	**43,480.4**
0 to 4	1,885.6	2,059.7	2,153.2	2,189.0	2,180.1	2,192.9
5 to 9	1,803.8	1,976.1	2,155.4	2,253.8	2,294.8	2,291.0
10 to 14	1,940.1	1,892.6	2,068.3	2,251.7	2,355.0	2,401.0
15 to 19	2,231.4	2,062.9	2,019.5	2,198.8	2,386.7	2,494.8
20 to 24	2,360.3	2,430.5	2,263.1	2,223.4	2,408.2	2,601.2
25 to 29	2,385.6	2,507.0	2,557.8	2,393.8	2,363.7	2,556.4
30 to 34	2,303.5	2,521.0	2,628.8	2,685.0	2,534.0	2,515.3
35 to 39	2,302.6	2,428.6	2,639.2	2,752.4	2,818.5	2,679.0
40 to 44	2,427.5	2,381.6	2,503.5	2,717.1	2,837.4	2,910.9
45 to 49	2,795.3	2,463.9	2,417.3	2,542.6	2,760.4	2,885.8
50 to 54	2,621.3	2,792.1	2,466.8	2,425.6	2,555.3	2,776.0
55 to 59	2,289.3	2,590.6	2,762.3	2,449.1	2,414.7	2,548.3
60 to 64	1,968.9	2,240.5	2,540.7	2,716.5	2,418.5	2,392.0
65 to 69	1,469.8	1,891.1	2,161.4	2,460.4	2,640.9	2,362.7
70 to 74	1,105.8	1,369.9	1,773.8	2,040.7	2,336.2	2,520.9
75 to 79	912.5	979.8	1,227.0	1,603.8	1,862.3	2,148.8
80 to 84	687.8	738.3	806.5	1,024.9	1,357.0	1,596.1
85 to 89	428.9	479.0	523.1	583.3	754.9	1,015.6
90 to 94	167.2	232.4	264.3	293.9	335.9	444.2
95 to 99	45.2	58.7	82.7	95.9	108.6	127.8
100 and older	5.8	7.5	10.1	14.3	16.9	19.6

Note: Based on population estimates as of July 1, 2009, according to a medium-growth scenario.
1. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 052-0005.

Prices and price indexes

25

Changes in prices of goods and services affect how governments, businesses, and individuals spend and earn money, providing an indicator of the state of the economy. For 2009 as a whole, consumer prices as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.3%, a significantly smaller rise than the 2.3% increase in 2008 and the smallest since 1994, when prices notched up 0.1%.

Energy prices drop

Falling energy prices were the main reason for the small increase in the CPI in 2009. Overall, energy prices were 13.5% lower in 2009. Gasoline prices fell 17.5% in 2009, while prices for natural gas and for fuel oil and other fuels dropped 20.1% and 29.9%, respectively.

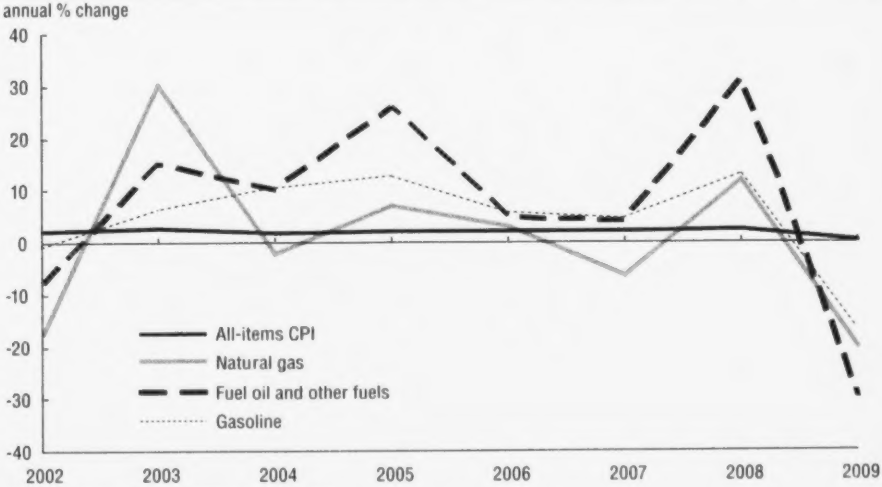
This followed a steady rise in the price of energy from 2002 to 2008. Consumers paid 9.9% more for energy products in 2008 than in 2007, which was substantially more than the 2.3% increase that occurred from 2006 to 2007. The increase in energy prices in 2008 was the largest since 2000, when they rose 16.2%. In 2008, higher gasoline prices were largely responsible for the rising energy costs for consumers.

In 2009, consumers' transportation costs (including costs for buying, renting, and leasing vehicles; operational and maintenance costs; public transportation costs; and gasoline) decreased 5.4%, largely as a result largely as a result of falling gas prices.

Food prices increase

The pace of food price increases quickened in 2009, with a 4.9% increase, compared with a 3.5% increase in 2008. Food purchased from stores was 5.5% more expensive in 2009, while food purchased from restaurants was 3.5% more costly.

Chart 25.1
Change in Consumer Price Index and selected energy indexes



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

Computer equipment and supplies were considerably less expensive in 2009 with a 10.5% decrease from 2008 prices, while prices for home entertainment equipment, parts and services fell 4.4%.

Shelter costs edge lower

Shelter costs edged lower by 0.3% in 2009. Decreases in shelter costs were tempered by increases in property taxes (3.4%) and in the costs to maintain and repair homes (5.8%).

In addition, the cost of household operations, furnishings, and equipment rose 2.6%. These costs include communications services, child care and domestic services, and supplies of plastic, paper and foil. Prices for furniture and household textiles rose slightly.

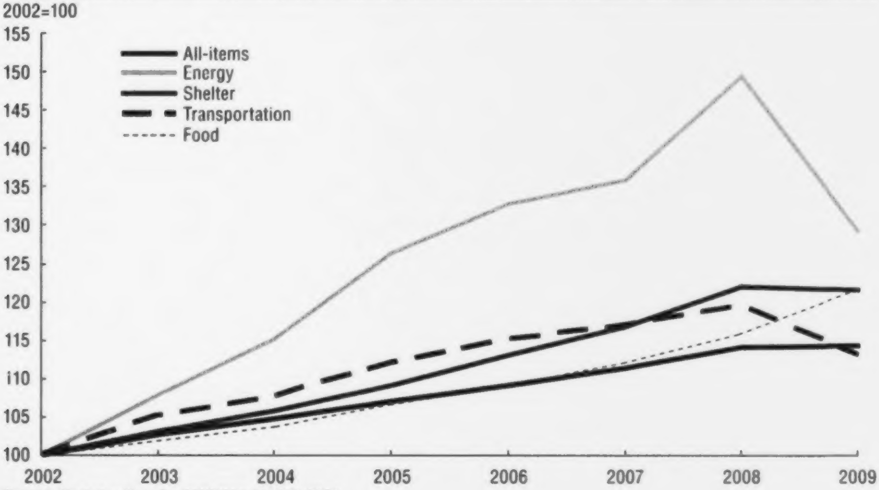
The Bank of Canada's core index is a variant of the consumer price index. It excludes eight of its most volatile components: fruit, vegetables, gasoline, fuel oil, natural gas, mortgage interest, intercity transportation and tobacco products. It also excludes the effect of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components. With these components factored out, the core index increased 1.7% in 2009, the same annual increase it showed in 2008. The consumer price index, which includes the eight volatile components, increased 0.3% over the same period.

Table 25.a
Intercity price index, goods and services, 2004 and 2008

	2004	2008
	combined city average=100	
St. John's	95	97
Charlottetown and Summerside	93	95
Halifax	98	99
Saint John	93	95
Montréal	93	95
Ottawa–Gatineau	103	103
Toronto	110	107
Winnipeg	92	94
Regina	92	95
Edmonton	97	101
Vancouver	102	101

Note: This table shows consumer price differentials prevailing amongst 11 Canadian cities situated in all 10 provinces for a selection of commodities and services at the specified point in time.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0015.

Chart 25.2
Consumer price indexes, selected



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

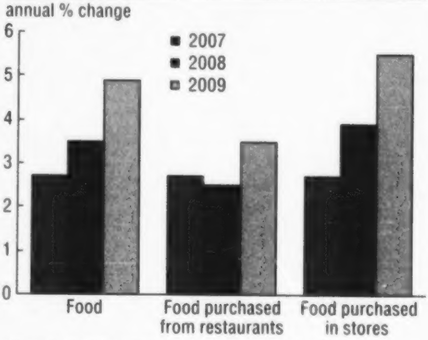
Consumer food prices increase

In 2009, Canadian consumers faced a 4.9% increase in the price of food. This was the greatest gain since a 5.0% rise in 1986, and followed a period of steady gains from 2002 to 2007.

Consumer food prices increased primarily because of the rise in prices for food purchased from stores (5.5%), which have increased annually since 1992. Rising food prices can affect consumer confidence. They also have a great impact on people in lower income brackets, for whom food is a larger share of total expenditures.

In the past decade, the average price for food staples has risen. From 1999 to 2009, the average price of a loaf of bread has increased from $1.31 to $2.50, a dozen eggs from $1.77 to $2.61, 454 grams of butter from $3.01 to $4.35, a litre of partly skimmed milk from $1.41 to $2.11 and 1 kg of ground beef from $3.90 to $7.02.

Chart 25.3
Food indexes



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

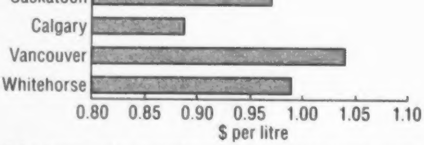
Rising car prices, cheaper gas

Car buyers paid an average of $25,664 for passenger vehicles in 2009 and an average of $700 (2.8%) more for a car than they did in 2008.

Canadians bought almost 150,000 fewer passenger vehicles from all countries of manufacture in 2009, a 16.4% decrease in the units sold from 2008. Sales of passenger vehicles totalled $19.2 billion in 2009, down 14.1% from $22.3 billion in sales in 2008.

The average price for a new vehicle dropped 1.5% in 2008, the largest annual drop since 1999. Reasons for the drop included retailer and manufacturer incentives. As well, the sustained strength of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar prompted Canadian auto dealers to reduce the gap between Canadian and U.S. auto prices.

Chart 25.4
Gasoline prices, selected centres, 2009



Note: Average price of regular unleaded gasoline at self-service filling stations.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0009.

While car prices went up, fuel costs declined. Although gas prices fluctuated, the cost of a litre of regular gasoline at self-service stations averaged 93.9 cents in 2009, a 17.8% drop from an average of 114.2 cents in 2008.

Table 25.1 Consumer Price Index, 1990 to 2009

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	2002=100						
All-items	**78.4**	**82.8**	**84.0**	**85.6**	**85.7**	**87.6**	**88.9**
Food	79.6	83.4	83.1	84.5	84.9	86.9	88.0
Shelter	82.5	86.3	87.9	89.1	89.4	90.4	90.6
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	84.2	87.4	87.9	88.7	88.9	90.6	92.5
Clothing and footwear	86.1	94.3	95.1	96.0	96.8	96.7	96.4
Transportation	71.6	72.9	74.4	76.8	80.2	84.3	87.6
Health and personal care	79.1	84.7	86.6	88.9	89.7	89.6	90.1
Recreation, education and reading	73.2	78.3	79.2	81.1	83.5	86.7	88.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	65.2	76.4	81.0	82.2	68.8	68.7	70.1
Core Consumer Price Index[1]	79.8	82.1	83.6	85.3	86.9	88.8	90.3
Special aggregates							
All-items excluding food	78.1	82.6	84.2	85.7	85.9	87.7	89.1
All-items excluding shelter	76.9	81.4	82.5	84.2	84.3	86.5	88.4
All-items excluding energy	78.9	83.4	84.7	86.3	86.4	88.4	89.7
All-items excluding gasoline	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shelter[2]	82.2	86.0	87.5	88.7	89.1	90.4	90.6
Goods	81.6	85.7	86.4	87.8	86.8	88.4	89.9
Services	74.9	79.6	81.4	83.1	84.5	86.7	88.0
	annual % change						
All-items	**4.8**	**5.6**	**1.4**	**1.9**	**0.1**	**2.2**	**1.5**
Food	4.1	4.8	-0.4	1.7	0.5	2.4	1.3
Shelter	5.6	4.6	1.9	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	2.1	3.8	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.9	2.1
Clothing and footwear	2.9	9.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	-0.1	-0.3
Transportation	5.6	1.8	2.1	3.2	4.4	5.1	3.9
Health and personal care	4.8	7.1	2.2	2.7	0.9	-0.1	0.6
Recreation, education and reading	4.1	7.0	1.1	2.4	3.0	3.8	2.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	8.8	17.2	6.0	1.5	-16.3	-0.1	2.0
Core Consumer Price Index[1]	3.4	2.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.7
Special aggregates							
All-items excluding food	5.0	5.8	1.9	1.8	0.2	2.1	1.6
All-items excluding shelter	4.5	5.9	1.4	2.1	0.1	2.6	2.2
All-items excluding energy	4.4	5.7	1.6	1.9	0.1	2.3	1.5
All-items excluding gasoline	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shelter[2]	5.5	4.6	1.7	1.4	0.5	1.5	0.2
Goods	4.1	5.0	0.8	1.6	-1.1	1.8	1.7
Services	5.6	6.3	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.6	1.5

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

1. Bank of Canada definition.
2. 1986 definition.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
2002=100												
90.4	**91.3**	**92.9**	**95.4**	**97.8**	**100.0**	**102.8**	**104.7**	**107.0**	**109.1**	**111.5**	**114.1**	**114.4**
89.4	90.9	92.0	93.3	97.4	100.0	101.7	103.8	106.4	108.9	111.8	115.7	121.4
90.8	91.1	92.3	95.6	99.1	100.0	103.2	105.8	109.2	113.1	116.9	122.0	121.6
93.7	95.1	95.8	96.7	98.6	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.7	102.2	103.2	104.6	107.3
97.7	98.8	100.1	100.3	100.7	100.0	98.2	98.0	97.6	95.8	95.7	93.8	93.4
90.3	89.6	92.6	97.2	97.3	100.0	105.2	107.7	112.0	115.2	117.1	119.5	113.1
91.7	93.6	95.4	97.0	98.9	100.0	101.4	102.8	104.6	105.9	107.3	108.8	112.1
91.0	93.0	94.7	97.0	98.4	100.0	100.8	101.1	100.8	100.6	101.8	102.2	103.1
72.3	74.9	76.5	79.0	85.0	100.0	110.1	116.0	119.1	121.7	125.5	127.5	130.7
92.0	93.2	94.5	95.7	97.7	100.0	102.2	103.8	105.5	107.5	109.8	111.7	113.6
90.6	91.3	93.0	95.8	97.9	100.0	103.0	104.8	107.1	109.2	111.4	113.8	113.0
90.2	91.3	93.0	95.3	97.3	100.0	102.5	104.1	106.1	107.6	109.4	111.2	111.7
91.0	92.3	93.6	95.0	97.3	100.0	102.4	103.8	105.4	107.2	109.5	111.3	113.2
..	91.9	93.2	95.0	97.6	100.0	102.6	104.2	106.0	107.9	110.1	112.1	113.6
90.8	91.3	92.7	96.1	99.4	100.0	102.7	105.0	108.1	111.8	115.7	120.6	120.2
91.2	91.4	93.1	96.0	98.4	100.0	101.9	103.4	105.8	107.1	108.0	109.4	107.6
89.5	91.1	92.6	94.8	97.1	100.0	103.6	105.9	108.2	111.1	114.8	118.7	121.2
annual % change												
1.7	**1.0**	**1.8**	**2.7**	**2.5**	**2.2**	**2.8**	**1.8**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**0.3**
1.6	1.7	1.2	1.4	4.4	2.7	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.5	4.9
0.2	0.3	1.3	3.6	3.7	0.9	3.2	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.4	4.4	-0.3
1.3	1.5	0.7	0.9	2.0	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.6
1.3	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.4	-0.7	-1.8	-0.2	-0.4	-1.8	-0.1	-2.0	-0.4
3.1	-0.8	3.3	5.0	0.1	2.8	5.2	2.4	4.0	2.9	1.6	2.0	-5.4
1.8	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	3.0
2.6	2.2	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.3	-0.3	-0.2	1.2	0.4	0.9
3.1	3.6	2.1	3.3	7.6	17.6	10.1	5.4	2.7	2.2	3.1	1.6	2.5
1.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.7
1.7	0.8	1.9	3.0	2.2	2.1	3.0	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	-0.7
2.0	1.2	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.5	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	0.4
1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.4	2.8	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.7
..	..	1.4	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.3
0.2	0.6	1.5	3.7	3.4	0.6	2.7	2.2	3.0	3.4	3.5	4.2	-0.3
1.4	0.2	1.9	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.2	0.8	1.3	-1.6
1.7	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.4	2.1

Table 25.2 Consumer Price Index, all-items, by province and territory, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	2002=100					
Canada	**104.7**	**107.0**	**109.1**	**111.5**	**114.1**	**114.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	104.8	107.6	109.5	111.1	114.3	114.6
Prince Edward Island	105.8	109.1	111.6	113.6	117.5	117.3
Nova Scotia	105.3	108.2	110.4	112.5	115.9	115.7
New Brunswick	104.9	107.4	109.2	111.3	113.2	113.5
Quebec	104.5	106.9	108.7	110.4	112.7	113.4
Ontario	104.6	106.9	108.8	110.8	113.3	113.7
Manitoba	103.8	106.6	108.7	110.9	113.4	114.1
Saskatchewan	104.6	106.9	109.1	112.2	115.9	117.1
Alberta	105.9	108.1	112.3	117.9	121.6	121.5
British Columbia	104.2	106.3	108.1	110.0	112.3	112.3
Yukon	103.0	105.3	106.8	109.5	113.4	113.8
Northwest Territories	103.8	106.2	107.7	110.8	115.2	115.9
Nunavut	101.2	102.9	104.6	107.9	110.4	112.6
	annual % change					
Canada	**1.8**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**0.3**
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.8	2.7	1.8	1.5	2.9	0.3
Prince Edward Island	2.2	3.1	2.3	1.8	3.4	-0.2
Nova Scotia	1.8	2.8	2.0	1.9	3.0	-0.2
New Brunswick	1.5	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	0.3
Quebec	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.6	2.1	0.6
Ontario	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.3	0.4
Manitoba	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.6
Saskatchewan	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.8	3.3	1.0
Alberta	1.4	2.1	3.9	5.0	3.1	-0.1
British Columbia	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	0.0
Yukon	1.1	2.2	1.4	2.5	3.6	0.4
Northwest Territories	1.5	2.3	1.4	2.9	4.0	0.6
Nunavut	1.0	1.7	1.7	3.2	2.3	2.0

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

Table 25.3 Consumer Price Index, food, 2003 to 2009

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	2002=100						
All-items	**102.8**	**104.7**	**107.0**	**109.1**	**111.5**	**114.1**	**114.4**
Food	101.7	103.8	106.4	108.9	111.8	115.7	121.4
Food purchased from stores	101.4	103.2	105.6	108.0	110.9	115.2	121.5
Meat	101.8	106.2	108.2	107.9	111.1	113.4	118.4
Fresh or frozen meat (excluding poultry)	100.9	105.0	106.9	105.8	107.9	109.9	115.5
Fresh or frozen poultry meat	104.8	112.2	113.0	113.4	120.9	125.1	130.3
Processed meat	100.7	103.2	106.4	106.7	108.1	109.2	113.4
Fish, seafood and other marine products	99.7	99.1	99.1	98.0	100.1	101.2	108.6
Fish	99.5	99.4	100.4	100.3	103.0	105.3	114.3
Seafood and other marine products	100.2	98.3	95.8	92.0	92.7	90.8	93.7
Dairy products and eggs	103.1	105.7	111.0	115.5	119.8	124.5	128.9
Dairy products	102.9	105.5	111.1	115.7	119.9	124.6	129.1
Eggs	104.9	107.7	109.1	111.9	118.4	123.3	125.4
Bakery and other cereal products (excluding infant food)	104.3	107.0	109.8	113.6	118.1	132.4	137.9
Bakery products	105.8	109.3	113.1	118.2	123.6	137.5	143.4
Cereal products (excluding infant food)	101.6	102.8	103.9	105.3	108.4	123.4	127.9
Fruit, fruit preparations and nuts	98.2	99.3	98.8	101.3	105.7	107.4	113.1
Fresh fruit	96.5	97.9	96.2	98.4	99.6	101.2	107.6
Preserved fruit and fruit preparations	100.9	101.3	102.6	105.9	116.2	117.4	121.4
Nuts	99.4	101.6	103.0	103.5	104.9	109.8	118.7
Vegetables and vegetable preparations	94.3	92.1	93.6	98.4	98.6	100.6	110.2
Fresh vegetables	92.1	88.9	89.9	95.3	95.2	96.5	105.8
Preserved vegetables and vegetable preparations	101.8	103.4	106.8	109.2	111.0	115.3	126.2
Other food products and non-alcoholic beverages	103.3	104.4	107.0	108.9	110.1	112.8	120.5
Sugar and confectionery	106.0	107.5	107.8	112.1	112.9	115.6	124.2
Fats and oils	103.8	106.9	108.6	110.3	114.2	129.7	140.6
Coffee and tea	100.8	102.7	106.1	109.8	110.3	112.4	118.1
Condiments, spices and vinegars	100.6	100.8	103.0	103.8	104.9	107.4	113.9
Other food preparations	104.7	106.5	109.0	111.1	111.1	114.3	121.1
Non-alcoholic beverages	99.4	99.2	103.4	103.8	106.4	106.5	115.2
Food purchased from restaurants	102.5	105.2	108.2	111.1	114.1	117.0	121.1

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

Table 25.4 Farm Product Price Index, 2002 to 2008

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
				1997=100			
Canada	**106.1**	**101.3**	**99.4**	**97.1**	**97.3**	**108.6**	**121.1**
Total crops	109.3	105.1	100.6	88.8	92.6	117.6	142.8
Grains	111.0	105.9	94.1	76.5	84.2	133.3	162.2
Oilseeds	94.1	92.7	95.2	74.5	72.2	97.5	133.5
Specialty crops	124.5	113.4	102.5	84.6	80.2	120.7	185.8
Fruit	103.4	103.7	108.7	116.9	124.5	124.5	128.0
Vegetables excluding potatoes	115.5	116.0	116.8	116.6	117.9	114.1	118.2
Potatoes	166.8	135.4	119.4	125.9	148.6	135.0	152.1
Total livestock and animal products	103.4	98.1	98.3	104.0	101.3	101.5	103.6
Cattle and calves	117.5	98.3	87.6	103.5	102.8	99.3	99.0
Hogs	76.0	74.3	89.7	82.9	72.3	68.3	67.7
Poultry	91.9	95.7	97.9	96.4	93.1	102.0	114.8
Eggs	100.6	102.0	105.6	96.4	98.9	100.9	107.9
Dairy	112.2	119.1	119.9	128.0	130.3	137.2	139.9
Eastern Canada	**103.6**	**101.5**	**103.1**	**103.1**	**103.9**	**108.4**	**115.8**
Total crops	105.6	102.3	100.9	96.0	101.0	108.8	122.5
Grains	89.4	85.9	82.3	65.8	71.9	98.5	117.6
Oilseeds	80.9	89.9	95.2	75.1	66.2	84.4	114.8
Specialty crops	111.9	108.3	127.3	116.2	103.6	131.5	170.0
Fruit	109.3	107.6	112.8	122.0	132.7	131.7	128.0
Vegetables excluding potatoes	112.1	111.7	110.5	112.9	117.6	115.8	121.0
Potatoes	185.9	137.0	115.2	127.3	163.5	138.8	160.5
Total livestock and animal products	102.1	100.7	104.4	107.5	105.6	108.0	111.2
Cattle and calves	127.0	102.1	88.7	106.9	112.3	109.6	111.6
Hogs	74.2	72.5	88.2	80.3	68.8	65.9	65.0
Poultry	92.4	96.2	98.4	95.4	91.5	101.4	114.2
Eggs	101.8	102.2	106.6	96.7	99.6	103.9	110.9
Dairy	112.0	119.5	122.0	130.9	133.7	139.9	141.8
Western Canada	**108.1**	**101.2**	**96.1**	**93.9**	**93.7**	**110.6**	**127.6**
Total crops	111.7	106.9	99.8	83.3	86.3	121.9	154.2
Grains	115.6	110.1	96.1	78.4	86.5	142.3	173.9
Oilseeds	98.7	93.8	95.4	74.4	74.3	102.1	139.9
Specialty crops	124.6	113.2	100.7	82.2	78.3	119.8	187.2
Fruit	92.4	96.6	100.0	111.8	114.1	116.0	131.7
Vegetables excluding potatoes	124.9	128.0	128.9	111.5	104.0	95.5	96.1
Potatoes	136.2	130.8	122.8	122.8	130.1	128.8	140.6
Total livestock and animal products	105.0	95.6	92.5	106.0	102.4	100.4	101.4
Cattle and calves	114.3	96.9	87.2	110.8	108.2	104.2	103.1
Hogs	78.7	77.1	91.5	88.5	78.8	73.4	73.1
Poultry	90.7	94.6	96.7	98.2	96.2	102.8	115.7
Eggs	98.6	101.6	103.7	96.0	97.4	95.0	102.0
Dairy	113.0	117.9	113.3	118.9	119.4	128.8	133.6

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0022.

Table 25.5 Farm Input Price Index, 2001 to 2007

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
				1992=100			
Canada	**129.5**	**128.5**	**132.8**	**129.6**	**134.9**	**139.3**	**149.7**
Building and fencing	120.0	122.8	122.4	137.7	136.3	137.7	138.7
Machinery and motor vehicles	143.7	143.5	157.0	155.3	163.6	168.7	171.8
Crop production	137.6	135.7	154.7	151.1	156.1	161.9	183.2
Animal production	135.1	132.3	128.2	114.4	124.2	126.5	143.6
Supplies and services	121.1	120.7	127.5	126.9	129.8	131.1	130.8
Hired farm labour	125.4	128.2	129.0	135.4	137.7	142.7	149.7
Property taxes	112.6	118.9	126.4	129.5	132.5	129.9	134.7
Interest	90.5	84.9	83.9	80.7	81.3	90.1	98.2
Farm rent	113.8	121.8	131.9	135.8	129.3	132.1	144.5
Eastern Canada	**126.6**	**126.2**	**129.0**	**127.5**	**131.3**	**135.7**	**145.3**
Building and fencing	121.9	124.3	124.2	136.2	138.6	141.4	144.2
Machinery and motor vehicles	144.4	145.9	159.3	156.4	163.6	167.7	170.4
Crop production	130.1	128.3	137.0	139.8	148.0	154.8	163.2
Animal production	129.3	128.0	125.4	117.6	120.4	122.9	143.6
Supplies and services	123.4	121.8	129.8	129.1	132.9	135.3	134.0
Hired farm labour	127.2	130.4	128.9	135.2	137.8	140.6	146.3
Property taxes	79.7	84.8	90.0	93.8	97.4	101.9	105.6
Interest	92.6	86.7	85.8	83.2	84.2	93.9	102.2
Farm rent	85.2	93.5	97.8	101.4	102.4	106.4	111.4
Western Canada	**132.9**	**130.9**	**137.5**	**131.6**	**138.9**	**143.5**	**154.5**
Building and fencing	118.5	121.6	120.9	138.8	134.2	134.6	133.1
Machinery and motor vehicles	143.3	140.7	154.4	154.3	164.1	170.7	174.0
Crop production	142.7	140.6	167.1	158.4	161.0	165.9	195.7
Animal production	141.0	136.6	131.0	111.4	127.4	129.4	143.2
Supplies and services	118.6	119.6	125.0	124.4	126.5	126.6	127.4
Hired farm labour	123.8	126.0	129.9	136.5	138.3	146.4	155.2
Property taxes	121.4	127.9	136.0	138.7	141.3	135.9	140.9
Interest	89.2	83.7	82.7	79.1	79.4	87.7	95.5
Farm rent	128.0	135.6	148.9	152.8	141.9	143.9	159.5

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 328-0014.

Table 25.6 Industrial Product Price Index, 1990 to 2009

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
				1997=100			
All industrial products	**84.2**	**83.3**	**83.8**	**86.8**	**92.0**	**98.9**	**99.3**
Intermediate goods	85.1	82.6	82.2	85.1	91.8	101.1	100.1
First-stage intermediate goods	90.5	81.8	79.5	76.2	92.1	118.5	100.1
Second-stage intermediate goods	83.2	82.5	82.6	86.5	91.7	98.3	100.1
Finished goods	82.9	84.4	86.1	89.4	92.5	95.4	98.0
Finished foods and feeds	87.1	88.9	89.8	91.4	93.7	95.9	98.2
Capital equipment	80.6	82.0	84.8	89.1	92.7	96.0	98.0
All other finished goods	82.1	83.4	85.0	88.6	91.8	95.0	97.9
Aggregation, by commodities							
Meat, fish and dairy products	82.0	82.8	83.7	88.3	90.3	92.5	97.0
Fruits, vegetables, feeds and other food products	86.6	86.3	87.4	88.6	93.0	95.8	99.6
Beverages	86.5	89.5	90.8	92.2	92.8	94.9	97.4
Tobacco and tobacco products	66.2	73.4	78.9	84.1	86.9	89.6	93.4
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	89.3	89.0	88.1	87.7	91.4	100.2	99.4
Textile products	91.4	91.4	91.2	92.3	94.1	97.8	99.2
Knitted products and clothing	91.1	92.2	92.6	92.8	94.2	96.7	99.0
Lumber and other wood products	65.5	64.4	69.8	87.1	97.8	94.0	99.3
Furniture and fixtures	87.4	88.4	87.9	89.8	92.1	98.3	99.3
Pulp and paper products	91.9	83.0	79.7	77.3	85.8	119.5	105.7
Printing and publishing	74.8	77.4	79.1	82.9	87.7	98.6	99.4
Primary metal products	88.6	81.2	79.0	78.2	92.4	105.4	97.9
Metal fabricated products	84.0	83.9	83.7	85.6	89.1	96.4	98.5
Machinery and equipment	87.4	88.7	90.0	92.8	95.6	97.6	99.2
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	76.7	78.2	82.3	87.8	92.2	94.9	97.5
Electrical and communications products	94.0	93.6	94.4	97.0	99.8	102.2	101.1
Non-metallic mineral products	91.5	90.8	90.3	91.0	94.5	98.9	100.1
Petroleum and coal products	97.3	94.0	86.7	85.8	85.6	90.4	100.5
Chemicals and chemical products	85.4	86.5	85.3	87.0	93.2	101.8	99.8
Miscellaneous manufactured products	85.1	86.6	86.9	90.0	95.8	98.7	100.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	95.0	84.5	83.2	91.3	102.9	120.3	111.1

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 329-0039, 329-0040, 329-0041, 329-0042, 329-0044, 329-0045, 329-0046 and 329-0048.

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1997=100												
100.0	**100.4**	**102.2**	**106.5**	**107.6**	**107.6**	**106.2**	**109.5**	**111.2**	**113.8**	**115.6**	**120.6**	**116.5**
100.0	98.4	99.9	105.3	105.0	104.2	103.8	109.9	112.8	117.5	120.5	126.7	119.4
100.0	93.8	96.5	111.9	104.5	101.8	105.6	118.0	123.1	141.9	157.3	149.4	125.8
100.0	99.0	100.4	104.3	105.1	104.6	103.5	108.7	111.2	113.8	115.0	123.3	118.4
100.0	103.4	105.6	108.3	111.3	112.6	109.7	108.9	108.7	108.2	108.1	111.4	112.1
100.0	100.9	102.2	104.3	106.4	108.0	110.3	112.0	112.1	113.5	115.6	118.3	120.8
100.0	104.9	106.6	107.3	110.7	112.6	107.1	104.5	102.5	100.2	98.3	99.2	103.5
100.0	103.5	106.4	110.7	113.8	114.7	111.1	110.3	111.0	110.7	110.8	115.8	113.5
100.0	98.7	100.4	104.6	107.7	107.2	108.5	109.7	107.1	107.2	110.0	111.5	113.0
100.0	97.9	95.6	95.6	98.2	101.6	103.6	104.9	102.8	104.6	109.4	118.0	117.8
100.0	102.4	105.6	109.0	111.4	114.6	117.7	120.4	121.3	122.5	125.0	126.8	129.9
100.0	103.8	109.4	114.2	127.4	139.5	162.7	169.3	176.3	190.4	213.0	220.7	223.6
100.0	99.8	100.2	105.2	106.1	105.0	106.2	108.1	114.3	118.4	116.4	119.0	120.8
100.0	101.2	99.6	99.1	100.5	100.4	99.4	98.9	99.9	100.3	99.8	101.1	102.2
100.0	101.6	102.2	102.8	103.2	103.8	104.1	104.5	104.3	104.7	104.7	104.8	104.9
100.0	95.9	105.1	95.9	94.6	94.0	90.3	101.1	92.5	87.2	84.2	82.4	81.8
100.0	101.1	102.3	104.8	106.3	107.5	109.2	111.8	115.1	118.3	120.0	122.9	124.6
100.0	103.5	101.7	115.2	115.0	106.0	102.8	104.1	103.5	105.0	104.0	108.7	108.9
100.0	103.5	105.8	109.2	111.8	114.1	113.0	114.0	115.3	115.4	116.6	120.4	124.7
100.0	96.0	95.2	100.6	94.4	96.3	96.2	113.4	116.5	138.6	145.9	141.7	127.4
100.0	102.6	103.0	104.7	104.9	106.5	107.2	117.0	121.5	123.1	124.4	133.0	132.4
100.0	102.3	103.7	104.8	105.9	106.9	105.9	106.0	107.3	107.0	105.7	107.1	111.0
100.0	107.1	108.5	109.0	113.5	115.1	106.3	101.2	96.5	92.4	89.3	89.9	94.8
100.0	100.1	100.2	98.5	99.4	101.3	95.8	94.7	93.7	93.7	92.1	91.8	95.0
100.0	100.2	102.0	105.2	107.4	108.7	109.7	111.6	114.9	119.7	122.8	125.5	128.9
100.0	82.3	96.1	140.3	133.7	125.5	138.4	161.8	199.9	218.1	230.4	289.5	208.6
100.0	96.9	98.6	104.8	107.4	107.3	110.4	113.8	121.0	122.9	126.5	139.0	131.7
100.0	101.4	103.0	104.3	105.5	107.5	107.2	109.6	110.7	112.9	113.9	120.2	124.4
100.0	90.3	90.3	86.4	86.6	90.8	95.8	125.1	163.7	248.1	443.2	320.2	253.1

Table 25.7 New Housing Price Index, by region, 2003 to 2009

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				1997=100			
Canada	**116.7**	**123.2**	**129.4**	**142.0**	**153.0**	**158.2**	**154.6**
Atlantic Region	112.5	115.9	120.5	124.9	129.6	141.8	149.1
Quebec	126.2	134.2	140.8	147.0	153.2	160.8	165.9
Ontario	120.0	126.7	132.6	137.5	141.1	146.1	146.1
Prairie Region	127.3	134.0	143.2	192.5	235.6	241.5	222.7
British Columbia	96.3	101.4	106.3	113.2	120.5	123.0	115.0
				annual % change			
Canada	**4.9**	**5.6**	**5.0**	**9.7**	**7.7**	**3.4**	**-2.3**
Atlantic Region	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.7	3.8	9.4	5.1
Quebec	7.6	6.3	4.9	4.4	4.2	5.0	3.2
Ontario	4.4	5.6	4.7	3.7	2.6	3.5	0.0
Prairie Region	5.2	5.3	6.9	34.4	22.4	2.5	-7.8
British Columbia	3.7	5.3	4.8	6.5	6.4	2.1	-6.5

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 327-0005.

Table 25.8 Raw Materials Price Index, 2003 to 2009

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				1997=100			
All raw materials	**114.8**	**128.3**	**145.3**	**161.7**	**174.1**	**196.3**	**152.2**
Mineral fuels	165.6	193.9	244.7	258.7	264.5	345.1	228.2
Vegetable products	92.2	88.8	80.3	84.8	102.4	129.7	110.2
Animals and animal products	100.3	101.4	104.6	104.3	106.6	108.6	110.0
Wood	82.2	83.0	75.1	77.8	84.6	81.6	76.7
Ferrous materials	95.9	125.0	125.0	125.7	134.5	162.4	131.2
Non-ferrous metals	82.0	104.8	119.7	195.7	241.7	187.3	162.5
Non-metallic minerals	116.4	122.6	133.9	141.1	148.5	168.8	175.6
All raw materials excluding mineral fuels	91.4	97.9	99.3	116.8	132.3	127.6	117.1

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 330-0006.

Table 25.9 Machinery and Equipment Price Index, domestic and imported, by industry, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			1997=100			
Total machinery and equipment	**96.8**	**93.9**	**90.6**	**88.3**	**90.1**	**96.0**
Crop and animal production	105.9	103.6	99.6	98.0	100.6	109.1
Forestry and logging	104.7	103.0	100.3	97.6	99.3	107.1
Fishing, hunting and trapping	107.5	106.4	105.6	106.3	109.4	114.9
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	104.0	101.6	97.5	95.8	98.2	106.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	104.4	103.0	101.9	101.0	105.8	114.9
Utilities	98.5	95.6	93.8	93.2	98.0	107.0
Construction	101.6	98.9	96.0	94.0	96.2	104.6
All manufacturing	101.2	98.8	96.2	94.4	96.8	103.2
Trade	94.0	91.7	88.4	86.1	87.6	92.0
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	106.6	105.1	103.0	101.4	103.2	109.6
Pipeline transportation	104.6	103.2	101.3	100.6	103.5	112.1
Warehousing and storage	104.6	103.9	101.9	100.6	104.5	112.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	93.8	90.0	84.9	81.4	82.3	87.3
Private education services	85.6	81.6	77.6	73.9	75.1	80.1
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	93.4	90.1	86.4	83.6	85.0	90.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	87.2	83.5	79.9	77.0	77.9	81.7
Public administration	90.2	86.7	83.5	81.4	82.8	87.9
			annual % change			
Total machinery and equipment	**-4.0**	**-3.0**	**-3.5**	**-2.5**	**2.0**	**6.5**
Crop and animal production	-2.8	-2.2	-3.9	-1.6	2.7	8.4
Forestry and logging	-2.9	-1.6	-2.6	-2.7	1.7	7.9
Fishing, hunting and trapping	3.2	-1.0	-0.8	0.7	2.9	5.0
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	-2.6	-2.3	-4.0	-1.7	2.5	8.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	-2.4	-1.3	-1.1	-0.9	4.8	8.6
Utilities	-4.9	-2.9	-1.9	-0.6	5.2	9.2
Construction	-3.8	-2.7	-2.9	-2.1	2.3	8.7
All manufacturing	-3.6	-2.4	-2.6	-1.9	2.5	6.6
Trade	-2.8	-2.4	-3.6	-2.6	1.7	5.0
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	-2.0	-1.4	-2.0	-1.6	1.8	6.2
Pipeline transportation	-3.7	-1.3	-1.8	-0.7	2.9	8.3
Warehousing and storage	-1.3	-0.7	-1.9	-1.3	3.9	7.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	-4.1	-4.1	-5.7	-4.1	1.1	6.1
Private education services	-5.6	-4.7	-4.9	-4.8	1.6	6.7
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	-4.3	-3.5	-4.1	-3.2	1.7	6.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	-6.5	-4.2	-4.3	-3.6	1.2	4.9
Public administration	-4.9	-3.9	-3.7	-2.5	1.7	6.2

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 327-0042.

Table 25.10 Intercity price index, by selected goods and services, 2004 and 2008

	St. John's		Charlottetown and Summerside		Halifax		Saint John	
	2004	2008	2004	2008	2004	2008	2004	2008
	combined city average=100							
All-items	**95**	**97**	**93**	**95**	**98**	**99**	**93**	**95**
Food	104	105	101	102	101	101	98	100
Food purchased from stores	106	105	103	103	102	102	103	101
Meat, poultry and fish	106	106	109	103	109	107	109	102
Dairy products and eggs	107	103	98	92	101	94	101	93
Bakery and other cereal products	102	105	102	99	99	99	101	100
Fruit and vegetables	112	114	105	106	105	107	107	108
Other food purchased from stores	104	97	101	110	96	99	95	103
Food purchased from restaurants	98	104	94	102	100	101	89	98
Shelter	81	86	77	82	88	90	76	79
Rented accommodation	71	82	69	69	78	86	69	76
Owned accommodation	79	82	72	73	84	86	73	73
Water, fuel and electricity	109	111	115	136	121	115	98	108
Household operations and furnishings	98	103	98	104	102	106	98	103
Household operations	96	104	96	104	102	109	96	104
Household furnishings	101	101	103	103	101	101	101	101
Clothing and footwear	102	102	96	96	101	102	100	100
Transportation	104	102	99	97	100	97	103	98
Private transportation	103	102	95	95	99	98	99	97
Purchase of automotive vehicles	101	99	103	105	103	101	99	98
Gasoline	115	112	104	102	106	105	106	101
Other private transportation	98	99	78	78	89	89	93	93
Public transportation	110	100	129	110	105	90	134	104
Health and personal care	92	100	90	99	93	101	95	100
Health care	94	96	95	97	94	99	93	97
Personal care	..	103	..	101	..	103	..	103
Personal care supplies and equipment	94	..	98	..	95	..	98	..
Personal care services	86	..	72	..	86	..	95	..
Recreation, education and reading	96	93	102	104	112	107	103	108
Recreation	..	103	..	102	..	97	..	99
Education and reading	..	76	..	108	..	126	..	123
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	114	112	106	108	107	110	103	102
Alcoholic beverages	108	104	101	102	100	106	98	100
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	119	125	111	118	112	116	107	104

Notes: This table shows consumer price differentials prevailing amongst 11 Canadian cities situated in all 10 provinces for a selection of commodities and services at the specified point in time.

The method used to establish the comparisons for shelter may not be suitable for the needs of all users.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0015.

Montréal		Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part		Toronto		Winnipeg		Regina		Edmonton		Vancouver	
2004	2008	2004	2008	2004	2008	2004	2008	2004	2008	2004	2008	2004	2008
combined city average=100													
93	**95**	**103**	**103**	**110**	**107**	**92**	**94**	**92**	**95**	**97**	**101**	**102**	**101**
97	101	101	100	100	99	98	100	97	101	100	100	107	106
100	101	103	100	98	98	99	101	101	102	100	102	106	108
103	99	103	100	98	99	93	95	96	97	99	103	105	110
101	95	105	108	100	109	96	95	93	94	92	101	107	110
99	102	98	95	94	93	104	109	105	111	105	108	117	114
98	106	104	96	98	92	102	106	103	109	105	106	103	105
97	101	105	103	101	100	102	102	106	101	98	96	103	101
92	103	97	101	105	99	94	97	90	98	101	95	107	101
86	88	106	105	122	116	79	85	77	85	87	104	102	100
81	82	107	108	125	123	75	82	67	76	82	103	102	104
86	86	105	103	121	114	79	84	72	81	85	100	105	101
95	107	109	108	122	113	89	91	119	113	105	123	91	88
96	97	105	104	105	105	98	99	98	99	95	99	102	103
94	96	107	106	107	108	97	99	98	100	96	102	104	105
101	101	101	101	101	101	100	100	100	98	94	94	100	100
101	101	101	102	100	101	100	100	100	98	95	96	101	100
99	100	100	98	111	106	94	97	97	95	97	94	94	96
98	100	99	96	111	106	93	97	97	95	98	95	95	97
99	102	103	102	100	100	100	100	101	97	94	93	101	101
106	102	96	95	96	96	94	103	101	104	94	97	104	108
90	95	95	90	136	121	84	88	89	85	107	95	79	83
108	102	110	110	113	110	98	97	98	94	87	85	88	91
102	99	103	101	102	98	97	96	89	94	104	98	100	97
99	95	108	102	105	97	93	92	93	91	103	100	97	95
..	103	..	99	..	99	..	99	..	98	..	96	..	99
98	..	97	..	102	..	100	..	98	..	97	..	106	..
113	..	99	..	95	..	101	..	70	..	116	..	97	..
87	86	104	108	109	108	95	96	100	104	114	106	104	105
..	98	..	103	..	101	..	102	..	102	..	99	..	103
..	64	..	117	..	121	..	84	..	110	..	117	..	110
94	95	96	95	99	97	104	103	108	110	106	111	113	108
97	100	101	97	103	98	85	93	97	103	100	106	107	107
92	87	92	93	96	96	120	118	118	122	111	119	117	109

Table 25.11 Composite Leading Index, March 2004 to March 2010

	March 2004	March 2005	March 2006	March 2007	March 2008	March 2009	March 2010
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	**191.1**	**202.4**	**213.2**	**224.1**	**227.8**	**215.8**	**235.2**
Housing index (1992=100)[1]	136.5	138.1	150.1	144.9	141.6	97.8	138.1
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	2,627	2,612	2,687	2,820	2,894	2,917	2,950
Stock Price Index, Toronto Stock Exchange 300 (1975=1,000)	8,395	9,352	11,568	12,981	13,522	8,759	11,591
M1 money supply ($ millions, 1992)[2]	119,791	134,113	144,772	162,504	171,369	189,656	213,033
U.S. Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100)	119.3	124.6	127.4	126.9	124.5	119.7	130.2
Manufacturing							
Average work week (hours)	38.7	38.2	38.0	38.4	38.0	36.5	36.5
New orders, durables ($ millions, 1992)	22,307	25,165	26,946	27,275	27,312	19,504	22,183
Shipments to inventory ratio of finished goods	1.81	1.86	1.87	1.84	1.78	1.58	1.85
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales ($ millions, 1992)	2,009	2,185	2,460	2,633	2,838	2,850	2,989
Other durable goods sales ($ millions, 1992)	7,463	7,831	8,280	8,950	9,676	9,200	9,984
Unsmoothed composite (1992=100)	**194.8**	**204.3**	**215.7**	**225.7**	**227.6**	**210.2**	**239.2**

1. Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (Multiple Listing Service).
2. Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 377-0003.

Retail and wholesale

Both retailers and wholesalers saw a drop in their trade totals in 2009 for the first time in almost 20 years, resulting from the steep economic decline of 2008.

Retailers experienced a 2.9% decline from 2008, with their sales totalling $415 billion in 2009. This drop follows a 3.7% increase in 2008, following increases of 5.9% in 2007 and 6.4% in 2006. Wholesalers experienced a loss of 7.2%, with their sales totalling $495 billion. This compares with increases of 2.9% in 2008 and 5.3% in 2007.

Although retail and wholesale sales rose throughout most of 2009, businesses were still recovering from much slower sales at the end of 2008 and were unable to regain all the lost ground.

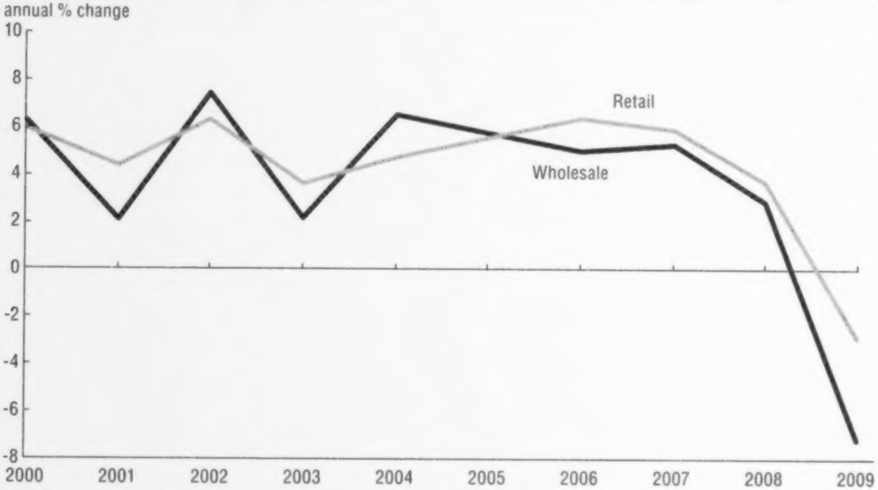
Gas sales drop sharply

A major contributor to lower retail sales was a 21.4% drop in sales of automotive fuels in 2009, a reflection of falling gasoline prices.

A 10.2% decrease in the value of the sales of new vehicles (cars and trucks) pulled down retail sales overall. Automotive retailers had a hard time selling vehicles, with a 17.9% decline in the value of sales of new cars. Retail sales of used vehicles were down 3.9%, while retail sales of recreational vehicles were down 9.4%.

The downturn in the automotive industry also affected wholesalers, as motor vehicle trade decreased 15.4% in 2009, and trade in motor vehicle parts and accessories fell 2.0%. The largest percentage drop was in the recyclable material wholesaler-distributors at 41.1%, followed by the metal service centres industry, at 30.6%. Machinery, equipment and supplies—the largest segment of wholesale trade—declined 10.5%.

Chart 26.1
Retail and wholesale trades



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 080-0020 and 081-0011.

Food and pharmaceuticals grow

Wholesalers in the food, beverage and tobacco industries as well as personal and household goods wholesalers were the only ones to see an increase in 2009. Cigarette and tobacco products experienced the largest percentage increase at 22.7%, pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies were second at 7.3% followed by the beverages industry at 6.5%. Food products increased by 3.5%.

Retailers in this industry reported similar results. Health and personal care stores and food and beverage retailers had increases of almost 4% in 2009.

Employment drops

Retailers and wholesalers, like many other industries, experienced reduced rates of employment in 2009, as their employment fell 2.2% from 2.7 million employees in 2008 to nearly 2.6 million employees. Employment in retail trade edged down 1.7%, while employment in wholesale trade fell 3.7%.

Some retailers and wholesalers did report employment growth, however. Among retailers, health and personal care stores employed 2.9% more people in 2009. Food, beverage and tobacco wholesalers also employed more people in 2009, reporting a 1.0% increase.

Over the longer term, the retail and wholesale trade industries have seen employment growth. In 1999, retailers employed 1.4 million Canadians. By 2009, this number had grown to nearly 1.9 million, a 32.0% increase. Meanwhile, the number employed by wholesalers increased 8.4% from 674,000 employees to 730,000 employees.

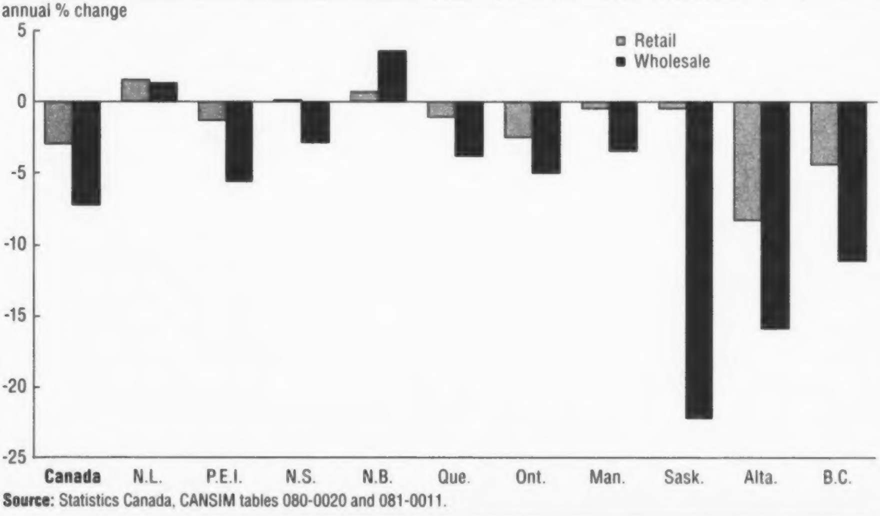
Table 26.a
Payroll employment, retail and wholesale trade

	1999	2009
	number	
Trade	**2,085,210**	**2,593,563**
Retail trade	1,411,692	1,863,188
Wholesale trade	673,518	730,375

Note: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll. North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0024.

Chart 26.2
Retail and wholesale sales, by province, 2008 to 2009



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 080-0020 and 081-0011.

Food and beverage sales increase

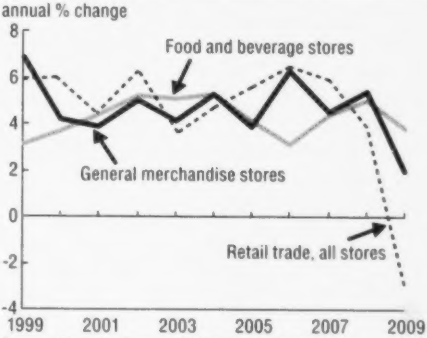
Sales of food and beverages reached a record high of $98.9 billion in 2009, up 5.4% from 2008. Food stores dominated the food and beverages category in 2009.

However, general merchandise stores, which offer a variety of merchandise and related services, have been competing with food stores in this category for the last few years and they have made some gains. In 2009, general merchandisers' sales of food and beverages rose 8.8% to $11.1 billion.

General merchandise stores' biggest-selling products have changed over the last decade: food and beverages accounted for 21% of their sales in 2009, compared with 14% in 1999. In 1999, their top sellers were clothing, footwear and accessories, accounting for 23% of total sales; by 2009, this share had dropped to 15%.

Overall sales at general merchandise stores rose 2.0% to $52.2 billion in 2009.

Chart 26.3
Retail sales, by selected stores



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0020.

Slow growth for health and personal care products

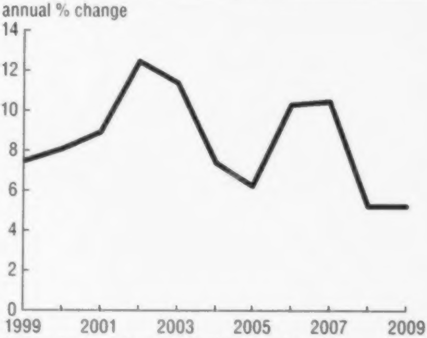
The annual growth rate for sales of health and personal care products in 2009 was at its lowest rate since 1998. Annual sales rose 3.7% from 2008, reaching $38.6 billion, compared with a 4.2% increase in 2008 from 2007.

Sales of prescription drugs contributed the most to the overall growth in health and personal care products, increasing 5.2% in 2009, matching the increase reported in 2008.

Over-the-counter drugs, vitamins, herbal remedies and other health supplements also contributed to overall growth, increasing 3.9% in 2009. Combined, the sales of all drugs, vitamins and other health supplements grew 4.9%, generating nearly $26.3 billion.

In 2009, pharmacies and personal care stores accounted for almost 70% of sales of health and personal care products, similar to 2008. General merchandisers' share of the market for health and personal care products increased at the expense of food and beverage stores mainly because of personal care, health and beauty products.

Chart 26.4
Retail sales of prescription drugs



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0018.

Table 26.1 Payroll employment in retail and wholesale trade, selected industries, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	number					
Wholesale trade	**578,762**	**598,945**	**632,920**	**648,001**	**673,518**	**711,565**
Farm products	8,385	9,819	9,773	9,437	10,876	13,362
Petroleum products	10,249	10,831	11,084	10,894	11,370	11,935
Food, beverage and tobacco products	81,754	83,381	85,258	88,127	87,752	92,172
Personal and household goods	70,496	72,564	80,363	81,828	84,338	91,209
Motor vehicles and parts	59,234	60,419	62,608	62,015	63,285	64,873
Building materials and supplies	95,704	98,316	104,737	105,832	111,415	118,911
Machinery, equipment and supplies	160,288	165,112	174,107	181,148	187,771	196,659
Miscellaneous	64,761	69,395	74,606	77,659	84,158	88,055
Electronic markets, and agents and brokers	27,891	29,108	30,385	31,061	32,554	34,388
Retail trade	**1,368,165**	**1,361,533**	**1,396,640**	**1,399,583**	**1,411,692**	**1,441,022**
Motor vehicles and parts	136,639	138,190	144,627	149,498	148,758	150,210
Furniture and home furnishings stores	45,873	44,249	46,751	49,731	52,122	54,534
Electronics and appliance stores	46,319	47,811	49,173	49,845	51,539	53,969
Building materials and garden equipment and supplies dealers	56,327	56,373	59,502	60,302	62,211	65,744
Food and beverage stores	352,807	349,419	356,810	361,556	368,053	373,723
Health and personal care stores	113,518	111,212	113,541	113,674	114,005	115,873
Gasoline stations	87,889	83,227	77,259	73,782	74,881	77,626
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	158,436	162,489	166,904	159,449	158,229	168,148
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	62,936	62,831	65,335	65,486	66,700	69,170
General merchandise stores	212,064	209,386	216,462	215,399	211,153	203,984
Miscellaneous store retailers	63,457	63,683	66,728	67,432	69,566	72,307
Non-store retailers	31,900	32,662	33,550	33,430	34,475	35,736

Note: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0024.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				number				
721,924	**722,403**	**735,691**	**731,034**	**727,592**	**739,015**	**757,881**	**758,352**	**730,375**
12,965	12,540	11,779	11,136	10,228	9,969	9,901	10,302	10,140
12,873	13,098	12,506	12,377	12,243	12,664	14,017	13,792	12,298
94,049	99,939	107,333	106,383	104,409	100,426	102,648	102,388	103,424
93,954	98,405	101,816	101,574	101,424	104,222	106,022	106,040	103,444
64,298	63,126	63,985	64,114	63,230	63,695	64,845	63,224	58,609
117,368	110,729	111,231	113,083	113,475	118,052	120,505	121,601	113,920
195,937	191,838	194,300	190,588	191,645	198,964	207,476	211,251	205,068
92,320	93,397	95,042	95,863	95,459	95,369	96,265	95,054	90,722
38,160	39,331	37,698	35,916	35,478	35,653	36,201	34,700	32,749
1,515,965	**1,583,324**	**1,652,488**	**1,682,775**	**1,719,798**	**1,767,437**	**1,835,502**	**1,894,459**	**1,863,188**
153,150	160,117	166,903	169,736	171,703	177,315	183,801	187,960	182,658
55,461	57,788	59,725	62,107	65,404	66,315	70,674	73,225	68,658
56,159	58,251	58,458	58,412	60,590	60,820	61,649	63,147	61,429
73,863	89,438	91,822	95,047	100,456	108,307	121,764	129,003	128,359
410,471	437,628	461,444	478,708	492,767	497,535	511,403	538,133	532,097
121,078	123,138	127,957	127,819	129,695	132,733	141,079	150,122	154,430
74,976	77,687	78,809	78,305	79,424	80,169	82,344	82,829	81,892
180,898	171,201	177,313	175,923	180,975	194,075	205,111	210,438	206,355
70,549	72,809	72,570	74,370	77,955	80,375	82,565	83,629	82,538
205,767	217,122	237,240	243,457	242,017	250,208	253,768	255,491	249,230
82,388	88,011	89,897	90,742	91,590	91,942	95,110	96,615	94,224
31,205	30,134	30,349	28,148	27,221	27,643	26,233	23,867	21,318

Table 26.2 Interprovincial trade, by province and territory, 2008

	Goods and services	Goods	Services
	$ millions		
Imports from other provinces	**319,049**	.	.
Newfoundland and Labrador	**7,460**	3,247	4,213
Prince Edward Island	**2,420**	1,178	1,242
Nova Scotia	**11,696**	5,810	5,886
New Brunswick	**13,060**	7,078	5,982
Quebec	**63,191**	33,546	29,645
Ontario	**85,274**	51,929	33,345
Manitoba	**18,519**	10,520	7,999
Saskatchewan	**19,384**	8,942	10,442
Alberta	**51,904**	26,492	25,412
British Columbia	**41,585**	20,803	20,782
Yukon	**832**	363	469
Northwest Territories	**2,391**	1,140	1,251
Nunavut	**1,134**	537	597
Outside Canada	**198**	151	47
Exports to other provinces	**319,049**	.	.
Newfoundland and Labrador	**9,863**	8,690	1,173
Prince Edward Island	**985**	521	464
Nova Scotia	**7,646**	4,541	3,105
New Brunswick	**9,087**	6,277	2,810
Quebec	**60,113**	34,869	25,244
Ontario	**112,448**	46,999	65,449
Manitoba	**14,753**	7,166	7,587
Saskatchewan	**16,325**	12,373	3,952
Alberta	**55,770**	36,800	18,970
British Columbia	**30,309**	12,698	17,611
Yukon	**284**	94	190
Northwest Territories	**1,276**	703	573
Nunavut	**179**	4	175
Outside Canada	**9**	0	9

Note: Expenditure-based gross domestic product.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 384-0002.

Table 26.3 Wholesale trade, by industry, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			$ millions		
Total wholesale trade	**468,613.3**	**492,066.9**	**518,081.6**	**533,275.1**	**494,838.1**
Farm product (excluding oilseed and grain)	5,951.9	5,636.0	5,997.8	5,865.5	5,783.7
Food, beverage and tobacco	82,385.0	84,866.8	89,269.5	92,421.4	96,721.0
Food	74,369.6	76,212.5	80,400.1	83,036.1	85,943.9
Beverage	3,020.7	3,345.8	4,024.7	4,549.6	4,845.4
Cigarette and tobacco	F	F	4,844.7	4,835.8	5,931.7
Personal and household goods	69,366.2	71,505.4	76,730.7	80,805.0	83,063.1
Textile, clothing and footwear	9,003.6	8,989.8	9,437.7	9,824.4	9,756.8
Home entertainment equipment and household appliances	8,406.0	8,677.4	9,332.5	9,436.5	8,652.3
Home furnishings	5,080.0	4,944.8	5,239.2	5,478.7	5,517.0
Personal goods	10,573.8	10,660.6	11,335.9	10,775.0	10,731.5
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	30,264.1	31,898.0	34,419.1	37,923.3	40,684.2
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	F	F	F	F	F
Motor vehicle and parts	91,320.3	94,111.4	95,825.1	85,990.5	75,373.8
Motor vehicle	73,272.9	75,415.2	76,889.2	66,508.7	56,278.6
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	17,756.7	18,307.9	18,498.6	18,988.9	18,602.8
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	F	F	F	F	F
Building material and supplies	69,622.8	74,337.1	76,635.5	77,235.9	67,196.8
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	20,951.5	22,312.7	23,295.1	24,163.6	22,032.7
Metal service centres	16,026.2	17,732.5	17,619.4	18,972.7	13,163.1
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	32,645.1	34,292.0	35,721.0	34,099.6	32,001.0
Machinery, equipment and supplies	94,776.7	103,163.5	108,813.6	115,358.6	103,211.3
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	10,823.9	12,177.4	12,712.7	14,561.0	13,318.5
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	32,492.8	35,619.1	37,591.3	39,411.2	30,583.8
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	27,802.4	29,738.3	31,135.5	32,644.1	30,806.3
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	23,657.6	25,628.6	27,374.1	28,742.3	28,502.7
Miscellaneous	55,190.3	58,446.7	64,809.3	75,598.2	63,488.5
Recyclable material	5,735.8	7,700.5	8,439.4	10,342.2	6,091.4
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	9,267.3	9,770.0	9,098.6	8,847.0	7,910.1
Agricultural supplies	12,752.4	12,330.1	14,698.8	20,598.8	15,668.3
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	11,229.0	11,479.4	11,897.7	13,770.5	11,651.8
Other miscellaneous	16,205.9	17,166.7	20,674.8	22,039.5	22,166.9

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Sources: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 081-0011 and Catalogue no. 63-008-X.

Table 26.4 Wholesale trade, sales by province and territory, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			$ millions		
Canada	**468,613.3**	**492,066.9**	**518,081.6**	**533,275.1**	**494,838.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,394.3	2,559.3	2,848.3	3,129.6	3,170.5
Prince Edward Island	545.4	449.4	478.5	474.4	447.9
Nova Scotia	6,638.9	6,591.6	6,760.2	7,049.5	6,852.4
New Brunswick	4,840.4	4,878.7	5,094.8	5,293.1	5,486.1
Quebec	89,523.1	92,029.5	97,361.9	101,485.4	97,656.8
Ontario	243,344.7	252,747.1	263,170.5	262,174.1	248,950.7
Manitoba	11,014.0	12,089.7	13,694.0	14,063.1	13,583.7
Saskatchewan	12,075.4	12,452.2	14,823.3	20,594.6	16,042.5
Alberta	52,123.7	58,426.9	60,586.5	66,360.9	55,825.4
British Columbia	45,470.2	49,184.9	52,422.9	51,799.9	46,067.8
Yukon	92.2	118.8	141.3	147.8	135.3
Northwest Territories	526.2	515.8	647.7	629.7	552.1
Nunavut	24.8	23.0	51.7	72.9	66.9

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 081-0011 and Catalogue no. 63-008-X.

Table 26.5 Wholesale trade, operating statistics, 2008

	Operating revenues	Operating expenses	Cost of goods sold	Gross margin
		$ millions		%
All trade groups	**746,158.1**	**99,520.9**	**613,032.2**	**17.8**
Farm products	28,008.4	1,884.5	24,571.5	12.3
Petroleum products	167,950.3	3,327.9	161,367.7	3.9
Food products	86,795.2	10,533.2	69,801.7	19.6
Alcohol and tobacco products	9,166.5	1,880.8	6,325.2	31.0
Apparel	11,210.9	3,397.3	7,148.1	36.2
Household and personal goods	36,072.8	9,469.8	25,184.0	30.2
Pharmaceutical products	39,443.4	5,670.6	32,290.7	18.1
Motor vehicles	65,908.5	6,478.8	58,180.1	11.7
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	20,677.5	4,171.5	15,203.2	26.5
Building supplies	48,533.0	9,711.3	35,634.8	26.6
Metal products	20,312.6	2,325.1	16,608.0	18.2
Lumber and millwork	11,424.4	1,458.3	9,543.2	16.5
Machinery and equipment	54,320.7	11,084.2	39,915.9	26.5
Computers and other electronics equipment	32,418.1	5,898.9	25,993.8	19.8
Office and professional equipment	24,250.8	6,819.9	16,234.4	33.1
Other products	78,041.8	12,160.6	63,368.0	18.8
Agents and brokers	11,623.1	3,248.1	5,662.0	51.3

Notes: Gross margin is obtained by subtracting the cost of goods sold from the total operating revenues. The ratio is expressed as a percentage of the total operating revenues. This measure is also known as the return on sales.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 081-0005.

Table 26.6 Retail trade, by industry, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			$ millions		
Retail trade	**365,994.1**	**389,459.5**	**412,565.3**	**427,895.9**	**415,413.4**
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	86,902.7	92,012.3	96,165.8	94,171.7	88,456.4
New car dealers	71,602.6	74,723.3	77,488.5	74,454.0	69,724.6
Used car dealers	4,212.4	4,665.3	5,106.6	5,712.3	5,819.6
Other motor vehicle dealers	6,434.4	7,382.4	8,108.7	7,938.1	6,858.7
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	4,653.2	5,241.3	5,462.0	6,067.3	6,053.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	13,562.7	14,754.9	15,798.9	15,827.4	14,470.2
Furniture stores	8,913.3	9,555.5	10,047.6	10,170.4	9,477.5
Home furnishings stores	4,649.4	5,199.4	5,751.3	5,657.0	4,992.8
Electronics and appliance stores	11,709.1	12,618.5	13,665.2	14,595.7	13,540.4
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	22,598.2	24,847.8	26,646.8	27,516.7	27,338.3
Food and beverage stores	86,116.6	88,743.4	92,633.0	97,302.3	101,011.4
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	62,184.7	63,739.6	65,792.9	69,148.5	72,092.1
Convenience stores	6,010.9	6,057.8	6,537.3	6,825.0	6,768.6
Specialty food stores	3,555.7	3,803.8	4,066.6	4,265.9	4,534.3
Beer, wine and liquor stores	14,365.3	15,142.3	16,236.2	17,062.9	17,616.3
Health and personal care stores	23,666.7	26,110.9	28,365.1	29,457.7	30,594.2
Gasoline stations	37,827.8	41,086.3	45,467.7	51,792.8	42,111.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	21,049.3	22,623.0	23,846.8	23,973.6	23,211.9
Clothing stores	16,328.5	17,491.2	18,510.9	18,638.0	18,050.2
Shoe stores	2,525.5	2,687.7	2,753.0	2,742.1	2,751.4
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	2,195.2	2,444.2	2,582.8	2,593.5	2,410.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	9,383.0	10,002.7	10,570.7	10,822.7	11,175.9
General merchandise stores	43,755.8	46,496.7	48,587.8	51,192.7	52,202.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	9,422.2	10,163.0	10,817.5	11,242.5	11,300.7

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0020 and Catalogue no. 63-005-X.

Table 26.7 Retail trade, by province and territory, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			$ millions		
Canada	**365,994.1**	**389,459.5**	**412,565.3**	**427,895.9**	**415,413.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,823.9	6,012.0	6,527.7	7,009.2	7,120.2
Prince Edward Island	1,423.5	1,509.0	1,620.8	1,702.9	1,681.4
Nova Scotia	10,527.0	11,140.7	11,616.2	12,089.0	12,102.2
New Brunswick	8,343.9	8,857.6	9,407.5	10,017.9	10,092.7
Quebec	82,456.4	86,505.0	90,406.5	94,806.2	93,739.8
Ontario	135,128.0	140,590.8	145,965.2	151,672.3	147,919.8
Manitoba	12,372.3	12,873.8	14,015.8	14,980.2	14,915.0
Saskatchewan	10,795.2	11,553.6	13,129.4	14,672.6	14,598.3
Alberta	48,486.2	55,971.5	61,487.1	61,613.8	56,478.3
British Columbia	49,378.8	53,133.4	56,930.4	57,783.0	55,221.9
Yukon	434.7	452.5	502.7	534.5	526.7
Northwest Territories	574.6	599.1	678.1	705.6	693.0
Nunavut	249.5	260.4	278.1	308.7	324.2

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0020 and Catalogue no. 63-005-X.

Table 26.8 Retail trade, selected industries, operating statistics, 2008

	Operating revenues	Operating expenses	Cost of goods sold	Gross margin
		$ millions		%
All trade groups	**454,642.1**	**100,208.9**	**331,290.9**	**27.1**
New car dealers	81,161.5	10,373.4	68,796.1	15.2
Used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers	22,657.8	5,070.0	16,734.9	26.1
Furniture stores	10,050.8	3,557.4	6,018.3	40.1
Home furnishings stores	5,877.6	2,335.3	3,225.8	45.1
Computer and software stores	2,162.2	578.3	1,553.2	28.2
Home electronics and appliance stores	13,925.9	3,466.8	9,804.5	29.6
Home centres and hardware stores	21,949.8	5,993.0	15,048.9	31.4
Specialized building materials and garden stores	6,745.8	2,223.1	4,255.6	36.9
Supermarkets	72,136.0	15,753.9	54,892.2	23.9
Convenience and specialty food stores	13,908.0	3,487.4	10,007.4	28.0
Beer, wine and liquor stores	16,754.1	2,373.0	9,433.8	43.7
Pharmacies and personal care stores	31,546.5	8,799.5	21,117.9	33.1
Gasoline stations	54,196.0	5,553.7	45,497.0	16.1
Clothing stores	18,650.5	7,951.6	9,121.5	51.1
Shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores	6,156.5	2,549.4	3,019.6	51.0
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	11,853.8	4,042.5	7,370.0	37.8
Department stores and other general merchandise stores	52,632.2	11,536.2	38,313.6	27.2
Miscellaneous store retailers	12,277.0	4,564.4	7,080.7	42.3

Notes: Gross margin is obtained by subtracting the cost of goods sold from the total operating revenues. The ratio is expressed as a percentage of the total operating revenues. This measure is also known as the return on sales.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0011.

Table 26.9 Retail store sales, by selected commodities, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			$ millions		
Total commodities	**367,182.5**	**390,553.4**	**413,145.8**	**427,263.0**	**414,556.0**
Food[1]	59,473.3	62,401.4	65,309.0	69,106.4	73,199.3
Non-alcoholic beverages	4,652.7	4,998.0	5,285.4	5,545.0	5,780.2
Alcoholic beverages	16,323.7	17,161.4	18,328.9	19,200.5	19,907.2
Personal care, health and beauty products (non-electric)[2]	9,348.3	9,842.6	10,330.5	10,612.7	10,855.8
Eyewear, prescription and non-prescription	1,327.2	1,432.3	1,522.4	1,549.4	1,450.4
Drugs,[3] vitamins and other health supplements	19,865.2	21,707.6	23,877.2	25,065.8	26,302.2
Luggage and jewellery	2,965.5	3,272.6	3,438.3	3,590.8	3,468.9
Clothing and accessories	23,034.0	24,488.7	25,434.0	25,713.5	25,175.1
Footwear	4,415.3	4,756.7	4,973.2	5,047.2	5,087.9
Furniture (indoor), household appliances and electronics	24,370.2	26,261.8	27,894.3	29,366.6	27,833.8
Home furnishings	8,831.8	9,658.6	10,671.3	10,547.7	9,851.6
New automotive vehicles	44,224.7	46,279.2	47,700.6	44,486.2	39,965.8
Used automotive vehicles	19,171.8	20,187.3	21,550.0	20,751.6	19,943.7
Automotive parts and accessories, labour receipts and rental receipts	16,722.0	17,753.5	18,096.0	19,329.5	19,197.3
Automotive fuels	33,428.9	36,406.6	40,849.9	47,578.0	37,407.8
Automotive oils and additives	856.6	961.2	989.4	1,017.2	1,038.9
Tableware, kitchenware, cookware and bakeware	1,805.3	1,950.4	1,996.2	2,073.3	2,067.2
Household cleaning supplies, chemicals and paper products	3,563.9	3,667.6	3,767.9	3,872.8	3,966.5
Other household supplies	2,110.7	2,171.6	2,091.2	1,963.1	1,871.5
Hardware and home renovation products	19,638.9	21,479.6	22,708.6	23,478.9	23,096.4
Lawn and garden products, equipment and plants	5,166.7	5,708.8	6,049.0	6,102.5	6,224.9
Sporting goods	3,958.8	4,104.3	4,329.3	4,264.5	4,398.2
Toys, games and hobby supplies[4]	2,797.0	3,188.5	3,757.2	4,099.9	3,966.0
Fabrics, yarns, sewing supplies and notions	682.5	662.8	669.8	605.0	582.5
Craft and artists' supplies	377.4	416.6	420.1	440.0	448.3
Prerecorded media[5]	2,068.7	1,986.1	1,909.1	1,919.4	1,811.8
Books, newspapers and other periodicals	2,863.1	2,946.8	2,985.3	2,969.3	3,027.8
Musical instruments, parts, accessories and supplies	499.4	453.8	453.3	417.6	405.8
Recreational vehicles	6,114.3	6,664.6	7,141.7	7,248.7	6,566.0
Pet food, supplies and accessories	1,947.4	2,120.2	2,250.0	2,492.9	2,815.3
Tobacco products and supplies	8,540.0	8,286.7	8,132.1	7,984.4	8,070.1
Giftware, novelties and souvenirs	1,200.6	1,329.8	1,312.4	1,379.0	1,366.3
Stationery, office supplies, cards, gift wrap and party supplies	3,534.0	3,674.8	3,752.9	3,805.9	3,799.6
Used and second-hand merchandise and antiques	1,471.6	1,636.4	1,794.7	1,856.4	1,889.9
Meals and lunches	927.8	1,049.6	1,134.4	1,225.0	1,280.8

1. Excludes pet food, meals and lunches.
2. Includes home health care sick room equipment and supplies.
3. Includes both prescription and over-the-counter drugs.
4. Includes electronic games.
5. Includes compact discs (CDs), digital video discs (DVDs) and video and audio tapes (excluding rentals).

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0018.

Table 26.10 General merchandise store sales, by province and territory, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			$ thousands		
Canada	**43,755,829**	**46,496,686**	**48,587,843**	**51,192,739**	**52,202,401**
Newfoundland and Labrador	911,035	958,658	1,027,781	1,123,978	1,183,487
Prince Edward Island	153,232	162,499	170,963	179,679	184,912
Nova Scotia	1,242,154	1,289,785	1,366,414	1,450,528	1,554,462
New Brunswick	998,233	1,077,295	1,121,583	1,181,734	1,268,809
Quebec	8,526,508	8,824,206	9,095,041	9,601,008	9,897,336
Ontario	17,492,949	18,298,723	18,586,877	19,324,127	19,476,601
Manitoba	1,694,231	1,808,233	1,973,360	2,126,145	2,240,347
Saskatchewan	1,590,170	1,751,834	2,034,367	2,335,085	2,371,941
Alberta	5,376,329	6,188,079	6,677,359	7,058,894	7,076,509
British Columbia	5,404,835	5,750,181	6,109,854	6,361,100	6,505,349
Yukon	x	x	x	x	x
Northwest Territories	127,373	137,293	154,180	155,722	147,434
Nunavut	x	x	x	x	x

Notes: "Department Stores" sales are combined with "Other General Merchandise Stores" sales under the grouping "General Merchandise Stores".
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0020 and Catalogue no. 63-005-X.

Table 26.11 Non-store retailers, financial estimates, by trade group, 2008

	All non-store retailers	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	Vending machine operators and coffee service operators	Fuel dealers	Other direct selling establishments
			$ millions		
Operating revenue	**13,887.3**	3,744.6	646.6	7,995.9	1,500.3
Sales of goods for resale	**13,168.0**	3,447.2	620.1	7,884.4	1,216.3
Opening inventory	**685.3**	391.0	45.2	152.3	96.7
Purchases	**10,160.8**	2,203.6	286.8	6,938.3	732.1
Closing inventory	**687.1**	353.8	45.9	156.6	130.6
Cost of goods sold	**10,159.0**	2,240.8	286.0	6,934.0	698.2
Operating expenses	**3,265.7**	1,369.6	322.2	918.2	655.7
Labour remuneration	**1,089.9**	301.6	148.9	393.8	245.6

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0012.

Science and technology

Thousands of researchers are taking science and technology in new directions in laboratories and research programs across the country. Research and development (R&D) advances knowledge, leads to new technologies and creates employment opportunities.

Businesses, governments, higher-education institutions and non-profit organizations all invest significantly in R&D. The players are linked through contracts, collaborative arrangements, partnerships or donations.

The key indicator of how much money a country spends on R&D in a given year is gross domestic expenditures on research and development (GERD). Like other indicators, GERD is useful for making international comparisons of R&D activity.

In 2009, Canada's anticipated GERD totalled $29.9 billion (in current dollars). This compares with $17.6 billion in 1999.

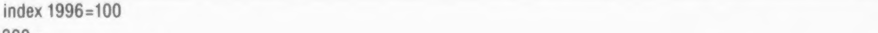
How science is funded

Businesses expected to fund $14.2 billion in 2009, or nearly half of the total GERD, and almost the same as in each of the previous three years. The federal government is the second largest source of R&D funding ($5.7 billion in 2009), followed by the higher-education sector ($4.7 billion). The rest of GERD funding comes from provincial governments, the private non-profit sector and the foreign sector.

Leading R&D performers

Businesses not only fund most R&D in the economy, they also perform most of it—$16.1 billion worth in 2009, or 54% of GERD—and employ the majority of Canada's R&D personnel. With plans to spend $10.4 billion or 35% of GERD, the higher-education sector is the second largest R&D performer. The federal government is third with R&D spending

Chart 27.1
Research and development gross domestic expenditures, by sector



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0001 and Catalogue no. 88-003-X.

of $2.7 billion in 2009. The remainder of GERD performance takes place in the provincial government and private non-profit sectors.

Information and cultural industries (including software publishing, computer games and telecommunications) became the leading industrial group performing R&D in 2005, taking over from the communications equipment industry.

R&D expenditures by the information communications technology (ICT) sector are expected to reach $6.2 billion or 39% of total industrial R&D spending intentions in 2009. The ICT sector spans the manufacturing and services sectors and includes representation from the industry's leading R&D performers.

The manufacturing sector's share of industrial R&D declined from 68% in 2000 to 52% in 2009. In constant dollars, total industrial R&D spending had not yet recovered from the technology downturn that took place at the beginning of the millennium.

Table 27.a
Personnel engaged in research and development, by sector

	1998^{r}	2007
	number	
Total	**147,860**	**228,680**
Federal government	13,730	15,630
Provincial governments[1]	13,730	3,120
Business enterprises[2]	85,930	147,600
Higher education	44,320	60,140
Private non-profit organizations[3]	1,030	2,190

Note: Personnel counts are reported as full-time equivalents (rounded to the nearest 10).

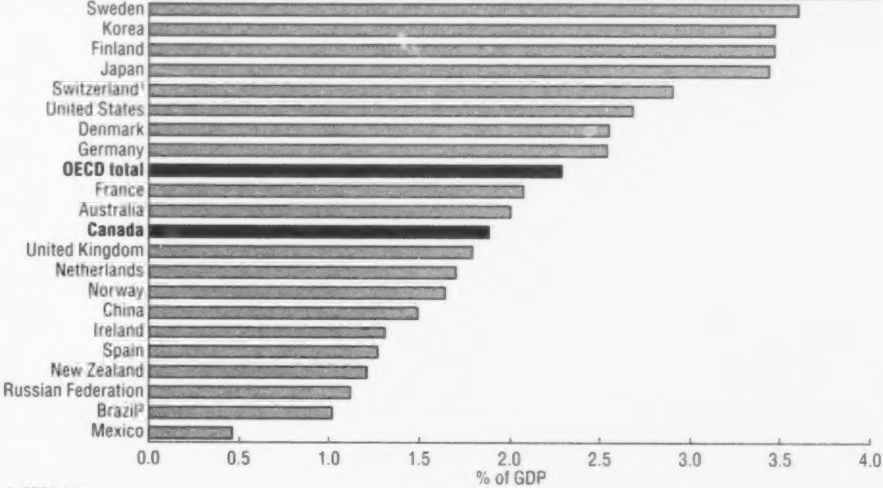
1. Includes provincial research organizations.
2. Natural sciences and engineering only.
3. Counts may fluctuate because of intramural research and development activities.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-001-X.

The leading federal departments or agencies performing R&D activities in 2009 included the National Research Council, Natural Resources Canada, Energy Canada, National Defence, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

Canada's 2007 GERD spending comprised 1.9% of the gross domestic product (GDP), below the 2.3% average for OECD countries.

Chart 27.2
Gross domestic expenditure on research and development of selected OECD countries, 2007



1. 2004 data.
2. 2006 data.

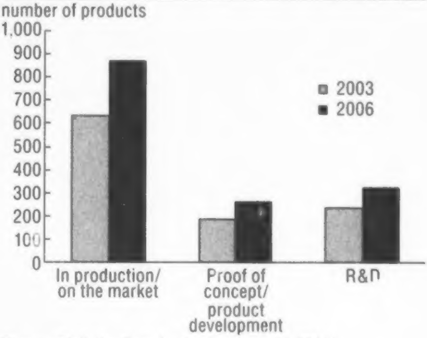
Source: OECD, *OECD in figures*, 2009.

Commercializing bioproducts

Canadian firms have been relatively successful in commercializing bioproducts (products other than food, feed and medicines developed from biological or renewable materials). The number of bioproduct firms rose from 232 to 239 from 2003 to 2006. In 2006, firms had more bioproducts in production or on the market than in 2003, up 37% to reach 870 products. However, bioproduct revenue, employment and average firm size all declined.

Firms rated 'greener and cleaner products' as the main benefit to developing and producing bioproducts, followed by lower production costs.

Chart 27.3
Bioproducts industry



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 21-004-X.

Bioproduct revenues declined from $3.1 billion in 2003 to $1.8 billion in 2006, while the number of people with bioproduct responsibilities fell from 7,851 to 3,974. Firms reported difficulties filling vacant positions.

The firms' highest barriers to developing or producing bioproducts in 2006 were the price and transportation cost of biomass and the difficulties of entering the marketplace.

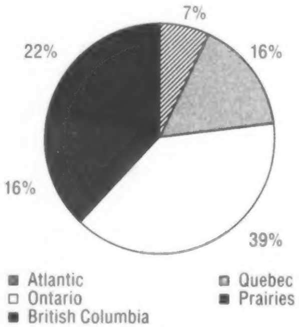
Patents and spinoffs

In 2007, researchers reported or disclosed 1,357 new inventions to Canadian universities and teaching hospitals, a number virtually unchanged from the previous year. Educational institutions filed 1,634 patent applications, up 13% from 2006.

The number of patents issued to universities and affiliated hospitals rose 41% from 339 in 2006 to 479 in 2007. The total number of patents held at the end of 2007 declined 13% from 4,784 to 4,185.

Universities and affiliated hospitals launched 24 companies in 2007 to commercialize their technologies. This brings the number of companies they have spun off since 1999 to 1,174. One in three of those spinoffs are related to health sciences.

Chart 27.4
Spin-off companies, by region, 2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-222-X.

Spending on research and development by higher-education institutions and affiliated research hospitals, experimental stations and clinics added to $10.2 billion current dollars in 2007/2008. In 2002 constant dollars, this was $8.8 billion, or 85% more than in 1998/1999.

Table 27.1 Gross domestic expenditures on research and development, by performing sector and funding sector, 1995 to 2009

	Total	Federal government	Provincial governments	Provincial research organizations	Business enterprises	Higher education	Private non-profit	Foreign sources
	$ millions							
Performing sector								
1995	**13,754**	1,727	186	68	7,991	3,691	91	...
1996	**13,817**	1,792	163	79	7,997	3,697	89	...
1997	**14,635**	1,720	156	58	8,739	3,879	82	...
1998	**16,088**	1,743	155	61	9,682	4,370	77	...
1999	**17,637**	1,859	173	60	10,399	5,082	63	...
2000	**20,556**	2,080	164	66	12,395	5,793	58	...
2001	**23,133**	2,103	253	23	14,266	6,424	63	...
2002	**23,536**	2,190	256	26	13,545	7,455	63	...
2003	**24,691**	2,083	254	24	14,095	8,143	92	...
2004	**26,783**	2,084	265	25	15,249	9,058	103	...
2005	**28,126**	2,414	280	23	15,774	9,518	117	...
2006	**28,599**	2,496	311	22	16,021	9,625	125	...
2007	**29,170**	2,532	330	57	15,882	10,187	183	...
2008^{p}	**29,487**	2,605	365	40	15,980	10,310	188	...
2009^{p}	**29,854**	2,692	369	40	16,146	10,413	194	...
Funding sector								
1995	**13,754**	2,989	652	0	6,288	1,926	309	1,590
1996	**13,817**	2,814	629	0	6,395	1,905	358	1,714
1997	**14,635**	2,813	656	1	7,030	1,971	367	1,795
1998	**16,088**	2,830	640	0^{s}	7,355	2,339	372	2,552
1999	**17,637**	3,216	767	3	7,917	2,649	380	2,705
2000	**20,556**	3,560	853	1	9,223	2,892	445	3,582
2001	**23,133**	4,095	1,023	0^{s}	11,637	2,928	536	2,915
2002	**23,536**	4,251	1,152	0^{s}	12,117	3,462	628	1,925
2003	**24,691**	4,526	1,354	0^{s}	12,427	3,589	637	2,158
2004	**26,783**	4,651	1,370	0^{s}	13,381	4,147	735	2,499
2005	**28,126**	5,249	1,343	0^{s}	13,820	4,341	777	2,593
2006	**28,599**	5,222	1,405	0^{s}	14,144	4,435	830	2,562
2007	**29,170**	5,491	1,454	0^{s}	13,946	4,574	968	2,736
2008^{p}	**29,487**	5,594	1,495	0^{s}	14,034	4,629	981	2,754
2009^{p}	**29,854**	5,718	1,513	0^{s}	14,172	4,675	993	2,783

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0001.

Table 27.2 Gross domestic expenditures on research and development, by province and territory, 1995, 1999, 2003 and 2007

	1995	1999	2003	2007
	$ millions			
Canada	**13,754**	**17,637**	**24,691**	**29,170**
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	127	173	262
Prince Edward Island	16	26	43	58
Nova Scotia	265	339	409	501
New Brunswick	140	164	215	314
Quebec	3,719	4,918	6,965	7,824
Ontario	6,923	8,888	11,983	13,601
Manitoba	295	385	455	585
Saskatchewan	254	323	398	441
Alberta	972	1,165	1,901	2,403
British Columbia	1,068	1,290	2,050	2,935
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2	9	6	63

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0001.

Table 27.3 Gross domestic expenditures on research and development, health sector compared with all sectors, 1989 to 2009

	All sectors	Health sector		
	$ millions	$ millions	% of all sectors	$ per capita
1989	**9,517**	1,365	14.3	50
1990	**10,260**	1,551	15.1	56
1991	**10,767**	1,665	15.5	59
1992	**11,338**	1,783	15.7	63
1993	**12,184**	2,006	16.5	70
1994	**13,341**	2,105	15.8	73
1995	**13,754**	2,196	16.0	75
1996	**13,817**	2,316	16.8	78
1997	**14,635**	2,644	18.1	88
1998	**16,088**	2,930	18.2	97
1999	**17,637**	3,246	18.4	107
2000	**20,556**	3,696	18.0	120
2001	**23,133**	4,383	18.9	141
2002	**23,536**	5,273	22.4	168
2003	**24,691**	5,361	21.7	169
2004	**26,783**	6,127	22.8	192
2005	**28,126**	6,164[r]	21.9	191
2006	**28,599**	5,942[r]	20.8	182
2007	**29,170**	6,271	21.5	190
2008	**29,487**[p]	6,349[1]	21.5	190
2009	**29,854**[p]	6,387[1]	21.4	189

1. Estimate.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0001 and Catalogue no. 88-001-X.

Table 27.4 Federal expenditures on research and development, by performing province and territory and funding province and territory, 1993 to 2007

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	$ millions				
Performing province					
1993	**1,757**	36	11	75	33
1994	**1,753**	33	11	84	28
1995	**1,727**	27	9	77	29
1996	**1,792**	25	10	79	32
1997	**1,720**	23	10	71	29
1998	**1,743**	26	10	77	32
1999	**1,859**	26	12	72	32
2000	**2,080**	30	16	88	27
2001	**2,103**	27	16	70	26
2002	**2,190**	32	8	76	46
2003	**2,083**	23	12	66	30
2004	**2,084**	23	10	81	26
2005	**2,414**	28	28	66	26
2006	**2,496**	27	26	73	30
2007	**2,532**	28	13	77	46
Funding province					
1993	**3,156**	59	12	120	63
1994	**3,094**	52	12	127	60
1995	**2,989**	42	11	113	60
1996	**2,814**	42	12	112	44
1997	**2,813**	40	11	108	42
1998	**2,830**	45	12	113	44
1999	**3,216**	48	13	113	49
2000	**3,560**	54	19	129	42
2001	**4,095**	53	19	121	45
2002	**4,251**	63	13	131	68
2003	**4,526**	61	20	131	61
2004	**4,651**	61	18	157	57
2005	**5,249**	80	37	150	63
2006	**5,722**	74	35	158	65
2007	**5,491**	81	26	160	84

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0001.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Territories
			$ millions			
265	1,035	83	54	75	88	2
268	998	79	48	93	103	7
248	1,034	71	52	98	81	1
247	1,098	77	47	94	77	5
230	1,040	59	74	96	83	5
257	1,057	49	54	94	84	4
283	1,096	58	60	108	106	7
390	1,164	69	62	116	111	9
413	1,213	77	63	98	97	3
436	1,273	72	53	92	99	3
364	1,301	63	54	87	80	5
368	1,241	73	54	110	91	6
451	1,435	83	68	130	91	9
457	1,506	81	67	133	91	5
410	1,582	85	63	116	108	4
675	1,601	121	87	164	251	2
635	1,540	119	82	190	270	7
610	1,523	108	81	207	234	1
566	1,452	108	74	192	205	5
565	1,462	88	97	195	200	5
570	1,504	81	78	182	198	4
697	1,630	98	103	219	238	7
844	1,733	111	120	234	262	8
1,038	1,994	124	123	282	290	3
1,055	2,046	130	113	282	338	3
1,099	2,222	131	121	321	340	5
1,111	2,223	146	123	328	409	5
1,243	2,521	157	126	405	419	9
1,223	2,560	150	123	372	420	4
1,272	2,719	163	136	350	451	5

Table 27.5 Federal expenditures on science and technology, by province and territory, 2002/2003 to 2006/2007

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
	$ millions				
Canada	**7,299**	**7,976**	**8,156**	**8,682**	**8,745**
National Capital Region[1]	2,608	2,642	2,709	2,912	2,989
Newfoundland and Labrador	117	121	137	128	119
Prince Edward Island	24	32	39	47	47
Nova Scotia	247	257	295	261	303
New Brunswick	102	100	122	93	107
Quebec[2]	1,243	1,328	1,352	1,485	1,468
Ontario[2]	1,581	2,038	1,966	2,101	2,045
Manitoba	214	195	226	254	235
Saskatchewan	151	159	157	193	208
Alberta	396	470	474	484	499
British Columbia	582	588	645	673	681
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	35	46	35	51	42

1. Federal intramural expenditures only.
2. Includes extramural expenditures made in the National Capital Region and executed within the province.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-204-X.

Table 27.6 Federal expenditures on research and development, by activity, 2005/2006 to 2009/2010

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008^{r}	2008/2009^{p}	2009/2010^{p}
	$ millions				
Research and development and related scientific activities	**9,449**	**9,633**	**10,176**	**10,358**	**10,664**
Research and development	6,042	6,073	6,603	6,631	6,949
Current expenditures	5,611	5,642	6,170	6,088	6,372
Administration of extramural programs	285	279	294	308	316
Capital expenditures	146	152	139	235	261
Related scientific activities	3,407	3,560	3,573	3,727	3,714
Data collection	1,715	1,870	1,759	1,842	1,785
Information services	676	669	639	650	665
Special services and studies	627	576	743	780	777
Education support	259	298	286	289	318
Administration of extramural programs	59	64	70	74	72
Capital expenditures	70	83	77	91	98

Notes: Current expenditures includes indirect costs of university research funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada totalling $245 million in 2005/2006, $260 million in 2006/2007, $300 million in 2007/2008, and $315 million in both 2008/2009 and 2009/2010.
In 2006/2007, capital expenditures included $30 million for the Agriculture Development Fund project funded by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-001-X.

Table 27.7 Research and development performed by the business enterprise sector, 2005 to 2009

	2005^{r}	2006^{r}	2007^{p}	2008^{p}	2009^{p}
			All industries		
			$ millions		
Total research and development expenditures	**15,774**	**16,021**	**15,882**	**15,980**	**16,146^{E}**
Current expenditures	14,678	14,876	14,888	15,075	14,856^{E}
Wages and salaries	8,646	8,843	9,030	9,249	9,090^{E}
Other current expenditures	6,032	6,033	5,858	5,826	5,766^{E}
Capital expenditures	1,096	1,145	994	906	1,290^{E}
			number of full-time equivalents		
Total research and development personnel	**142,032**	**146,666**	**147,599**	..	..
Professionals	84,399	86,581	86,368	..	..
Technicians	40,421	42,206	44,057	..	..
Other support staff	17,212	17,879	17,174	..	..

Note: Business enterprise research and development refers to research and development activities performed in Canada by the industrial (business enterprise) sector.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0024 and Catalogue no. 88-202-X.

Table 27.8 Intellectual property management at universities and research hospitals, 2003 to 2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
			%		
Institutions engaged in intellectual property management	72	76	80	82	71
			number		
Full-time equivalent employees engaged in intellectual property management	255	280	292	323	285
Research contracts	11,432	14,324	15,877	13,996	..
Invention disclosures	1,133	1,432	1,452	1,356	1,357
Inventions protected[1]	527	629	761	707	668
Inventions declined by the institution	256	355	322	353	333
Patent applications	1,252	1,264	1,410	1,442	1,634
Patents issued	347	397	376	339	479
Patents held	3,047	3,827	3,961	4,784	4,185
New licences and options	422	494	621	437	538
Active licences and options	1,756	2,022	2,836	2,038	2,679
			$ thousands		
Total operational expenditures for intellectual property management	36,419	36,927	41,544	42,492	41,851
Value of research contracts	810,431	940,993	1,001,270	1,154,268	1,224,897
Income from intellectual property	55,525	51,210	55,173	59,689	52,477
Value of remaining equity held by the institution in publicly traded spinoffs	52,351	49,872	41,336	41,524	34,754
Investment in spinoffs raised with the assistance of the institution	54,640	56,421	23,002	x	5,884

1. Resulted in protection activity.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0025.

Table 27.9 University enrolment in natural and applied science and technology programs, by sex, 2003/2004 to 2007/2008

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
	number				
All instructional programs					
Both sexes[1]	993,714	1,019,487	1,047,507	1,059,912	1,066,353
Men	419,634	431,367	442,290	446,943	452,589
Women	573,828	587,880	604,848	612,717	613,566
Physical and life sciences and technologies					
Both sexes[1]	85,143	89,868	92,052	93,789	94,677
Men	37,329	39,558	41,109	42,201	43,227
Women	47,808	50,310	50,937	51,582	51,438
Mathematics, computer and information sciences					
Both sexes[1]	43,977	40,764	36,600	34,011	32,442
Men	32,121	29,751	26,652	24,729	23,640
Women	11,832	10,971	9,945	9,279	8,799
Architecture, engineering and related technologies					
Both sexes[1]	85,800	86,544	85,518	86,238	88,164
Men	66,552	67,431	67,542	67,953	69,633
Women	19,236	19,107	17,973	18,270	18,525
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation					
Both sexes[1]	14,760	14,913	15,255	15,630	15,975
Men	6,648	6,690	6,768	6,861	6,987
Women	8,109	8,223	8,487	8,769	8,985

Notes: All counts are randomly rounded to a multiple of 3.
Historical data coded with the University Student Information System classification have been converted to the Classification of Instructional Programs 2000.

[1] Figures may not add to the totals because of the exclusion of the 'sex unknown' category in the table or because of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0013.

Seniors

Canada's population is aging, yet it has one of the lowest proportions of seniors among the OECD countries. As of July 1, 2009, there were 4.7 million seniors aged 65 and older in the country, accounting for a record high of 13.9% of the population.

In 2007, when 13.5% of Canadians were seniors, the proportion was lower than in the United Kingdom (16.0%), France (16.6%) and Germany (20.2%). The United States, however, has an even lower proportion of seniors than Canada in its population (12.8%).

As baby boomers enter this age group over the coming decades, the proportion of seniors will increase rapidly. According to the medium-growth scenario of the most recent projections, seniors could account for close to 25% of the population by the end of the 2030s.

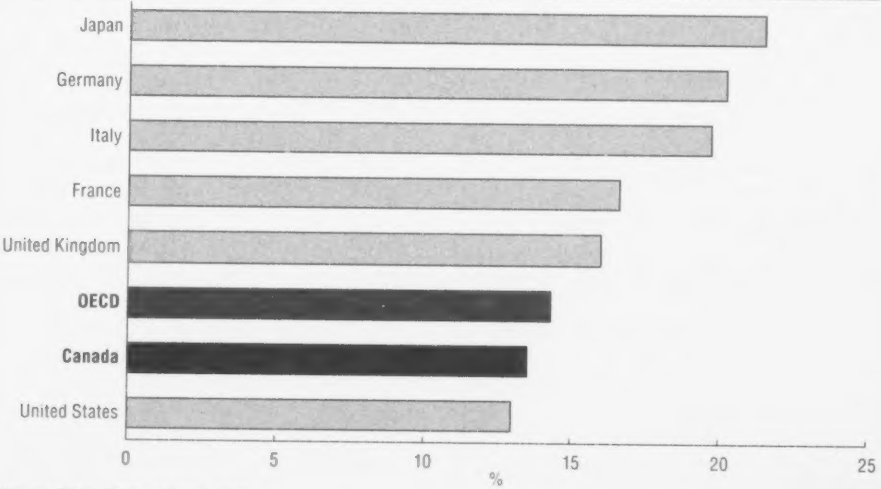
Life expectancy at age 65 has also been increasing. In 1985, a 65-year-old could expect to live another 17 years. That had increased to 20 years by 2006: 18 years for men and 21 years for women.

As of July 1, 2009, there were 1.3 million people aged 80 and older in Canada, representing nearly 4% of the population, and there were 6,000 Canadians aged 100 and older. In 2001, centenarians numbered 3,400. The number of centenarians could reach more than 17,000 people at the beginning of the 2030s.

Where seniors live

At just over 15% in Prince Edward Island and nearly 16% in both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the Maritime provinces had the largest proportions of seniors aged 65 and older as of July 1, 2009. At almost 14%, Ontario and Manitoba had the second- and third-smallest proportions of seniors, while Alberta was the province with the smallest proportion at 10%.

Chart 28.1
Population aged 65 and older, selected OECD countries, 2007



Source: OECD. *OECD in figures*. 2009.

Seniors' financial status

More seniors are continuing to work. Their employment rate was about 10% in 2009, which marked an increase from almost 6% employment in 1999. Among the provinces in 2009, Alberta experienced the highest employment rate for seniors, at nearly 16% of seniors.

The median after-tax income of elderly married couples (in 2008 constant dollars) rose from $32,400 in 1982 to $45,500 in 2008, an increase of 40%. It ranged from $34,200 in Newfoundland and Labrador to $52,100 in British Columbia. The median after-tax incomes of unattached senior men and women rose by 53% and 41% respectively over this period.

Education matters for seniors when it comes to income. Among those with a high school diploma or less, 13% lived in low income at some point from 2002 to 2007. This compares with 5% of seniors with a university degree. The incidence of low income among seniors with lower education is significantly less than among their non-senior counterparts, partly owing to income-security programs for seniors, such as Old Age Security and the Guaranteed Income Supplement.

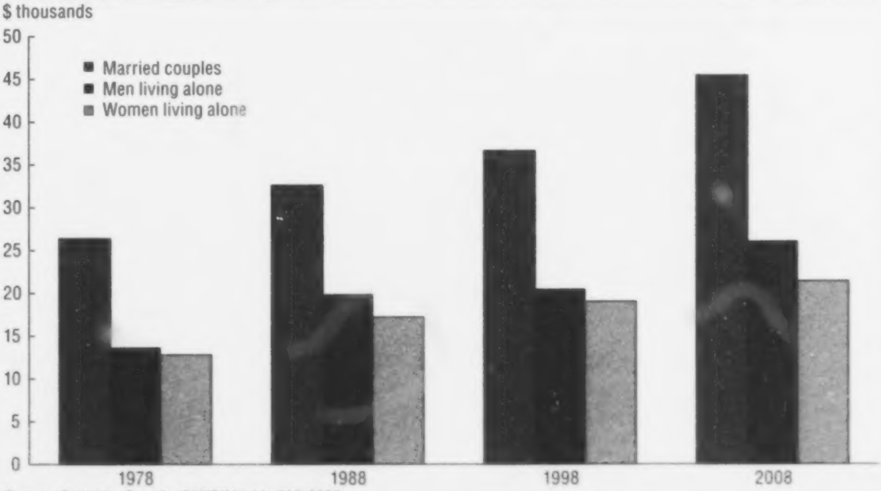
Since the early 1980s, as the country's public pension plans have matured, fewer seniors have been living in low income. In 2008, senior families were the family type with the lowest incidence of low income, with 1.6% of seniors living in families experiencing low income compared with 14.6% of seniors living on their own.

Table 28.a
Senior population, by age group and sex

	1999		2009	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	number			
65 and older	**1,615,875**	**2,170,185**	**2,071,090**	**2,616,356**
65 to 69	550,515	594,102	681,686	725,399
70 to 74	448,535	543,226	507,295	573,525
75 to 79	325,296	462,650	408,798	499,176
80 to 84	176,032	299,425	275,225	400,359
85 to 89	84,286	178,556	143,441	269,255
90 and older	31,211	92,226	54,645	148,642

Note: Estimates as of July 1.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

Chart 28.2
Median income of seniors, by family type and sex



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0605.

Seniors and change

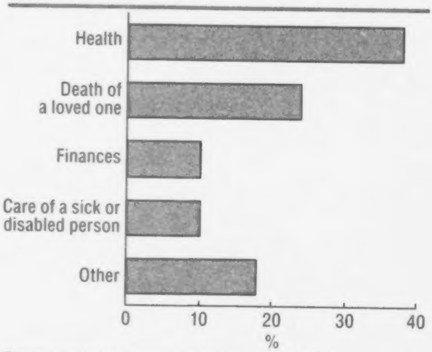
In 2008, 25% of Canada's seniors reported at least one major change in their lives. In earlier life stages, change is seen by the majority as a positive experience. However, fewer than 4 out of 10 seniors perceive change as positive.

Changes with the greatest impact on seniors were health (38%), death of a loved one (24%), finances (10%), and caring for a sick or disabled person (10%).

Most seniors reach out to people—especially family—in their social network to cope. When the change involves caring for a sick or disabled person or their own health, their reliance on professionals, particularly doctors, becomes pronounced. They also turn to close friends.

The death of a loved one most often involves emotional support. For changes in health or in the care of a sick or disabled person, seniors seek help with practical matters and emotional support. Informational help is less commonly sought. Seniors seldom use the Internet as a resource when facing change—11% of seniors did so in 2008.

Chart 28.3
Life changes with the greatest impact on seniors, 2008



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

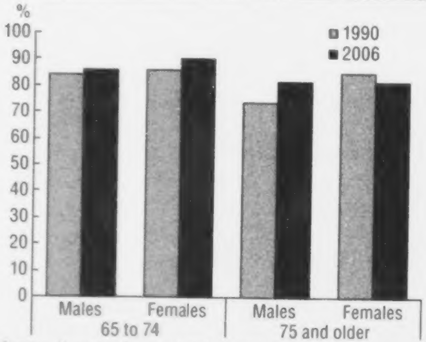
Fewer older senior women have close friends

Fewer women in the oldest segments of the population say they still have close friends. There were 1.3 million women aged 75 and older on July 1, 2009—and a large proportion of them live alone.

In 2006, 82% of women aged 75 and older reported they had at least one close friend. That is down from 85% in 1990. From 1990 to 2006, this age group was the only one to show a decline in reporting at least one close friend. The decline in the share of senior women reporting two or more friends was even sharper, from 76% to 71%.

Having at least one friend can reduce these women's isolation, as their social circle shrinks with the deaths of family members and friends, the loss of a spouse or partner, a move to a care facility, or activity limitations attributable to poor health.

Chart 28.4
Seniors with at least one close friend



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-630-X.

Table 28.1 Population estimates, by age group and by province and territory, selected years, 1984 to 2009

	1984			1989			1994		
	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older
					thousands				
Canada	**5,518.5**	**17,525.2**	**2,563.3**	**5,654.8**	**18,594.2**	**3,027.8**	**5,961.0**	**19,605.2**	**3,434.5**
Newfoundland and Labrador	156.8	375.6	47.6	135.4	387.5	53.7	119.0	397.3	58.2
Prince Edward Island	29.8	81.0	15.7	29.6	83.7	16.8	29.3	86.7	17.4
Nova Scotia	193.9	584.2	99.4	185.9	607.1	110.8	184.6	624.2	118.1
New Brunswick	168.4	476.2	75.9	156.4	493.0	85.7	149.5	508.3	92.5
Quebec	1,375.8	4,636.8	618.7	1,378.2	4,815.4	731.5	1,405.3	4,952.7	834.4
Ontario	1,905.7	6,321.2	940.6	2,029.6	6,945.3	1,128.4	2,207.9	7,315.6	1,295.7
Manitoba	240.6	701.8	129.4	241.5	718.9	143.4	245.9	725.6	151.7
Saskatchewan	246.5	643.8	124.2	244.9	637.7	136.8	235.9	628.0	145.7
Alberta	569.1	1,645.3	179.5	587.6	1,694.5	216.3	625.4	1,819.8	255.3
British Columbia	608.8	2,008.5	329.9	640.8	2,154.3	401.7	730.2	2,483.6	462.3
Yukon	6.1	17.0	0.8	6.7	19.4	1.1	7.3	21.1	1.2
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	17.1	33.7	1.5	18.2	37.4	1.6	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.5	27.7	1.3
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3	14.6	0.5
					%				
Canada	**21.6**	**68.4**	**10.0**	**20.7**	**68.2**	**11.1**	**20.6**	**67.6**	**11.8**
Newfoundland and Labrador	27.0	64.8	8.2	23.5	67.2	9.3	20.7	69.2	10.1
Prince Edward Island	23.5	64.0	12.4	22.8	64.3	12.9	22.0	65.0	13.1
Nova Scotia	22.1	66.6	11.3	20.6	67.2	12.3	19.9	67.3	12.7
New Brunswick	23.4	66.1	10.5	21.3	67.1	11.7	19.9	67.8	12.3
Quebec	20.7	69.9	9.3	19.9	69.5	10.6	19.5	68.9	11.6
Ontario	20.8	69.0	10.3	20.1	68.7	11.2	20.4	67.6	12.0
Manitoba	22.4	65.5	12.1	21.9	65.1	13.0	21.9	64.6	13.5
Saskatchewan	24.3	63.5	12.2	24.0	62.6	13.4	23.4	62.2	14.4
Alberta	23.8	68.7	7.5	23.5	67.8	8.7	23.2	67.4	9.5
British Columbia	20.7	68.1	11.2	20.0	67.4	12.6	19.9	67.6	12.6
Yukon	25.6	71.0	3.4	24.6	71.5	3.9	24.6	71.2	4.1
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	32.7	64.4	2.9	31.8	65.3	2.9	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.4	68.3	3.3
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.1	59.9	2.0

Note: Estimations as of July 1.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

1999			2004			2009		
0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older
				thousands				
5,919.0	**20,696.2**	**3,786.1**	**5,754.7**	**22,044.6**	**4,141.4**	**5,611.6**	**23,440.8**	**4,687.4**
96.3	375.1	61.9	83.1	367.7	66.7	76.0	357.7	75.2
27.9	90.3	18.2	25.1	93.3	19.3	23.3	96.1	21.6
173.6	635.6	124.6	156.8	649.7	132.9	141.0	649.2	147.9
137.4	515.8	97.5	124.9	521.0	103.5	114.5	518.5	116.4
1,334.9	5,062.2	926.1	1,284.4	5,236.2	1,015.3	1,233.7	5,424.8	1,170.4
2,284.1	7,783.7	1,436.9	2,289.9	8,515.8	1,585.0	2,212.8	9,068.5	1,787.9
241.8	745.0	155.7	234.1	780.4	159.1	230.9	822.5	168.5
221.2	644.9	148.4	198.7	650.7	148.0	195.5	682.7	151.9
630.9	2,027.3	294.6	631.4	2,272.9	335.2	672.8	2,629.6	385.2
743.1	2,749.8	518.4	699.6	2,883.7	571.9	685.5	3,113.4	656.3
6.8	22.4	25.4	6.0	23.4	2.0	5.8	25.1	2.7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.1	28.0	1.6	10.6	30.9	1.8	9.4	31.7	2.3
10.0	16.3	0.6	10.3	18.8	0.7	10.3	20.9	1.0
				%				
19.5	**68.1**	**12.5**	**18.0**	**69.0**	**13.0**	**16.6**	**69.5**	**13.9**
18.1	70.3	11.6	16.1	71.1	12.9	14.9	70.3	14.8
20.4	66.2	13.3	18.2	67.8	14.0	16.5	68.1	15.3
18.6	68.1	13.3	16.7	69.2	14.1	15.0	69.2	15.8
18.3	68.7	13.0	16.7	69.5	13.8	15.3	69.2	15.5
18.2	69.1	12.6	17.0	69.5	13.5	15.8	69.3	14.9
19.9	67.7	12.5	18.5	68.7	12.8	16.9	69.4	13.7
21.2	65.2	13.6	19.9	66.5	13.6	18.9	67.3	13.8
21.8	63.6	14.6	19.9	65.2	14.8	19.0	66.3	14.7
21.4	68.7	10.0	19.5	70.2	10.3	18.2	71.3	10.4
18.5	68.6	12.9	16.8	69.4	13.8	15.4	69.9	14.7
22.0	72.7	5.3	19.2	74.3	6.5	17.3	74.7	8.0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.2	68.8	3.9	24.4	71.3	4.3	21.7	73.1	5.2
37.2	60.6	2.2	34.4	63.1	2.5	32.1	65.0	3.0

Table 28.2 Senior population, by census metropolitan area, selected years, 1997 to 2009

	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009
	number				
St. John's	20,377	20,766	20,600	22,743	24,939
Halifax	36,534	39,151	41,636	44,857	49,996
Moncton	15,784	16,347	16,792	18,400	20,080
Saint John	17,111	17,097	16,913	17,816	18,812
Saguenay	17,701	19,323	20,644	22,329	24,869
Québec	82,278	88,451	93,969	102,583	115,547
Sherbrooke	22,480	23,855	25,277	27,232	29,946
Trois-Rivières	19,836	21,378	22,056	23,775	26,370
Montréal	416,831	440,957	462,082	488,926	531,785
Ottawa–Gatineau	107,417	114,956	122,966	133,520	148,489
Kingston	20,481	21,485	22,556	23,969	25,776
Peterborough	19,471	19,995	20,687	21,673	22,823
Oshawa	25,763	28,773	32,533	35,579	40,515
Toronto	495,647	530,946	569,642	617,675	677,112
Hamilton	86,760	90,610	96,733	100,197	107,410
St. Catharines–Niagara	60,802	63,462	66,050	67,812	71,433
Kitchener	43,362	46,090	48,887	52,619	57,399
Brantford	16,866	17,335	17,812	18,526	19,383
Guelph	13,654	14,667	15,433	16,540	18,019
London	54,858	57,308	59,977	63,007	67,976
Windsor	38,448	39,450	40,615	43,169	45,974
Barrie	18,810	20,669	21,073	24,850	27,591
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	20,213	21,335	22,322	23,564	24,990
Thunder Bay	17,046	17,436	18,315	18,652	19,631
Winnipeg	92,079	93,823	94,783	97,329	101,801
Regina	24,920	25,450	25,603	26,824	28,154
Saskatoon	27,372	28,264	28,629	30,565	32,040
Calgary	76,700	85,048	93,221	103,872	114,495
Edmonton	89,136	97,756	106,207	116,036	125,897
Kelowna	24,821	26,736	28,982	30,846	32,983
Abbotsford–Mission	19,651	20,848	20,961	23,272	25,424
Vancouver	226,379	240,035	254,774	271,560	296,162
Victoria	56,270	56,381	57,282	59,688	63,098

Notes: Seniors are people aged 65 and older.
Population estimates based on the Standard Geographical Classification 2006 as delineated in the 2006 Census.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0046.

Table 28.3 Income sources of seniors, 2003 to 2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
			number of seniors		
Income	**3,981,550**	**4,047,910**	**4,134,590**	**4,232,680**	**4,315,860**
Employment income	717,310	753,480	790,360	847,790	927,810
Wages, salaries and commissions	516,300	544,980	569,420	619,530	691,700
Self-employment	245,010	256,880	271,930	284,370	297,270
Investment income	2,297,960	2,337,730	2,385,030	2,464,280	2,580,720
Government transfers	3,939,000	4,007,400	4,095,270	4,197,130	4,293,360
Employment Insurance	33,670	34,180	35,600	38,600	41,980
Old Age Security and net federal supplements	3,834,700	3,903,670	3,991,510	4,089,690	4,186,720
Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan	3,485,330	3,572,590	3,672,410	3,780,480	3,897,500
Canada Child Tax Benefit	8,350	6,850	6,600	7,520	7,650
Goods and Services Tax Credit and Harmonized Sales Tax Credit	1,891,190	1,869,410	1,928,390	2,050,160	1,913,290
Workers' compensation	98,780	100,670	103,710	105,530	113,620
Social assistance	234,890	243,410	249,130	249,190	251,600
Provincial refundable tax credits and family benefits	1,701,120	1,656,500	1,691,570	2,005,630	1,728,100
Private pensions	2,267,740	2,340,170	2,415,010	2,494,340	2,577,180
Registered Retirement Savings Plans	384,650	388,550	415,630	382,970	366,980
Other income[1]	811,820	957,660	1,082,520	1,196,340	1,213,500
			$ thousands		
Income	**110,103,805**	**116,440,076**	**123,758,734**	**134,270,968**	**144,843,200**
Employment income	11,689,553	12,778,538	14,494,560	16,402,798	18,705,585
Wages, salaries and commissions	9,544,431	10,349,265	11,935,868	13,541,692	15,414,095
Self-employment	2,145,122	2,429,273	2,558,692	2,861,105	3,291,485
Investment income	13,151,553	13,253,077	13,660,905	15,790,904	18,086,835
Government transfers	48,234,794	50,433,512	52,657,997	55,715,074	58,318,660
Employment Insurance	176,632	180,530	191,054	211,263	235,690
Old Age Security and net federal supplements	25,528,765	26,436,896	27,560,921	29,083,974	30,541,685
Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan	20,100,873	21,264,457	22,247,273	23,397,612	24,608,835
Canada Child Tax Benefit	19,873	16,762	17,622	20,843	22,260
Goods and Services Tax Credit and Harmonized Sales Tax Credit	613,944	623,474	657,189	825,792	676,215
Workers' compensation	705,704	728,941	768,363	791,413	875,605
Social assistance	447,725	472,841	499,139	508,994	516,805
Provincial refundable tax credits and family benefits	641,280	709,611	716,436	875,184	841,565
Private pensions	31,141,959	33,514,633	35,800,725	38,520,388	41,605,265
Registered Retirement Savings Plans	2,370,551	2,467,223	2,595,343	2,611,953	2,595,495
Other income[1]	3,515,396	3,993,093	4,549,203	5,229,851	5,531,355
			$		
Median income	**18,800**	**19,400**	**20,100**	**21,000**	**22,110**

Note: Seniors are people aged 65 and older.

1. Comprises taxable income not reported elsewhere, such as net rental income, support payments, retiring allowances and scholarships.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0035.

Table 28.4 Labour force characteristics of seniors, by age group and sex, 1996 to 2009

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	thousands					
Males 65 and older	**1,437.3**	**1,472.1**	**1,505.6**	**1,535.0**	**1,565.8**	**1,598.9**
Labour force	140.4	144.8	154.1	150.8	148.7	150.5
Full-time employment	86.3	92.0	99.2	95.7	91.4	95.5
Part-time employment	49.1	48.5	50.7	50.5	53.6	50.5
Unemployment	5.1	4.3	4.2	4.6	3.8	4.4
Not in labour force	1,296.9	1,327.3	1,351.5	1,384.2	1,417.0	1,448.4
Males 65 to 69	521.9	531.2	536.8	538.8	538.3	538.3
Labour force	86.3	89.3	94.8	91.0	86.2	86.8
Full-time employment	54.6	58.8	63.5	60.1	53.9	56.9
Part-time employment	27.8	26.7	28.4	28.4	29.4	26.5
Unemployment	3.9	3.8	2.9	2.5	2.9	3.3
Not in labour force	435.7	441.9	442.0	447.8	452.2	451.5
Males 70 and older	915.4	940.8	968.8	996.2	1,027.4	1,060.6
Labour force	54.1	55.5	59.2	59.8	62.6	63.7
Full-time employment	31.6	33.2	35.7	35.6	37.5	38.6
Part-time employment	21.3	21.8	22.3	22.1	24.2	24.0
Unemployment	x	x	x	2.0	x	x
Not in labour force	861.2	885.4	909.5	936.4	964.9	997.0
Females 65 and older	**1,885.4**	**1,919.1**	**1,949.0**	**1,975.8**	**2,004.3**	**2,034.7**
Labour force	63.5	69.0	69.0	67.4	66.4	69.8
Full-time employment	24.6	27.1	28.9	30.7	27.4	27.6
Part-time employment	36.1	39.6	38.1	35.2	37.0	39.2
Unemployment	2.7	2.3	2.0	x	1.9	2.9
Not in labour force	1,821.9	1,850.0	1,880.0	1,908.4	1,938.0	1,965.0
Females 65 to 69	578.9	582.3	583.4	582.2	580.5	580.0
Labour force	40.9	45.2	43.1	41.6	41.6	45.3
Full-time employment	16.4	19.1	19.6	19.1	18.9	19.0
Part-time employment	22.8	24.4	22.0	21.3	21.2	23.7
Unemployment	1.7	1.8	1.6	x	1.5	2.6
Not in labour force	537.9	537.1	540.3	540.6	538.9	534.7
Females 70 and older	1,306.5	1,336.8	1,365.5	1,393.5	1,423.8	1,454.8
Labour force	22.6	23.8	25.9	25.7	24.7	24.5
Full-time employment	8.3	8.1	9.4	11.5	8.5	8.6
Part-time employment	13.3	15.2	16.1	13.9	15.8	15.6
Unemployment	x	x	x	x	x	x
Not in labour force	1,283.9	1,312.9	1,339.7	1,367.8	1,399.1	1,430.3

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
thousands							
1,631.7	**1,667.3**	**1,704.7**	**1,745.6**	**1,792.4**	**1,844.5**	**1,907.3**	**1,972.1**
168.3	192.2	200.4	210.4	216.6	239.3	270.7	299.1
105.0	118.4	123.3	132.3	131.3	146.9	171.3	186.4
58.2	67.0	70.9	71.4	75.3	83.7	91.9	99.1
5.1	6.7	6.2	6.7	10.0	8.7	7.4	13.5
1,463.4	1,475.1	1,504.3	1,535.2	1,575.9	1,605.2	1,636.6	1,673.0
537.1	540.8	550.4	561.9	578.5	601.3	630.1	659.2
98.5	113.7	120.2	129.2	134.9	149.4	169.4	190.8
64.6	73.2	80.0	85.6	84.4	94.3	112.3	121.7
29.6	35.3	35.1	39.2	43.3	48.8	51.6	58.5
4.3	5.2	5.0	4.3	7.3	6.4	5.5	10.6
438.6	427.1	430.2	432.7	443.6	451.9	460.6	468.4
1,094.6	1,126.5	1,154.3	1,183.7	1,213.9	1,243.2	1,277.2	1,312.9
69.8	78.4	80.3	81.2	81.6	89.9	101.3	108.3
40.4	45.2	43.3	46.7	46.9	52.6	59.0	64.7
28.6	31.7	35.8	32.1	32.0	34.9	40.3	40.6
x	1.5	x	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.9
1,024.8	1,048.0	1,074.0	1,102.5	1,132.3	1,153.3	1,176.0	1,204.7
2,067.3	**2,102.5**	**2,139.7**	**2,178.3**	**2,224.3**	**2,276.3**	**2,335.8**	**2,399.0**
78.1	89.2	95.1	108.1	115.2	127.0	157.9	160.9
30.5	33.2	33.7	44.4	48.1	52.4	65.4	65.1
44.9	53.2	58.2	59.6	62.4	70.3	87.8	89.5
2.7	2.8	3.2	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.7	6.4
1,989.1	2,013.3	2,044.6	2,070.2	2,109.2	2,149.3	2,177.9	2,238.1
579.9	584.2	594.8	606.5	624.1	647.2	675.6	705.1
50.9	60.1	65.4	73.5	79.3	86.5	107.1	113.0
19.9	23.1	23.8	32.4	33.2	39.3	46.2	48.0
29.0	34.5	38.8	37.6	42.8	44.3	57.3	60.1
2.0	2.5	2.8	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.7	4.8
529.0	524.0	529.4	533.0	544.8	560.7	568.4	592.1
1,487.3	1,518.4	1,544.9	1,571.7	1,600.3	1,629.1	1,660.3	1,693.9
27.2	29.1	29.7	34.6	35.9	40.5	50.8	47.9
10.6	10.1	9.8	12.0	14.9	13.2	19.3	17.1
15.9	18.7	19.5	22.0	19.7	26.0	30.5	29.3
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1.5
1,460.1	1,489.3	1,515.2	1,537.2	1,564.4	1,588.6	1,609.5	1,646.0

Table 28.5 Residents in homes for the aged, by sex and age, and by province and territory, 2007/2008

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			number		
Operating homes for the aged	**2,183**	120	38	109	231
Operating homes for the aged, approved beds	**211,494**	5,969	1,998	6,745	7,200
All residents[1]	**200,397**	**4,853**	**1,752**	**6,489**	**6,660**
Males, all ages	**47,497**	1,468	469	1,705	2,008
64 and younger	**4,799**	143	59	166	368
65 to 69 years	**2,811**	104	28	117	152
70 to 74 years	**4,386**	116	38	198	203
75 to 79 years	**7,160**	207	77	289	249
80 to 84 years	**10,578**	350	106	342	382
85 years and over	**17,763**	548	161	593	654
Females, all ages	**114,116**	3,385	1,283	4,784	4,652
64 and younger	**4,788**	124	62	208	357
65 to 69 years	**3,212**	86	41	138	195
70 to 74 years	**5,771**	198	72	257	265
75 to 79 years	**12,742**	401	173	544	584
80 to 84 years	**24,031**	758	299	955	959
85 years and over	**63,572**	1,818	636	2,682	2,292

Notes: Homes for the aged refers to nursing homes, homes for the aged and other facilities providing services and care for the aged. Not included are homes for senior citizens or lodges where no care is provided.
Residents on books at the end of the reporting year.

1. Total may differ from sum of age and sex components because Quebec data are included in the total, but are not available by age and sex.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 107-5504.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Territories
			number			
221	749	92	131	193	286	13
40,390	88,459	9,840	8,451	17,845	24,339	284
38,784	**83,747**	**9,583**	**8,017**	**17,018**	**23,269**	**251**
.	23,952	2,791	2,462	5,386	7,173	95
.	2,270	249	256	652	627	13
.	1,415	146	102	348	395	12
.	2,207	259	215	529	604	17
.	3,686	441	327	837	1,030	17
.	5,561	601	482	1,128	1,611	15
.	8,813	1,095	1,080	1,892	2,906	21
.	59,795	6,792	5,555	11,632	16,096	156
.	2,341	239	234	653	562	13
.	1,656	162	115	386	430	12
.	3,053	291	238	642	742	13
.	6,747	682	466	1,311	1,808	26
.	13,239	1,240	940	2,383	3,229	29
.	32,759	4,178	3,562	6,257	9,325	63

Table 28.6 Residents in homes for the aged, by sex and age group, selected years, 1987/1988 to 2007/2008

	1987/1988	1990/1991	1993/1994	1996/1997
	number			
Operating homes for the aged	2,030	2,200	2,206	1,984
Operating homes for the aged, approved beds	156,610	168,012	168,708	172,967
All residents[1]	**150,056**	**162,256**	**162,244**	**165,575**
Males, all ages	35,231	37,126	37,381	37,086
64 and younger	3,302	3,327	3,186	3,285
65 to 69 years	2,675	2,683	2,602	2,366
70 to 74 years	4,027	4,056	4,095	4,072
75 to 79 years	5,927	6,084	5,904	6,003
80 to 84 years	7,462	7,997	8,161	8,077
85 years and over	11,838	12,979	13,433	13,283
Females, all ages	85,553	92,975	95,478	93,030
64 and younger	3,279	3,339	3,058	3,066
65 to 69 years	3,424	3,220	3,074	2,688
70 to 74 years	6,387	6,162	6,171	5,941
75 to 79 years	11,441	12,201	12,083	11,494
80 to 84 years	19,678	20,677	21,014	20,484
85 years and over	41,344	47,376	50,078	49,357

Notes: Homes for the aged refers to nursing homes, homes for the aged and other facilities providing services and care for the aged. Not included are homes for senior citizens or lodges where no care is provided.
Residents on books at the end of the reporting year.

1. Total may differ from sum of age and sex components because Quebec data are included in the total, but are not available by age and sex.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 107-5504.

2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
number							
1,946	1,919	1,941	1,941	1,952	2,086	2,101	2,182
176,264	178,681	184,892	188,755	197,412	206,170	207,274	211,494
168,816	**171,267**	**177,252**	**179,424**	**189,325**	**196,242**	**196,261**	**200,397**
38,629	39,145	41,598	42,374	44,748	46,943	46,685	47,497
3,522	3,572	3,932	4,018	4,316	4,636	4,672	4,799
2,381	2,512	2,508	2,567	2,581	2,752	2,723	2,811
4,180	4,489	4,252	4,255	4,295	4,455	4,363	4,386
6,319	6,219	6,846	6,824	6,681	7,264	7,302	7,160
8,149	8,309	8,970	9,353	10,260	10,256	10,318	10,578
14,078	14,044	15,090	15,357	16,615	17,580	17,307	17,763
97,710	99,373	102,978	103,496	106,146	110,555	111,478	114,116
3,532	3,696	3,866	3,963	4,202	4,816	4,712	4,788
2,766	2,900	2,825	2,864	2,837	3,006	3,061	3,212
5,886	6,282	6,017	5,837	5,789	6,147	6,017	5,771
12,053	12,306	12,931	12,571	11,949	12,670	12,629	12,742
21,136	21,266	22,335	22,719	24,266	23,723	23,476	24,031
52,337	52,923	55,004	55,542	57,103	60,193	61,583	63,572

Table 28.7 Life expectancy at birth and at age 65, by sex, selected years, 1921 to 2005/2007

	Life expectancy at birth			Life expectancy at age 65		
	Both sexes	**Males**	**Females**	**Both sexes**	**Males**	**Females**
	years					
1921	**59.7**	58.8	60.6	**13.3**	13.0	13.6
1931	**61.0**	60.0	62.1	**13.3**	13.0	13.7
1941	**64.6**	63.0	66.3	**13.4**	12.8	14.1
1951	**68.5**	66.4	70.9	**14.1**	13.3	15.0
1961	**71.1**	68.4	74.3	**14.8**	13.6	16.1
1971	**72.7**	69.4	76.5	**15.7**	13.8	17.6
1981	**75.4**	71.9	79.1	**16.8**	14.6	18.9
1992/1994	**78.0**	74.9	81.0	**18.1**	15.9	20.0
2000/2002	**79.6**	77.0	82.0	**18.9**	17.0	20.5
2001/2003	**79.8**	77.2	82.2	**19.1**	17.2	20.6
2002/2004	**80.0**	77.5	82.3	**19.2**	17.4	20.8
2003/2005	**80.2**	77.7	82.5	**19.4**	17.6	20.9
2004/2006	**80.5**	78.0	82.8	**19.7**	17.9	21.1
2005/2007	**80.7**	78.3	83.0	**19.8**	18.1	21.3

Notes: Beginning in 1992, life expectancies are calculated using three years of data.
Life expectancy estimates for 1921 to 1981 are based on complete life tables.
Newfoundland and Labrador is not included in the 1921 to 1941 life expectancy estimates.
Quebec is not included in the 1921 estimates.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0512 and Catalogue no. 89-506-X.

Table 28.8 Life expectancy at birth and at age 65, by sex and province and territory, 2005/2007

	Life expectancy at birth			Life expectancy at age 65		
	Both sexes	**Males**	**Females**	**Both sexes**	**Males**	**Females**
	years					
Newfoundland and Labrador	**78.3**	75.8	80.8	**17.9**	16.2	19.5
Prince Edward Island	**80.2**	77.6	82.7	**19.4**	17.5	20.9
Nova Scotia	**79.7**	77.1	82.2	**18.9**	17.1	20.5
New Brunswick	**80.0**	77.4	82.5	**19.3**	17.5	20.9
Quebec	**80.7**	78.2	83.1	**19.8**	18.0	21.3
Ontario	**81.0**	78.8	83.1	**19.9**	18.3	21.3
Manitoba	**79.3**	76.8	81.8	**19.4**	17.5	20.9
Saskatchewan	**79.5**	76.9	82.0	**19.6**	17.8	21.2
Alberta	**80.5**	78.1	82.9	**20.0**	18.3	21.5
British Columbia	**81.2**	78.9	83.5	**20.4**	18.9	21.7
Territories[1]	**75.8**	73.1	79.1	**16.9**	15.3	19.0

Note: Life expectancies are calculated using three years of data.
1. "Territories" includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0512.

Society and community

One of the ways that Canadians are engaged in society is through their social networks—their families and friends, neighbours, co-workers, religious and voluntary organizations, community groups, institutions or the Internet.

Many Canadians turn to these networks to help them cope with a major change, such as undergoing a change in their finances or health, or experiencing the death of a loved one. In 2008, more than 4 in 10 Canadians (43%) aged 20 and older had experienced at least one major change in the previous year that had a large impact on their lives.

Types of change, their impact and how they were handled all varied by life stage. One constant, however, was that no matter the life stage, Canadians consistently identified family as the most helpful resource for dealing with major change, providing such things as emotional, financial and informational support. Nearly 7 in 10 Canadians turned to their families for support and almost 6 in 10 Canadians turned to their close friends when dealing with a major life change.

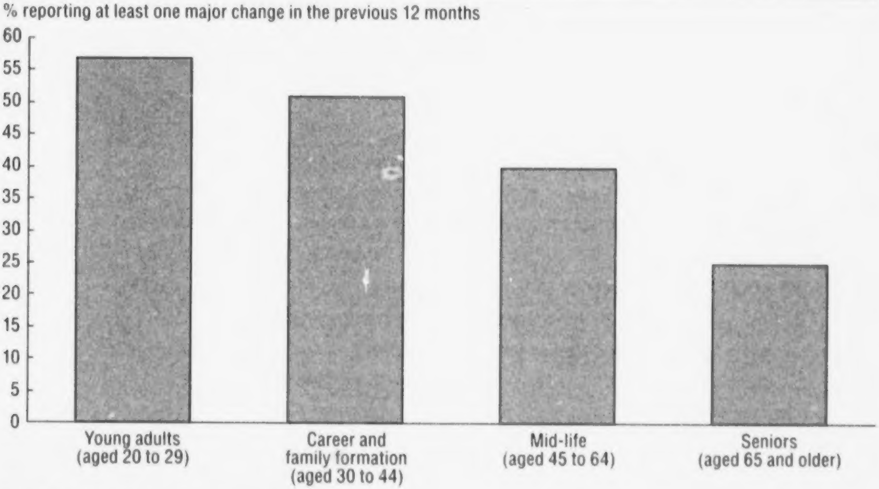
While 39% of people used the Internet to help deal with change, it was seldom cited as the most helpful resource, implying that Canadians still rely on people to help cope with life changes.

Community contributions

Many Canadians give to their communities by donating time, money or both. In 2007, about 84% of people aged 15 and older reported that they donated money to charitable or other nonprofit organizations and 46% of people volunteered for an organization. The rates of donations and volunteering were virtually the same rates as in 2004.

The amount of financial donations and volunteer time did increase from 2004. Canadians donated $10.0 billion in 2007,

Chart 29.1
Major changes by life stage, 2008



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no.11-008-X.

an increase of 12% in donations from the $8.9 billion reported in 2004. However, these figures are not adjusted for inflation. Canadians volunteered 2.1 billion hours in 2007, an increase of 4% from 2004. That volunteer time was the equivalent of 1.1 million full-time jobs.

The top quarter of donors (who gave $364 or more) contributed 59% of total donations and 40% of total volunteer hours.

In 2007, 84% of Canadians provided direct help to someone instead of through an organization, such as doing housework or driving someone to an appointment. Those aged 15 to 34 gave direct help more frequently than other age groups.

Sense of belonging

In 2008, nearly 9 in 10 Canadians surveyed felt a 'somewhat strong' or 'very strong' sense of belonging to Canada, while more than 8 in 10 felt that level of attachment to their province and more than 7 in 10 felt a 'somewhat strong' or 'very strong' sense of belonging to their local community. Proportionately, men and women expressed virtually the same levels of attachment to Canada. The percentage of Canadians with a 'very strong' sense of belonging to Canada increased with age.

Table 29.a
Volunteering

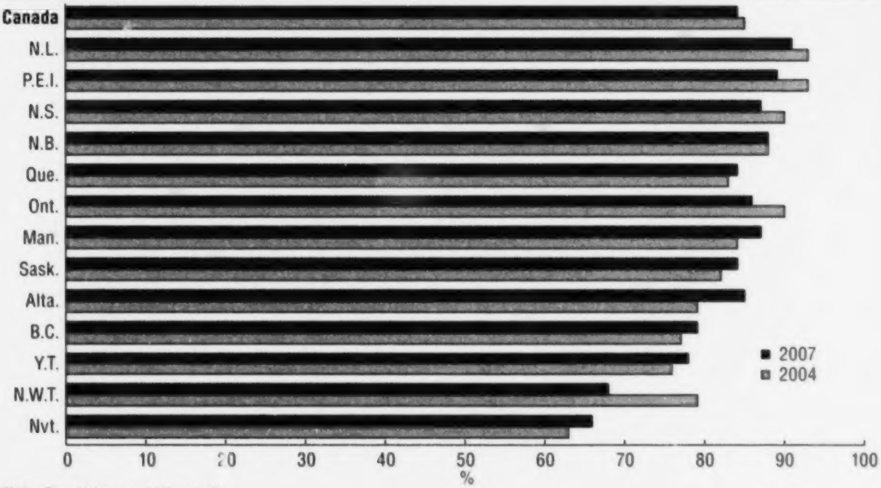
	2004	2007
Volunteers[1] (thousands)	11,809	12,478
Volunteer rate (%)	45	46
Total hours volunteered (millions)	1,983	2,067
Full-time year-round job equivalents[2] (number)	1,033,019	1,076,673
Average hours per year	168	166

1. Represents a statistically significant difference (α=0.05) between 2004 and 2007.
2. Assuming 40 hours of work per week for 48 weeks.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-542-X.

Two out of three residents of the Prairie provinces said they felt a 'very strong' sense of belonging to Canada—the highest proportion among survey respondents. The lowest proportion was in Quebec, where one in three residents reported a 'very strong' sense of belonging to their country.

Chart 29.2
Charitable donors, by province and territory



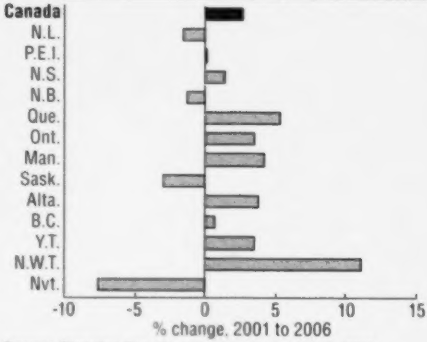
Note: Population aged 15 and older.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-542-X.

Growth in the countryside

The population in settlements with 1,000 or more residents grew at twice the rate of the population in the countryside and in centres with less than 1,000 from 2001 to 2006. The populaton in larger centres grew to 25.3 million people, a 6% increase, compared with smaller centres that increased 6.3 million people or 3%.

Notably, from 2001 to 2006, the population in the countryside and smaller settlements of Saskatchewan fell by 3%, continuing a six-decade decline. In that period, most of the growth in the countryside and smaller settlements occurred in four provinces (Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta) and two territories (Yukon and the Northwest Territories). Prince Edward Island and Nunavut are the only two jurisdictions where residents in the countryside or smaller settlements represent a majority.

Chart 29.3
Population change in countryside and smaller settlements



Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

An increasing share of Canadian residents in the countryside and smaller settlements live within the commuting zone of larger centres. In 2006, more than one in three (35%) were living relatively near a larger centre.

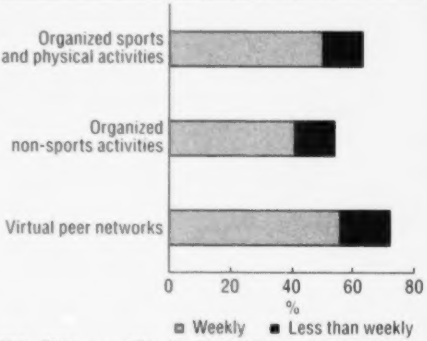
Social participation of children with disabilities

About two-thirds (63%) of children aged 5 to 14 who have disabilities and are living with their parents took part in organized sports and physical activities in 2006. Just over half (54%) were into non-sport activities like taking lessons, joining clubs and community groups; while nearly three-quarters (72%) were networking virtually with peers online and by phone.

The type of disability was significantly associated only with non-sport activities, as children with a non-physical disability, such as a learning disability, had lower odds of participating. Similarly, the severity of limitation was related only to virtual networking—children with a severe disability were less likely to network online.

Parental support at school increased a child's odds of participating in both organized sports and non-sport activities, but it did not increase their odds of using virtual social networks.

Chart 29.4
Social participation of children with disabilities, 2006



Note: Children aged 5 to 14 with disabilities and living with their parents.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

Table 29.1 Charitable donations, by selected characteristics of donors, and by province and territory, 2008

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			number		
All taxfilers[1]	**24,035,930**	**395,850**	**104,110**	**682,960**	**568,320**
All donors	**5,795,210**	**85,600**	**26,920**	**159,010**	**125,670**
			% of donors		
Males	**54**	57	51	53	54
Females	**46**	43	49	47	46
			years		
Average age of donors[2]	**53**	**55**	**55**	**56**	**54**
			% of donors		
Age group of donors[2]					
0 to 24	**3**	1	2	2	2
25 to 34	**12**	9	9	9	10
35 to 44	**18**	17	16	15	16
45 to 54	**24**	23	23	22	23
55 to 64	**20**	25	23	22	23
65 and older	**24**	25	26	30	26
			$		
Average donation by age group of donors[2]					
0 to 24	**480**	370	220	270	450
25 to 34	**760**	520	450	480	530
35 to 44	**1,150**	730	650	730	720
45 to 54	**1,520**	940	980	1,000	1,040
55 to 64	**1,580**	1,090	1,100	1,240	1,240
65 and older	**1,810**	1,130	1,730	1,730	1,630
Median total income of donors[3,4]	**50,530**	**39,250**	**40,550**	**44,380**	**42,430**
Median donation[4]	**250**	**340**	**370**	**300**	**290**
Males	**280**	370	420	330	320
Females	**230**	310	320	280	260
			$ thousands		
Charitable donations	**8,189,280**	**80,900**	**29,290**	**186,455**	**141,490**
Males	**5,361,840**	52,595	16,860	113,040	88,360
Females	**2,827,435**	28,305	12,430	73,415	53,130

Notes: Charitable donations are amounts given to charities and approved organizations for which official tax receipts were provided and claimed on tax returns.

A donor is defined as a taxfiler reporting a charitable donation amount on line 340 of the personal income tax form.

1. Taxfilers are people who filed a tax return for the reference year and were alive at the end of the year.
2. Characteristics such as age are as of December 31 of the reference year.
3. Total income is income from all sources. Median income is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.
4. Zero values are not included in the calculation of medians for individuals.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 111-0001 and 111-0002.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
5,932,910	**9,029,190**	**852,300**	**734,510**	**2,515,790**	**3,152,990**	**22,590**	**27,730**	**16,690**
1,296,250	**2,317,350**	**231,730**	**188,760**	**622,980**	**729,870**	**4,820**	**4,510**	**1,730**
% of donors								
55	54	53	55	56	53	44	50	47
45	46	47	45	44	47	56	50	53
years								
53	**53**	**53**	**54**	**50**	**54**	**50**	**45**	**46**
% of donors								
3	2	4	3	5	3	2	4	4
11	12	12	12	15	11	13	18	21
17	19	17	15	19	17	20	24	22
25	23	23	23	24	23	30	29	25
21	19	19	19	18	21	23	18	20
24	25	24	27	19	25	13	6	8
$								
150	480	730	760	740	620	400	330	640
290	780	970	830	1,210	960	530	690	900
510	1,250	1,380	1,270	1,710	1,460	740	910	1,550
600	1,730	1,760	1,540	2,590	1,800	1,150	1,650	2,080
590	1,820	1,750	1,650	2,870	1,860	1,460	1,750	2,280
870	2,080	1,900	1,820	2,780	2,000	1,660	2,050	1,860
46,880	**53,330**	**44,890**	**47,920**	**59,610**	**50,050**	**64,100**	**84,500**	**85,600**
130	**300**	**330**	**320**	**360**	**340**	**240**	**260**	**500**
150	330	370	350	410	380	260	280	520
120	280	290	300	300	300	220	250	480
$ thousands								
774,670	**3,707,455**	**369,370**	**280,500**	**1,378,400**	**1,226,735**	**5,350**	**5,775**	**2,890**
494,815	2,420,965	240,330	177,490	957,130	792,590	2,945	3,200	1,520
279,855	1,286,490	129,040	103,005	421,270	434,145	2,410	2,575	1,370

Table 29.2 Charitable donations, by selected characteristics of donors, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number					
All taxfilers[1]	**22,465,770**	**22,725,310**	**23,311,690**	**23,338,370**	**23,725,970**	**24,035,930**
All donors	**5,588,590**	**5,781,250**	**5,833,930**	**5,752,630**	**5,698,880**	**5,795,210**
	%					
Males	57	56	56	56	55	54
Females	43	44	44	44	45	46
	years					
Average age of donors[2]	**52**	**52**	**52**	**52**	**53**	**53**
	%					
Age group of donors[2]						
0 to 24	3	3	3	3	3	3
25 to 34	12	12	12	12	12	12
35 to 44	21	20	20	19	18	18
45 to 54	23	23	23	24	24	24
55 to 64	17	18	18	19	20	20
65 and older	24	24	24	24	24	24
	$					
Average donations by age group of donors[2]						
0 to 24	470	460	490	530	510	480
25 to 34	700	700	820	930	840	760
35 to 44	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,300	1,270	1,150
45 to 54	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,600	1,610	1,520
55 to 64	1,300	1,300	1,500	1,600	1,680	1,580
65 and older	1,400	1,500	1,700	1,800	1,940	1,810
Median total income of donors[3,4]	**42,400**	**43,700**	**45,400**	**47,400**	**49,310**	**50,530**
Total median donations[4]	**220**	**230**	**240**	**250**	**250**	**250**
Males	240	250	260	270	270	280
Females	200	200	210	220	230	230
	$ thousands					
Charitable donations, both sexes	**6,513,013**	**6,922,616**	**7,879,588**	**8,529,976**	**8,648,660**	**8,189,280**
Males	4,389,106	4,591,471	5,293,624	5,723,000	5,728,385	5,361,840
Females	2,123,908	2,331,145	2,585,965	2,806,976	2,920,275	2,827,435

Notes: Charitable donations are amounts given to charities and approved organizations for which official tax receipts were provided and claimed on tax returns.

A donor is defined as a taxfiler reporting a charitable donation amount on line 340 of the personal income tax form.

1. Taxfilers are people who filed a tax return for the reference year and were alive at the end of the year.
2. Characteristics such as age are as of December 31 of the reference year.
3. Total income is income from all sources. Median income is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.
4. Zero values are not included in the calculation of medians for individuals.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 111-0001 and 111-0002.

Table 29.3 Volunteer rate, by selected characteristics of volunteers, 2004 and 2007

	Volunteer rate		Average annual volunteer hours	
	2004	2007	2004	2007
	%		hours	
All ages	**45**	**46**	**168**	**166**
15 to 24	55	58	139	138
25 to 34	42	40	137	133
35 to 44	51	52	152	158
45 to 54	47	48	177	170
55 to 64	42	40	202	205
65 and older	32	36	245	218
Sex				
Male	44	45	168	168
Female	47	47	168	164
Marital status				
Married or common-law	46	47	172	168
Single, never married	48	48	148	153
Separated or divorced	43	39	199	196
Widow or widower	28	31	201	179
Education				
Less than high school	37	39	140	136
Graduated from high school	42	42	161	159
Some postsecondary	50	50	166	138
Postsecondary diploma	47	47	172	168
University degree	59	57	180	187
Labour force status				
Employed	50	50	152	150
Unemployed	42	38	235	205
Not in the labour force	43	44	199	190
Household income				
Less than $20,000	30	31	177	200
$20,000 to $39,999	37	36	175	183
$40,000 to $59,999	45	44	184	153
$60,000 to $79,999	48	47	168	173
$80,000 to $99,999	51	52	151	161
$100,000 or more	60	60	155	155
Presence of children in household[1]				
No children in household	40	39	191	184
Preschool-aged children only	43	41	125	110
Both preschool- and school-aged children	53	54	141	147
School-aged children only	59	62	142	153

Notes: Average volunteer hours are calculated for volunteers only.
Population aged 15 and older.
Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1. Preschool-aged is defined as aged 0 to 5, while school-aged is defined as aged 6 to 17. "Both pre-school and school-aged children" indicates the presence in the household of at least one child from each age range (i.e., at least one child aged 0 to 5 and at least one child aged 6 to 17).

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-542-X.

Table 29.4 Average volunteer hours, by selected organization type, 2004 and 2007

	2004	2007
	hours	
Religion	126	141
Sports and recreation	122	119
Social services	117	114
Hospitals	114	107
Arts and culture	120	107
Law, advocacy and politics	123	104
Development and housing	98	99
Business and professional associations and unions	106	91
Environment	98	88
Education and research	74	79
Health	55	52
Grant-making, fundraising and voluntarism promotion	48	44

Notes: Some types of organizations are excluded because of the reliability of the estimates.
Volunteers aged 15 and older.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-542-X.

Table 29.5 Donor rate, by selected organization type, 2004 and 2007

	2004	2007
	%	
Health	57	56
Social services[1]	43	39
Religion[1]	38	36
Hospitals	18	18
Sports and recreation[1]	18	14
Education and research[1]	20	14
Grant-making, fundraising and voluntarism promotion[1]	13	10
International[1]	7	9
Environment	7	7
Law, advocacy and politics[1]	6	5

Note: Population aged 15 and older.
1. Represents a statistically significant difference (α=0.05) between 2004 and 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-542-X.

Table 29.6 Religious attendance rates, by sex, 1985 to 2008

	Males		Females	
	Monthly[1]	Not at all[2]	Monthly[1]	Not at all[2]
	%			
1985	37.0	33.7	47.8	26.1
1986	38.9	29.5	46.6	23.6
1987				
1988	36.7	31.0	46.1	24.9
1989	34.5	34.3	42.7	25.6
1990	32.9	39.5	40.8	31.8
1991	29.0	44.2	40.7	31.6
1992	31.7	41.2	39.3	32.1
1993	31.0	44.6	40.6	35.5
1994	29.5	43.4	39.9	33.2
1995	30.0	46.5	36.8	38.3
1996	27.6	45.8	34.6	39.1
1997				
1998	29.0	41.4	37.0	34.2
1999	29.6	43.2	36.5	35.5
2000	27.2	44.5	34.9	37.1
2001	26.9	46.4	34.0	38.9
2002				
2003	27.2	46.7	34.4	39.3
2004	28.3	46.0	34.9	37.0
2005	28.3	45.5	33.5	39.7
2006	25.1	43.8	32.2	37.4
2007				
2008	26.1	44.5	30.7	39.3

Notes: Prior to 2005, the General Social Survey did not ask those who had no religious affilation about the frequency of attending religious services and they were assumed to have not attended. In 2006 and 2008, all respondents were asked about frequency of attendance.

In 2008, about 80% of those with no religious affiliation did not attend and 16% attended infrequently.

1. "Monthly" refers to attendance at religious services at least once a month during the previous 12 months.
2. "Not at all" indicates not attending religious services at all during the previous 12 months.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

Table 29.7 Annual admissions to shelters, by facility type, 2008

	Total	Women	Children
		number	
All facility types	**101,019**	**61,690**	**37,902**
Transition homes	**44,639**	27,420	17,219
Second-stage housing	**3,312**	1,489	1,823
Safe home network	**817**	500	317
Women's emergency shelter	**25,530**	14,170	9,933
Emergency shelter	**19,182**	11,601	7,581
Family resource centre	**1,135**	749	386
Other types of shelter[1]	**6,404**	5,761	643

Notes: The woman–child distribution of annual admissions was unknown for about 4% of admissions; in such cases, shelters only provided the total number of admissions for the year.

Precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the 12-month period ending March 31, 2008 or their own 12-month fiscal period.

1. Includes all facilities not otherwise classified. This category may include Rural Family Violence Prevention Centres in Alberta, Interim Housing in Manitoba and other types of emergency shelters like the YWCA. These services may not be exclusive to abused women.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 256-0013.

Table 29.8 Women residing in shelters for reasons of abuse, 2008

	number	%
Type of abuse		
Physical abuse	2,349	73
Sexual abuse	1,040	32
Financial abuse	1,550	48
Psychological abuse	2,798	87
Threats	1,658	51
Harassment	1,209	38
Other abuse	368	11
To protect children from		
Physical abuse	523	23
Sexual abuse	171	8
Psychological abuse	842	38
Threats	433	19
Neglect	314	14
Witnessing abuse of their mother	1,065	48
For unknown reasons	31	3

Note: Respondents may report more than one type of abuse.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 256-0014.

Table 29.9 Time spent doing unpaid work, by sex, 2008

	Total	Males	Females
		%	
Housework, inside the household			
No hours	**13**	16	10
Fewer than 5 hours	**24**	29	19
5 to 14 hours	**38**	38	38
15 hours or more	**25**	18	33
Housework, outside the household			
No hours	**85**	82	88
Fewer than 10 hours	**13**	16	11
10 hours or more	**2**	2	2
Looking after children, inside the household[1]			
No hours	**14**	18	10
Fewer than 15 hours	**17**	24	10
15 hours or more	**69**	58	80
Looking after children, outside the household			
No hours	**83**	85	82
Fewer than 5 hours	**7**	7	7
5 hours or more	**9**	8	11
Providing care or assistance to seniors, inside the household			
No hours	**82**	84	82
Fewer than 10 hours	**8**	9	7
10 hours or more	**10**	8	12
Providing care or assistance to seniors, outside the household			
No hours	**87**	88	85
Fewer than 5 hours	**10**	9	10
5 hours or more	**4**	3	5

Note: Does not include volunteer work for a non-profit organization, a religious organization, a charity or community group, or work without pay in the operation of a family farm, business or professional practice.

[1] The question was asked of respondents who had a child aged 14 or younger living in the household.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-640-X.

Table 29.10 Occupations, by sex, 1989, 1999 and 2009

	1989				
	Males		Females		Females' share[1]
	number	%	number	%	%
All occupations[2]	**7,292.0**	**100.0**	**5,704.2**	**100.0**	**43.9**
Management occupations	774.4	10.6	364.3	6.4	32.0
Senior management occupations	52.8	0.7	14.8	0.3	21.9
Other management occupations	721.5	9.9	349.5	6.1	32.6
Business, finance and administrative occupations	728.6	10.0	1,825.1	32.0	71.5
Professional occupations in business and finance	169.1	2.3	118.1	2.1	41.1
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	139.2	1.9	753.7	13.2	84.4
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	420.2	5.8	953.4	16.7	69.4
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	541.8	7.4	131.4	2.3	19.5
Health occupations	144.5	2.0	519.5	9.1	78.2
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	83.0	1.1	265.0	4.6	76.1
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	61.5	0.8	254.5	4.5	80.6
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	335.0	4.6	487.0	8.5	59.2
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	142.2	2.0	254.0	4.5	64.1
Teachers and professors	192.8	2.6	233.0	4.1	54.7
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	156.8	2.2	157.4	2.8	50.1
Sales and service occupations	1,328.8	18.2	1,650.5	28.9	55.4
Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	232.6	3.2	102.8	1.8	30.7
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	219.0	3.0	531.1	9.3	70.8
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	140.3	1.9	221.8	3.9	61.3
Occupation in protective services	166.1	2.3	22.9	0.4	117.4
Childcare and home support workers	20.7	0.3	194.5	3.4	103.1
Sales and service occupations not elsewhere classified, including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	550.1	7.5	577.4	10.1	19.7
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,075.9	28.5	117.7	2.1	10.1
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	220.2	3.0	9.6	0.2	96.5
Construction trades	296.6	4.1	8.2	0.1	72.8
Other trades occupations	787.5	10.8	40.2	0.7	26.8
Transport and equipment operators	497.3	6.8	38.2	0.7	41.4
Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations	274.4	3.8	21.4	0.4	75.0
Occupations unique to primary industry	495.4	6.8	125.3	2.2	35.7
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	710.9	9.7	326.0	5.7	21.4
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	550.8	7.6	239.9	4.2	28.1
Labourer in processing, manufacturing and utilities	160.1	2.2	86.1	1.5	90.1

1. Females' share of total employed in occupation.
2. Includes occupations that are not classified.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0024.

1999					2009				
Males		Females		Females' share[1]	Males		Females		Females' share[1]
number	%	number	%	%	number	%	number	%	%
7,797.2	**100.0**	**6,609.6**	**100.0**	**45.9**	**8,772.7**	**100.0**	**8,076.2**	**100.0**	**47.9**
884.4	11.3	478.2	7.2	35.1	967.2	11.0	569.2	7.0	37.0
60.2	0.8	23.6	0.4	28.2	56.2	0.6	26.0	0.3	31.6
824.1	10.6	454.6	6.9	35.5	911.0	10.4	543.1	6.7	37.3
741.8	9.5	1,833.4	27.7	71.2	885.5	10.1	2,168.1	26.8	71.0
211.7	2.7	206.2	3.1	49.3	278.5	3.2	292.8	3.6	51.2
121.1	1.6	686.4	10.4	85.0	138.0	1.6	694.5	8.6	83.4
409.0	5.2	940.7	14.2	69.7	468.9	5.3	1,180.8	14.6	71.6
747.2	9.6	195.0	3.0	20.7	926.7	10.6	266.0	3.3	22.3
166.0	2.1	607.4	9.2	78.5	207.4	2.4	858.4	10.6	80.5
96.8	1.2	287.5	4.3	74.8	118.9	1.4	383.3	4.7	76.3
69.3	0.9	320.0	4.8	82.2	88.5	1.0	475.1	5.9	84.3
396.1	5.1	729.5	11.0	64.8	475.1	5.4	1,085.2	13.4	69.6
184.2	2.4	385.9	5.8	67.7	234.5	2.7	619.7	7.7	72.5
211.9	2.7	343.6	5.2	61.9	240.6	2.7	465.5	5.8	65.9
189.8	2.4	223.6	3.4	54.1	250.2	2.9	298.5	3.7	54.4
1,448.3	18.6	1,940.2	29.4	57.3	1,765.2	20.1	2,330.9	28.9	56.9
271.3	3.5	144.4	2.2	34.7	362.9	4.1	209.5	2.6	36.6
255.5	3.3	601.6	9.1	70.2	337.5	3.8	717.5	8.9	68.0
176.2	2.3	284.1	4.3	61.7	200.8	2.3	324.7	4.0	61.8
159.8	2.0	39.2	0.6	142.8	201.0	2.3	50.1	0.6	129.3
18.8	0.2	203.3	3.1	127.9	16.4	0.2	203.4	2.5	147.7
566.7	7.3	667.5	10.1	23.0	646.5	7.4	825.6	10.2	22.1
2,036.0	26.1	130.7	2.0	13.1	2,310.2	26.3	157.5	2.0	13.2
182.5	2.3	11.5	0.2	146.4	254.8	2.9	13.2	0.2	121.2
298.0	3.8	8.7	0.1	92.6	368.8	4.2	12.5	0.2	85.1
791.3	10.1	44.2	0.7	34.0	838.3	9.6	40.6	0.5	36.9
523.3	6.7	40.1	0.6	50.4	565.7	6.4	48.6	0.6	52.8
241.0	3.1	26.2	0.4	106.3	282.6	3.2	42.5	0.5	99.9
461.5	5.9	126.8	1.9	48.3	431.3	4.9	104.4	1.3	60.6
726.1	9.3	344.7	5.2	26.5	553.9	6.3	238.1	2.9	41.0
592.8	7.6	266.8	4.0	33.1	467.5	5.3	180.2	2.2	50.1
133.3	1.7	78.0	1.2	134.5	86.5	1.0	58.0	0.7	224.9

Table 29.11 Top occupations by sex, 2006

	Employment	2001 to 2006 change
	number	
Males		
Retail salespersons and sales clerks	285,800	63,600
Truck drivers	276,200	40,900
Retail trade managers	192,200	-8,100
Janitors, caretakers and building superintendents	154,100	18,800
Farmers and farm managers	147,800	-21,200
Material handlers	147,000	13,900
Automotive service technicians, truck and bus mechanics and mechanical repairers	143,000	20,400
Carpenters	142,400	32,900
Construction trades helpers and labourers	133,600	47,500
Sales, marketing and advertising managers	102,600	10,200
Females		
Retail salespersons and sales clerks	400,000	68,600
Cashiers	255,500	35,500
Registered nurses	249,400	33,800
General office clerks	244,200	23,100
Secretaries (except legal and medical)	237,300	-16,500
Elementary school and kindergarten teachers	214,600	19,900
Food counter attendants, kitchen helpers and related occupations	194,800	23,100
Early childhood educators and assistants	157,700	31,700
Food and beverage servers	152,000	-2,900
Light duty cleaners	147,400	24,400

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

Table 29.12 Employment rate of women with children at home, by age of youngest child, 1976 to 2008

	Total with children under age 16	Youngest child under age 3	Youngest child aged 3 to 5	Youngest child aged 6 to 15	No children at home[1]
			%		
1976	**39.1**	27.6	36.8	46.4	60.9
1977	**40.4**	29.3	37.9	47.5	61.2
1978	**42.6**	32.0	40.6	49.2	62.3
1979	**44.6**	34.6	42.9	50.9	64.1
1980	**47.1**	36.9	45.2	53.5	65.2
1981	**49.3**	39.3	46.7	56.2	66.0
1982	**48.8**	39.4	46.5	55.3	64.9
1983	**49.8**	42.2	47.9	55.0	65.7
1984	**51.6**	44.1	49.1	57.0	66.1
1985	**53.9**	46.7	52.0	59.1	67.7
1986	**56.6**	49.3	54.4	61.8	69.1
1987	**58.2**	50.2	56.1	63.8	69.8
1988	**60.4**	51.8	58.2	66.5	71.7
1989	**62.3**	52.9	59.2	69.0	72.7
1990	**63.0**	53.4	59.5	70.1	73.5
1991	**62.8**	54.4	60.1	69.0	72.6
1992	**62.1**	54.0	59.4	68.0	71.6
1993	**62.4**	54.4	59.4	68.5	71.6
1994	**62.8**	55.6	59.1	68.5	72.1
1995	**63.8**	56.0	60.2	69.8	73.0
1996	**64.5**	57.8	60.5	69.8	72.4
1997	**65.9**	58.8	62.1	71.1	73.4
1998	**67.0**	59.2	63.9	72.1	74.8
1999	**68.4**	60.1	66.0	73.4	76.0
2000	**69.2**	60.3	67.3	74.4	76.3
2001	**70.1**	61.3	67.0	75.3	76.8
2002	**71.4**	61.9	68.1	77.0	77.9
2003	**71.6**	62.7	68.5	76.7	79.0
2004	**72.4**	64.5	69.4	77.0	79.3
2005	**72.8**	64.7	70.6	77.4	78.7
2006	**72.9**	64.3	69.4	78.2	79.9
2007	**74.3**	65.1	72.6	79.4	80.9
2008	**73.8**	64.5	70.3	80.0	81.2

1. Women aged 55 and younger with no children aged 16 and younger living at home.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Table 29.13 Children with disabilities participating in social activities, selected characteristics, 2006

	Organized sports and physical activities	Organized non-sports activities	Virtual peer network[1]
		%	
Children with disabilities	**63**	**54**	**72**
Type of disability			
Physical only[2]	70	64	86
Non-physical only	69	53	76
Both physical and non-physical	59[3]	52[3]	66[3]
Severity of disability			
Mild[2]	70	57	86
Moderate	67	55	80
Severe	65	54	71[3]
Very severe	45[3]	49	43[3]
Child's condition causes disadvantages at school			
None/few[2]	67	56	78
Often/always	58[3]	52	63[3]
Child's condition causes disadvantages in transportation or leisure			
None/few[2]	67	56	77
Often/always	49[3]	47	52[3]
Child receives help with everyday activities because of condition			
No[2]	66	54	81
Yes	54[3]	53	44[3]
Overall, the school accommodates the child's condition			
Mainly agree[2]	63	54	71
Strongly agree	65	56	77
Age group			
5 to 9[2]	68	53	60
10 to 14	60	55	82[3]
Sex			
Males[2]	63	51	69
Females	64	61[3]	80[3]
Family structure			
Lone-parent family[2]	59	46	76
Two-parent family	65	57[3]	71
Family income			
Under $30,000[2]	54	48	70
$30,000 to $59,999	54	50	73
$60,000 to $89,999	67[3]	57	74
$90,000 or more	76[3]	61	72
Place of residence			
Rural Canada[2]	56	57	78
Urban Canada	65[3]	54	71

Note: Children aged 5 to 14.

1. Children who take part in Internet chatrooms, newsgroups, or use e-mail or the phone to keep in touch with friends.
2. Reference group.
3. Statistically significant difference from reference group at $p < 0.05$.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

Transportation

30

Transportation plays a crucial role in the social, economic and political activities of all Canadians. By moving both people and goods in a country as vast as Canada, transportation has a significant impact on where people choose to live, vacation, shop and work. It is also a major consumer of resources such as fuel, materials and land, therefore putting pressure on the environment.

In 2009, as the economy experienced the effects of the global recession, the gross domestic product (GDP) fell at an annual rate of 2.8%, down from an annual average growth of 2.3% in the 2001-to-2008 period.

Changes in the economy have a considerable impact on transportation demand. In 2009, GDP in the transportation sector fell by 4.3% to $55.8 billion, down from 2.3% annual growth in the 2001-to-2008 period. The sector nevertheless remained a strong contributor to Canada's overall GDP, accounting for 4.7% in 2009.

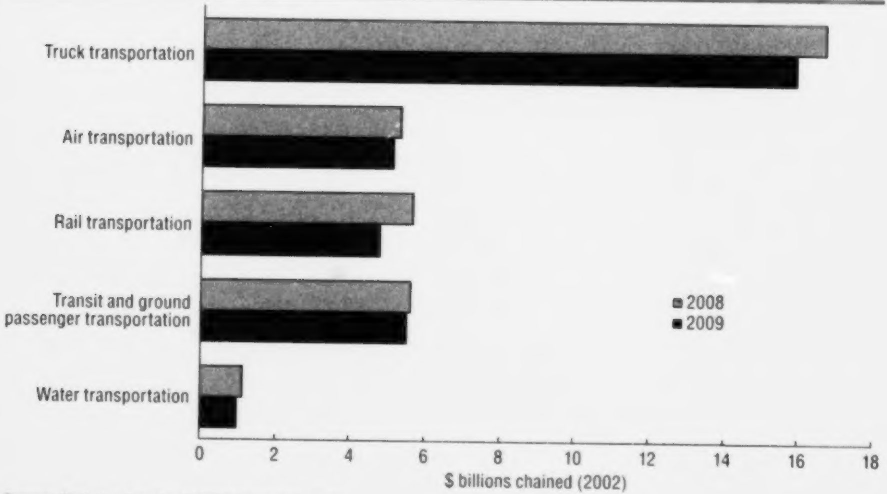
From 2008 to 2009, employment in the transportation sector fell 4.4%, compared with an annual average growth rate of 2.1% from 2003 to 2008.

All sectors saw GDP losses from 2008 to 2009. As in previous years, trucking was the largest contributor to transportation GDP, accounting for more than 28% or $15.9 billion.

Trucking shipments decline

Trucking shipments declined in 2008. For hire trucking companies in Canada with annual revenue of $1.3 million or more transported fewer shipments (-5.6%) and less weight (-1.9%) compared with 2007. Most (85%) of these shipments stayed within Canada. International shipments represented 15% of all shipments and generated one-third of the revenue. Goods originating in the census metropolitan

Chart 30.1
GDP at basic prices of selected transportation industries



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

areas of Toronto, Montréal and Edmonton accounted for one-quarter of the total weight shipped.

Railroads decline and marine transportation holds steady

The volume of cargo carried by Canadian railways dropped from 2008 to 2009, as both commodity loadings in Canada and traffic received from the United States declined. The total freight traffic originating in Canada and received from the United States in 2009 was 259.7 million metric tonnes, down 15.3% from 2008.

Rail freight loaded in Canada fell 12.8% to 237.7 million metric tonnes in 2009 compared with 2008. The Canadian railway industry's core transportation systems, non-intermodal and intermodal, both contributed to the drop in cargo loaded.

Total cargo handled at Canada's ports and marine terminals increased 0.4% in 2007 compared with 2006, primarily because of a 3.8% increase in outbound international shipments. This rise was, however, offset by a 3.5% decline in incoming international shipments, as well as by a 1.0% drop in the total domestic cargo.

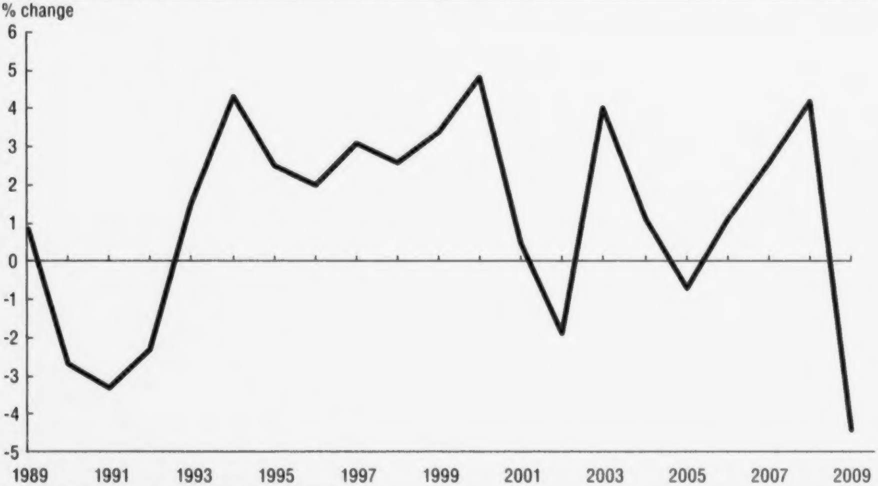
Table 30.a
GDP of transportation and warehousing industries, by mode of transport, 2009

	Share of transportation and warehousing GDP	Growth rate from 2008
		%
Air transportation	9.2	-3.9
Rail transportation	8.6	-15.7
Water transportation	1.8	-12.6
Truck transportation	28.4	-4.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	9.9	-1.4

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

In contrast, total international and domestic shipments of crude petroleum—the single largest commodity handled by the Canadian marine transportation system covering 20% of the total tonnage—climbed 16.1% to 98.8 million metric tonnes over the same period.

Chart 30.2
Employment in the transportation and warehousing industries



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

Canadians driving less, driving smaller

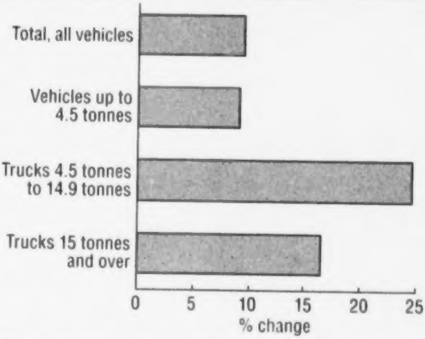
Canadians drove passenger vehicles (weighing 4.5 tonnes or less) a total of 294.4 billion kilometres in 2008, down 5.8 billion kilometres from 2007 and the first decline in the number of kilometres driven since 2004.

Smaller fuel-efficient body styles gained popularity. From 2007 to 2008, the number of small cars and station wagons increased by 5.0% and the number of larger vehicles (vans, sport utility vehicles and pickups) dropped by 1.3%.

The average distance travelled per vehicle in Canada increased slightly for small cars, whereas larger vehicles travelled 9.0% less.

Manitoba's drivers reduced their distance travelled the most with a decline of 18.1% from 2007, followed by Prince Edward Island, at 11.7%, and Nova Scotia, at 11.3%. Newfoundland and Labrador was the sole province where average distance driven increased, with 21.4% more kilometres travelled.

Chart 30.3
Registered vehicles, by type of vehicle, 2004 to 2008



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 405-0055.

Urban transit gains revenue and riders

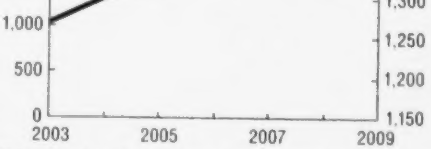
More and more Canadians are taking public transit to get around their cities. From 2003 to 2009, transit passenger trips increased by 14.6% and urban transit revenue climbed 37.4%.

In 2009, ridership levels for the 10 largest urban transit systems, which make up 80% of total urban transit traffic, fell by two million riders, a 0.2% decrease in riders compared with 2008. Revenue, however, increased by $37 million, or 1.5% over the same period.

Capital expenditures in the urban transit industry rose by 15.4% to $2.2 billion in 2007. Slightly less than half (48.0%) of the urban transit capital expenditures were spent on rolling stock.

Total employment in the bus and non-bus industries declined from 2006 to 2007 by 1.9% to 92,819 employees. However, the average expenditure per employee increased by 8.3% from $48,306 to $52,322.

Chart 30.4
Large urban transit revenue and passenger trips



Notes: Based on 10 major Canadian urban transit operators. The companies included in this survey account for about 80% of total urban transit traffic in Canada.

1. Excluding subsidies.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 408-0004.

Table 30.1 GDP at basic prices for transportation and warehousing, selected industries, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	$ millions 2002 chained					
Transportation and warehousing	**52,169**	**55,235**	**56,977**	**58,045**	**58,323**	**55,839**
Air transportation	4,119	4,633	4,848	5,176	5,322	5,111
Rail transportation	5,648	6,001	5,910	5,928	5,662	4,775
Water transportation	1,135	1,211	1,190	1,121	1,139	996
Truck transportation	14,235	15,506	16,251	16,563	16,649	15,868
Transit and ground passenger transportation	5,071	5,253	5,300	5,431	5,598	5,520
Pipeline transportation	5,066	5,174	5,329	5,141	4,815	4,589
Scenic and sightseeing transportation and support activities for transportation	9,152	9,535	10,171	10,549	10,806	10,671
Postal service and couriers and messengers	5,883	6,109	5,959	6,058	6,160	6,123
Warehousing and storage	1,915	1,925	2,161	2,262	2,344	2,356

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

Table 30.2 Canadian railway carriers' operating statistics, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	$ thousands					
Operating revenue	**8,307,268**	**8,861,767**	**9,821,994**	**10,397,871**	**10,520,927**	**10,997,443**
Freight revenue	7,354,925	7,879,379	8,759,069	9,344,811	9,435,757	9,880,552
Passenger revenue	255,776	265,192	282,881	294,529	291,784	304,066
All other operating revenue	696,567	717,194	780,044	758,530	793,387	812,824
Operating expenses	**6,713,296**	**6,951,895**	**7,506,354**	**7,787,544**	**7,988,422**	**8,628,919**
Ways and structures expenses	1,221,768	1,283,774	1,311,510	1,340,936	1,459,704	1,621,008
Equipment expenses	1,430,549	1,371,147	1,440,876	1,466,059	1,507,953	1,414,589
Rail operating expenses	2,776,794	2,929,148	3,216,111	3,385,043	3,621,517	4,213,300
General expenses	1,284,185	1,367,826	1,537,857	1,595,506	1,399,248	1,380,023
	thousands					
Transportation and other cost-generating sources						
Tonnes of freight transported	343,304	361,606	369,943	357,197	356,715	337,774
Tonne–kilometres of freight transported	318,263,125	338,897,938	352,139,700	352,477,289	358,471,837	344,902,775
Passengers transported	3,958	4,048	4,269	4,243	4,336	4,753
Passenger–kilometres	1,433,643	1,420,804	1,478,454	1,450,481	1,444,656	1,574,293
Litres of diesel oil consumed for all trains	2,007,813	2,097,070	2,130,224	2,119,082	2,193,684	2,101,666
	number					
Employees	36,312	35,591	34,995	34,062	34,281	34,440

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 404-0004, 404-0005, 404-0013, 404-0016 and 404-0019.

Table 30.3 Shipping activities at Canadian ports, tonnage loaded and unloaded, 1995 to 2007

	Total	Domestic	United States	Other international
	thousands of tonnes			
Total handled				
1995	**360,455**	100,740	85,198	174,518
1996	**357,513**	97,649	88,484	171,379
1997	**376,067**	93,418	94,313	188,337
1998	**376,032**	96,607	100,060	179,364
1999	**385,597**	104,398	101,983	179,216
2000	**402,783**	109,020	108,794	184,969
2001	**394,701**	107,842	107,955	178,904
2002	**408,141**	125,407	114,310	168,424
2003	**443,779**	137,079	123,366	183,335
2004	**453,280**	138,206	123,329	191,746
2005	**471,268**	140,356	128,681	202,231
2006	**466,580**	136,295	126,922	203,363
2007	**468,624**	134,887	123,167	210,570
Loaded				
1995	**226,910**	50,370	49,939	126,601
1996	**223,096**	48,825	52,399	121,873
1997	**234,653**	46,709	56,891	131,054
1998	**227,346**	48,304	58,872	120,171
1999	**231,847**	52,199	59,727	119,921
2000	**242,351**	54,507	64,744	123,099
2001	**228,663**	53,939	62,038	112,685
2002	**237,051**	62,780	72,867	101,404
2003	**259,872**	68,485	81,180	110,207
2004	**265,126**	69,096	83,720	112,310
2005	**271,978**	70,224	85,767	115,987
2006	**274,381**	68,127	84,579	121,676
2007	**281,387**	67,391	80,690	133,306
Unloaded				
1995	**133,546**	50,370	35,259	47,917
1996	**134,416**	48,825	36,085	49,506
1997	**141,414**	46,709	37,423	57,283
1998	**148,686**	48,304	41,189	59,194
1999	**153,750**	52,199	42,256	59,295
2000	**160,432**	54,513	44,050	61,869
2001	**166,038**	53,903	45,917	66,219
2002	**171,091**	62,626	41,444	67,020
2003	**183,908**	68,594	42,186	73,128
2004	**188,155**	69,110	39,609	79,436
2005	**199,290**	70,132	42,914	86,245
2006	**192,199**	68,168	42,343	81,687
2007	**187,237**	67,496	42,477	77,264

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 54-205-X.

Table 30.4 Payroll employment in transportation and warehousing, selected industries, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	number					
Transportation and warehousing	**553,249**	**555,148**	**566,196**	**582,593**	**588,436**	**599,227**
Air transportation	48,399	49,823	55,414	60,367	62,400	62,751
Rail transportation	52,226	48,659	46,099	46,323	45,989	47,275
Water transportation	12,886	13,274	11,744	11,018	11,636	12,765
Truck transportation	141,304	145,125	155,044	156,256	156,362	157,250
Transit and ground passenger transportation	91,245	91,752	91,173	91,776	93,039	97,161
Pipeline transportation	5,086	4,842	4,943	4,694	4,653	4,949
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	1,931	1,872	1,786	1,780	1,903	2,051
Support activities for transportation	69,385	66,534	68,732	71,285	76,532	78,978
Couriers and messengers	36,815	37,047	38,160	39,215	38,501	38,271
Warehousing and storage	25,568	27,584	27,144	28,350	29,033	29,436

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, CANSIM table 281-0024 and Catalogue no. 72-002-X.

Table 30.5 Major Canadian airlines, selected operating statistics, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	thousands					
Passengers transported	21,428	23,164	24,363	24,571	24,047	24,480
Passenger–kilometres	51,798,045	57,015,549	62,479,410	64,426,065	65,711,146	68,516,738
Kilograms of goods transported	386,560	405,975	449,828	431,150	451,801	407,876
Tonne–kilometres of goods transported	1,728,762	1,882,803	2,058,953	2,340,594	2,016,503	1,934,683
Hours flown	723	785	826	843	904	921
Litres of turbo fuel consumed	3,417,802	3,349,814	3,631,436	3,855,178	3,571,445	3,871,274

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 401-0001.

Table 30.6 For-hire trucking operating statistics, 1994 to 2008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	$ millions					
Operating revenue	10,976.2	12,054.9	12,764.0	14,224.1	14,885.8	16,943.4
Operating expenses	10,145.6	11,256.9	12,019.4	13,223.8	13,877.8	15,759.6
	%					
Operating ratio	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.93

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.
Freight transported data represent Canadian-domiciled for-hire carriers earning $1 million or more annually that perform long distance movements.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 403-0002.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				number				
595,098	**600,305**	**608,331**	**627,973**	**644,095**	**663,583**	**685,332**	**691,909**	**676,460**
61,991	57,576	60,508	59,576	60,978	61,159	68,453	65,971	68,036
45,991	46,005	44,545	43,256	42,669	41,429	40,496	40,151	36,952
11,939	12,055	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
166,409	168,389	166,207	172,019	176,893	179,588	181,942	182,376	168,210
92,757	101,602	104,617	112,311	115,571	116,925	119,760	118,881	119,209
4,369	4,344	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2,855	2,879	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
77,103	79,489	83,381	85,313	87,872	92,206	96,283	97,601	96,939
38,685	37,046	37,432	38,909	40,914	43,794	45,862	46,894	47,098
28,477	28,044	29,586	31,096	32,437	41,013	43,365	43,822	46,726

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				thousands				
23,414	23,430	20,042	28,159	32,091	33,439	35,568	37,494	36,244
67,018,521	69,254,337	59,508,960	76,122,855	83,909,440	88,323,198	93,363,940	96,677,633	93,336,414
361,834	355,493	298,990	297,246	268,947	265,470	242,511	218,944	195,068
1,725,325	1,800,415	1,419,988	1,478,716	1,378,548	1,425,103	1,301,260	1,260,823	1,169,416
856	806	703	926	981	1,010	1,078	1,119	1,077
3,678,966	3,453,486	2,999,282	3,660,671	3,855,953	3,980,077	4,137,528	4,178,965	3,893,014

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
				$ millions				
19,469.1	21,002.8	20,617.8	22,744.7	25,162.0	27,028.6	28,771.3	28,094.1	29,675.1
18,130.9	19,466.0	19,215.0	21,297.7	23,345.6	24,918.5	26,905.7	26,544.8	27,965.6
				%				
0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.94

Table 30.7 Transportation of liquid hydrocarbons, by pipeline distance travelled, 1999 to 2009

	Total liquid hydrocarbons	Crude oil and pentanes plus	Liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products
	average kilometres per cubic metre		
1999	**5,858.3**	6,541.1	4,577.1
2000	**5,296.8**	5,804.7	4,315.4
2001	**5,152.3**	5,780.8	3,827.1
2002	**5,243.3**	5,826.7	4,039.4
2003	**6,077.2**	6,968.4	4,006.5
2004	**6,078.8**	6,967.0	3,909.3
2005	**5,733.3**	6,497.9	3,854.5
2006	**6,015.0**	6,873.2	3,704.5
2007	**6,022.0**	7,009.7	3,493.9
2008	**5,995.9**	6,947.4	3,270.8
2009	**5,873.7**	6,681.7	3,383.0

Note: The average kilometre per cubic metre is the distance each cubic metre of oil travelled.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 133-0002.

Table 30.8 Vehicle registrations, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
All vehicle registrations	**25,196,428**	**25,838,309**	**26,684,822**	**27,577,524**	**28,466,275**	**29,055,303**
Road motor vehicle registrations	19,156,055	19,515,295	20,065,171	20,593,251	21,087,014	21,387,132
Vehicles weighing less than 4,500 kilograms	17,989,919	18,275,275	18,738,941	19,198,960	19,612,935	19,876,990
Vehicles weighing 4,500 kilograms to 14,999 kilograms	393,528	415,764	442,607	461,144	490,147	503,505
Vehicles weighing 15,000 kilograms or more	285,942	301,574	318,272	328,128	332,873	326,190
Buses	77,842	78,962	80,447	82,583	84,163	85,579
Motorcycles and mopeds	408,822	443,718	484,903	522,433	566,894	594,866
Trailers	4,513,641	4,722,563	4,961,184	5,231,114	5,527,800	5,747,291
Off-road, construction and farm vehicles	1,526,731	1,600,450	1,658,466	1,753,158	1,851,460	1,920,880

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 405-0004.

Table 30.9 Road motor vehicle fuel sales, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	thousands of litres					
Net sales of gasoline	38,421,608	38,911,752	38,484,324	38,653,955	39,635,182	39,208,385
Gross sales of gasoline	39,797,315	40,146,013	39,845,934	39,918,335	40,848,495	40,550,828
Net sales of diesel oil	14,720,634	15,671,144	16,216,420	16,611,819	17,133,467	16,357,968
Net sales of liquefied petroleum gas[1]	313,019	358,459	324,286	325,747	314,875	263,081

Note: Gross is the total volume sold and net is the volume on which taxes were paid.
1. Data for British Columbia are not included.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 405-0002.

Travel and tourism

31

Although Canada's landscape and culture make it a favoured tourism destination, in 2009, overnight travel from overseas countries (all countries except the United States) to Canada declined 12.3% to less than 4.1 million trips after reaching a high of 4.6 million trips in 2008. This was the first decrease in overseas travel to Canada since 2003. In the five-year period prior to 2009, overnight travel from overseas countries increased 40.5%.

In 2008, Canada ranked 14th worldwide in international tourist arrivals and 15th in international tourism dollars received.

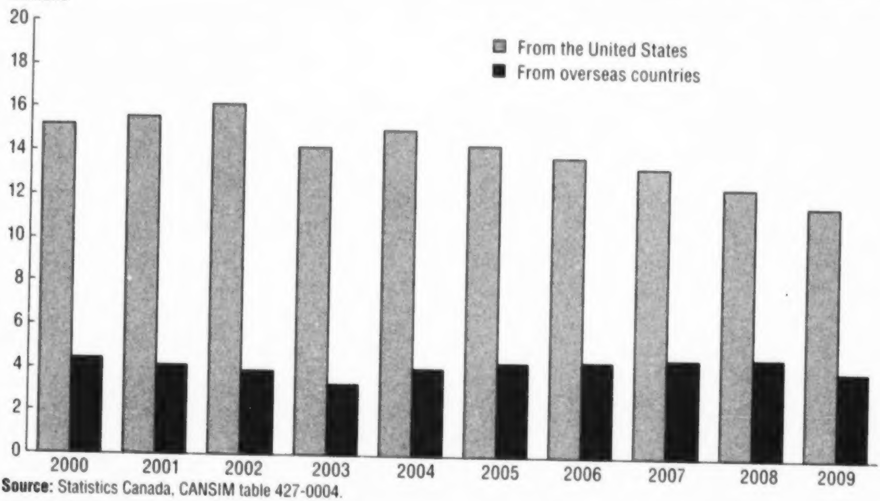
Overnight travel to Canada

Overnight travel from the United States declined for a fifth consecutive year, dropping 6.4% to 11.7 million trips in 2009. This marked the lowest level since 1985. The economic downturn in the United States and the stronger Canadian dollar likely contributed. Three out of four overnight trips from the United States were for pleasure or for visiting friends and relatives.

In 2009, more than one out of three overnight trips from overseas countries was made by travellers from the United Kingdom, France and Germany. Overall, half of the trips from overseas countries were made by Europeans. Despite a 16.7% drop from 2008, travellers from the United Kingdom still led the way, with 724,000 overnight trips. France and Germany ranked second and third. In 2008, Germany replaced Japan as the third most important tourist market outside the United States.

Among the top 12 overseas markets in 2009, Switzerland posted the largest increase in overnight travel to Canada (+1.5%), whereas Mexico recorded the largest decline (-36.5%).

Chart 31.1
Overnight trips to Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 427-0004.

Canadians travel overseas in record numbers

Canadian travel to overseas countries continued its upward trend in 2009, with Canadians taking a record 8.2 million overnight trips, up 1.3% from 2008.

Travel overseas has historically shown steady increases, falling only twice in the last 20 years: in 1991, when Canadians were dealing with a recession; and again in 2002, following the events of September 11, 2001. Travel overseas even posted an 8.4% increase in 2003, despite the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak.

International tourists decrease their spending in Canada

Tourism spending in Canada decreased 2.0% in real terms in 2009. Canadians increased their spending on tourism but international visitors spent less money in Canada. This was the first annual decrease in tourism spending since a decline of 1.5% in 2003. From the fourth quarter of 2008 to the fourth quarter of 2009, tourism spending fell 1.0% in real terms. This was well short of the 5.8% drop related to the SARS episode during the first two quarters of 2003.

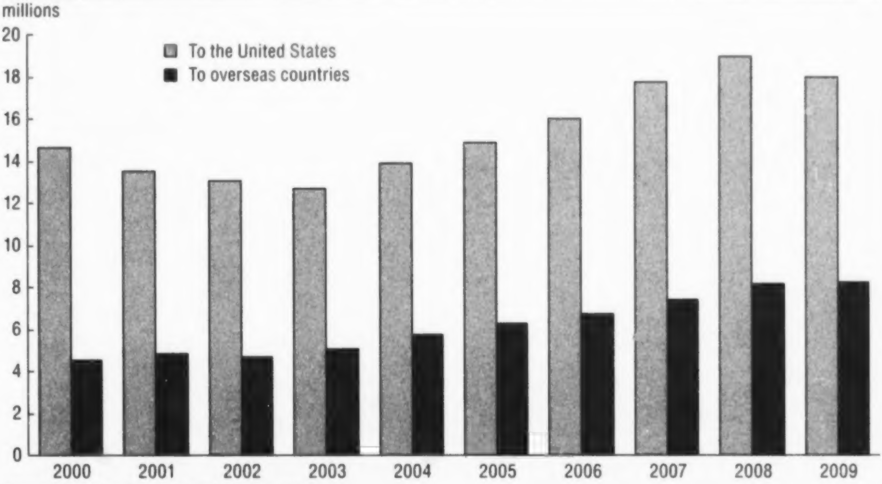
In Canada, spending by international visitors declined 8.7% to its lowest level since 1994. This was the fifth consecutive annual decline. The number of overnight visits to Canada by travellers from the United States and other countries fell 6.4% and 12.3% respectively. The decline in international spending in Canada mirrored a worldwide trend that saw a decrease in international tourism receipts in the first three quarters of 2009.

Table 31.a
Vehicles travelling between Canada and the United States, 1999 and 2009

	1999	2009
	number	
Total vehicles entering Canada	**43,262,453**	**28,457,551**
U.S. vehicles entering	20,508,435	9,218,975
Canadian vehicles returning	22,754,018	19,238,576

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 427-0002.

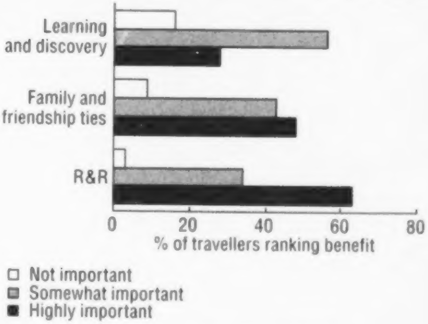
Chart 31.2
Overnight trips by Canadian residents



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 427-0004.

What are the benefits of travel?

Chart 31.3
Perceived benefits of travel, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

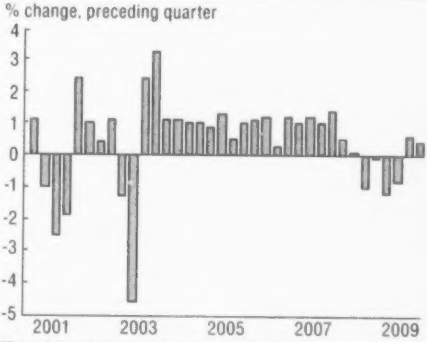
Canadian travellers look for three principal benefits from a vacation or pleasure trip: relaxation, strengthening ties with family and friends, and discovering new things or different places. While most travellers expect multiple benefits from vacation travel, rest and relaxation (R&R) is most often rated as highly important (63% of travellers).

Almost half (48%) of adult travellers say that seeing friends and family is a highly important benefit of pleasure travel. Exploring and learning ranks lower, with 28% of Canadians listing it as a highly important benefit of travel.

Travellers who work full time want more R&R than other travellers, whereas those with children want both more time with family and friends and more R&R. Travellers with university education, and those without children, place greater value on the travel benefits of learning.

Vacationing closer to home

Chart 31.4
Tourism spending



Note: Adjusted for seasonality and price changes.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 13-009-X.

Canadians' tourism spending at home fell 0.1% in 2009, the first annual decline in domestic tourism spending since 1991. While spending increased in the second half of the year, it was not enough to offset lower spending in the first half.

During this period, the term 'staycation' was coined to describe the growing tendency of Canadians to take vacations at home. With the downturn in economic conditions in late 2008, Canadians began cutting back on both their business and leisure travel. They continued to show restraint in 2009, resulting in decreased spending on domestic passenger air transportation (-1.4%), rail travel (-10.2%) vehicle rentals (-3.3%) accommodation services (-1.1%) and travel services (-3.4%).

These declines did not occur across the board, however. Domestic spending on several items increased including recreation and entertainment (3.4%), vehicle fuel (2.3%) and other non-tourism commodities such as groceries, alcohol and clothing (0.4%). The higher spending on these commodities indicates that Canadians toured closer to home in 2009.

Table 31.1 Tourism gross domestic product, 1994 to 2009

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	$ millions 2002 constant						
Tourism gross domestic product	**17,646**	**18,034**	**18,426**	**20,014**	**21,164**	**22,410**	**23,266**
Total tourism industries	14,019	14,278	14,556	15,782	16,475	17,517	18,196
Transportation	4,230	4,194	4,430	5,163	5,390	5,982	6,272
Accommodation	4,905	4,935	4,951	5,114	5,285	5,320	5,404
Food and beverage services	2,309	2,388	2,322	2,478	2,587	2,767	2,864
Other tourism industries	2,576	2,760	2,853	3,027	3,212	3,450	3,656
Other industries	3,628	3,754	3,870	4,233	4,688	4,893	5,071

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 387-0010.

Table 31.2 Receipts and payments on international travel account, 1994 to 2009

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	$ millions						
Spending in Canada by foreign residents (receipts)	9,558	10,819	11,749	12,221	14,019	15,141	15,997
Spending in foreign countries by Canadians (payments)	13,678	14,093	15,353	15,873	16,029	17,092	18,444
Receipts minus payments, international travel account	-4,120	-3,274	-3,604	-3,652	-2,010	-1,951	-2,447

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 387-0005.

Table 31.3 Employment generated by tourism, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	thousands					
Tourism activities	**521.9**	**534.6**	**548.9**	**565.9**	**588.4**	**610.0**
Total tourism industries	422.4	431.2	442.5	456.8	474.7	490.8
Transportation	73.6	76.3	78.4	80.8	83.5	85.5
Air transportation	48.6	51.4	53.1	55.0	56.7	58.2
Railway transportation	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9
Water transportation	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Bus transportation	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8
Other transportation industries	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.6	12.7
Accommodation	146.8	150.0	151.1	154.5	157.0	159.2
Food and beverage services	116.9	115.8	121.9	126.5	135.4	143.2
Other tourism activities	85.2	89.1	91.1	95.0	98.9	102.9
Recreation and entertainment	46.3	51.7	53.6	57.1	59.0	61.1
Travel agencies	38.8	37.4	37.5	37.9	39.9	41.8
Other industries	99.5	103.4	106.5	109.1	113.7	119.1

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 387-0003.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				$ millions 2002 constant				
23,222	**23,319**	**22,827**	**23,836**	**24,729**	**25,619**	**26,559**	**27,045**	**26,415**
18,002	17,920	17,458	18,123	18,787	19,507	20,142	20,517	19,901
5,905	5,526	5,477	5,838	6,135	6,421	6,687	6,808	6,533
5,461	5,709	5,619	5,798	6,050	6,283	6,460	6,623	6,411
2,857	2,898	2,771	2,855	2,915	3,017	3,051	3,094	3,044
3,778	3,787	3,589	3,633	3,688	3,790	3,944	3,993	3,913
5,219	5,400	5,371	5,714	5,941	6,112	6,418	6,528	6,516

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				$ millions				
16,437	16,741	14,776	16,980	16,674	16,458	16,578	16,544	15,520
18,487	18,401	18,727	20,237	21,865	23,316	26,511	28,629	27,692
-2,050	-1,659	-3,951	-3,257	-5,191	-6,858	-9,933	-12,085	-12,172

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				thousands				
608.4	**611.2**	**612.2**	**616.8**	**622.8**	**635.8**	**653.4**	**662.9**	**649.9**
488.4	490.5	491.4	495.5	500.8	511.2	525.2	532.6	521.0
82.6	77.8	78.4	79.1	79.7	81.5	83.6	84.8	84.5
55.5	50.6	51.5	52.1	52.6	53.6	55.5	56.6	56.9
2.8	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2
1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.1	9.8	10.0
12.5	12.7	12.7	13.0	13.2	13.9	14.0	14.4	13.8
158.4	160.5	158.8	161.5	162.0	163.9	168.3	166.0	159.2
143.8	144.8	146.2	145.0	146.1	151.1	157.3	163.4	160.8
103.6	107.4	108.0	109.9	113.0	114.8	116.0	118.3	116.5
61.9	65.6	67.2	68.2	68.6	70.4	70.8	70.8	72.2
41.7	41.8	40.8	41.8	44.4	44.4	45.2	47.6	44.3
120.0	120.7	120.7	121.2	122.0	124.6	128.3	130.3	129.0

Table 31.4 Travel arrangement and reservation services, 2004 to 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008^{p}
			$ millions		
Travel agencies					
Operating revenue	1,501.1	1,592.3	1,668.7	1,713.7	1,726.3
Operating expenses	1,414.7	1,509.0	1,551.0	1,612.2	1,625.7
			%		
Operating profit margin	5.8	5.2	7.1	5.9	5.8
			$ millions		
Tour operators					
Operating revenue	6,288.0	6,971.7	7,217.0	7,445.4	7,495.3
Operating expenses	6,188.6	6,894.2	7,118.1	7,374.6	7,477.8
			%		
Operating profit margin	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.2
			$ millions		
Other travel arrangement and reservation services[1]					
Operating revenue	240.7	264.7	279.0	1,006.3	1,084.1
Operating expenses	221.7	243.8	257.1	988.6	1,043.3
			%		
Operating profit margin	7.9	7.9	7.8	1.8	3.8

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Operating revenue excludes investment income, capital gains, extraordinary gains and other non-recurring items.

Operating expenses exclude write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing, and other non-recurring items.

Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue.

1. Please note a change in methodology: starting with 2007, the annual data for NAICS Code 56159 cannot be compared with those for previous years.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 351-0003.

Table 31.5 Accommodation services, 2004 to 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008^{p}
			$ millions		
Operating revenue	13,197.8	14,193.0	14,809.1	15,933.9	16,352.4
Operating expenses	11,243.9	12,009.2	12,608.9	14,039.9	14,568.5
Salaries, wages and benefits	4,238.1	4,473.5	4,669.3	4,868.4	5,021.1
			%		
Operating profit margin	14.8	15.4	14.9	11.9	10.9

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Operating revenue excludes investment income, capital gains, extraordinary gains and other non-recurring items.

Operating expenses exclude write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing, and other non-recurring items.

Salaries, wages and benefits include vacation pay and commissions for all employees for whom a T4 slip was completed and the employer portion of employee benefits for items such as Canada/Quebec Pension Plan or Employment Insurance premiums.

Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 351-0002.

Table 31.6 Canadians travelling in Canada, by province and territory of destination, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
			thousands			
Canada	**183,167**	**185,134**	**203,976**	**207,470**	**214,559**	**214,498**
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,631	3,583	3,251	3,068	2,939	3,006
Prince Edward Island	1,064	1,048	1,092	1,018	1,057	1,082
Nova Scotia	6,155	5,985	7,265	7,318	7,087	7,131
New Brunswick	4,884	4,379	5,293	5,254	5,349	4,937
Quebec	44,171	44,674	51,611	57,278	57,240	58,410
Ontario	73,323	77,236	82,700	83,036	86,903	84,995
Manitoba	7,308	7,151	6,983	7,275	7,294	7,109
Saskatchewan	7,781	7,797	7,814	7,874	8,164	8,028
Alberta	13,163	13,125	18,727	17,364	20,052	20,601
British Columbia	21,656	20,112	18,931	17,908	18,418	19,126
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	..	..	..	77^{E}	56^{E}	75^{E}

Note: All trips with a destination in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Travel Survey – Travel Survey of Residents of Canada Bridging Project.

Table 31.7 Expenditures by Canadians on trips in Canada, by province and territory of destination, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
			$ thousands			
Canada	**25,375,064**	**26,299,571**	**29,349,441**	**30,370,293**	**31,512,813**	**33,206,189**
Newfoundland and Labrador	609,003	580,359	556,702	578,466	613,323	668,216
Prince Edward Island	150,294	149,013	184,515	256,255	210,645	206,252
Nova Scotia	809,078	780,325	996,174	1,072,260	984,719	1,047,375
New Brunswick	714,206	703,055	747,261	767,427	732,070	754,669
Quebec	523,764	5,531,487	6,348,527	6,802,911	7,002,866	7,196,804
Ontario	8,938,867	9,237,284	10,285,870	10,637,175	11,006,038	11,450,412
Manitoba	790,535	827,254	833,557	902,279	987,116	966,435
Saskatchewan	1,059,449	1,149,117	1,184,540	1,140,990	1,168,570	1,245,043
Alberta	2,564,234	2,876,157	3,621,678	3,664,737	4,107,182	4,198,567
British Columbia	4,440,335	4,403,611	4,370,479	4,483,499	4,642,885	5,365,741
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	..	..	..	64,294^{E}	57,397^{E}	106,674^{E}

Note: Excludes spending done in Canada for foreign travel or spending for interprovincial trips, spending done in the province of origin of the trip when there is no overnight visit reported in that same province and both the point of origin and portion of airfare allocated to the province of origin of the trip.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Travel Survey – Travel Survey of Residents of Canada Bridging Project.

Table 31.8 International travellers entering or returning to Canada, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	thousands				
Total international travellers	**89,310.4**	**89,120.8**	**89,103.1**	**87,146.0**	**79,132.1**
Total non-resident travellers	36,160.1	33,390.2	30,373.5	27,370.1	24,695.7
U.S. residents entering Canada	31,655.0	28,872.7	25,694.6	22,605.6	20,525.6
Residents of countries other than United States entering Canada	4,505.1	4,517.5	4,678.9	4,764.5	4,170.1
Total Canadian residents	44,030.9	46,912.3	50,044.6	51,737.3	47,484.1
Canadian residents returning from the United States	37,794.0	40,173.4	42,640.7	43,613.2	39,254.1
Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States	6,237.0	6,738.9	7,403.8	8,124.0	8,229.9
Total other travellers	9,119.4	8,818.2	8,685.1	8,038.7	6,952.3
Immigrants and former residents	314.2	287.1	268.2	263.4	243.7
Non-resident crews	3,146.9	3,080.7	3,143.2	2,989.3	2,631.4
Canadian crews	5,658.2	5,450.4	5,273.7	4,786.0	4,077.2

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 427-0001.

Table 31.9 Non-resident travellers entering Canada, by place of origin, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	thousands					
Total non-resident travellers, countries other than the United States	**4,218.6**	**4,505.1**	**4,517.5**	**4,678.9**	**4,764.5**	**4,170.1**
Europe	2,213.4	2,372.9	2,334.7	2,430.3	2,492.1	2,252.3
Africa	68.1	71.9	83.2	86.7	91.4	86.8
Asia	1,272.4	1,321.3	1,327.6	1,307.8	1,265.3	1,082.8
North America, Central America and Caribbean	334.2	354.7	381.4	425.2	450.9	340.6
South America	105.2	131.2	141.8	152.7	163.5	147.9
Oceania and other Ocean Islands	225.2	253.0	248.8	276.3	301.2	259.8

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 427-0003.

Table 31.10 Travel by Canadians to foreign countries, top 15 countries visited, 2008

	Overnight visits		
	Visits	Nights	Spending in country
	thousands		CAN$ millions
United States	18,915	146,602	12,924
Mexico	1,125	11,518	1,186
United Kingdom	1,017	12,406	1,227
Cuba	932	7,806	791
France	809	9,779	1,057
Dominican Republic	763	6,319	651
Germany	362	3,333	312
Italy	338	3,471	456
Netherlands	274	2,173	212
China	250	5,403	452
Spain	216	2,261	266
Hong Kong	186	3,034	221
Switzerland	173	1,277	130
Republic of Ireland	165	1,948	200
Greece	139	2,181	225

Source: Statistics Canada, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

Table 31.11 Travel by Canadians to the United States, top 15 states visited, 2008

	Overnight visits		
	Visits	Nights	Spending in State
	thousands		CAN$ millions
New York	3,077	8,652	956
Florida	2,872	48,524	3,242
Washington	2,142	6,078	484
Michigan	1,422	3,577	321
California	1,257	10,774	1,129
Nevada	1,059	4,936	930
Maine	885	2,972	282
Pennsylvania	786	1,965	158
Vermont	758	2,342	172
North Dakota	722	1,520	196
Montana	650	2,035	203
Massachusetts	635	2,423	266
Minnesota	610	1,565	196
Ohio	605	1,555	146
Virginia	558	1,790	130

Source: Statistics Canada, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

Table 31.12 Non-resident travellers entering Canada, by transportation type, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			thousands		
Total non-residents	**36,160.1**	**33,390.2**	**30,373.5**	**27,370.1**	**24,695.7**
All U.S. residents	31,655.0	28,872.7	25,694.6	22,605.6	20,525.6
By automobile	24,486.3	22,064.9	19,124.9	16,469.9	14,889.2
By plane	4,279.4	4,175.6	4,028.8	3,805.8	3,472.8
By train	109.3	123.3	129.7	132.3	123.0
By bus	1,264.5	1,069.6	941.2	832.3	700.6
By boat	996.0	955.5	1,001.0	971.5	993.5
By other methods	519.5	483.8	469.0	393.9	346.4
All residents of countries other than the United States	4,505.1	4,517.5	4,678.9	4,764.5	4,170.1
By land	547.9	487.6	498.6	541.9	519.2
By air	3,831.2	3,904.0	4,037.0	4,060.9	3,501.4
By sea	126.0	126.0	143.3	161.7	149.6

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 427-0001.

Table 31.13 International travellers entering or returning to Canada, by province and territory, selected years, 1989 to 2009

	1989	1994	1999	2004	2009
			number		
Canada	**106,680,224**	**103,257,079**	**104,612,505**	**89,824,913**	**79,132,068**
Newfoundland and Labrador	126,293	99,360	151,559	192,419	170,333
Prince Edward Island	1,377	7,574	1,141	959	9,149
Nova Scotia	461,479	420,996	649,600	597,030	541,536
New Brunswick	10,921,973	8,439,549	7,052,465	6,292,904	4,594,216
Quebec	12,732,179	11,765,222	11,314,938	10,674,838	10,413,620
Ontario	55,560,554	56,407,494	60,501,213	49,791,593	40,548,983
Manitoba[1]	2,495,694	2,310,812	2,165,926	2,088,354	2,008,688
Saskatchewan	866,337	842,472	671,685	555,055	724,157
Alberta	1,818,883	1,961,070	2,427,611	2,470,847	3,482,837
British Columbia	21,406,931	20,679,141	19,279,360	16,759,997	16,264,342
Yukon	288,524	323,389	397,007	400,917	374,207
Nunavut[2]	..	..	..	3,874	2,177

1. Data for the Northwest Territories are reported with Winnipeg, Manitoba and are not available separately.
2. Data for Iqaluit only.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 427-0001.

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Glossary

Aboriginal identity: People who identify with at least one Aboriginal group (i.e., North American Indian, Métis or Inuit), who are Treaty Indians, Registered Indians as defined by the *Indian Act*, or who are members of an Indian Band or First Nation.

Allophones: People whose mother tongue is neither English nor French.

Anglophones: People whose mother tongue is English.

Assault levels 1 to 3: Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

Balance of international payments: Covers all economic transactions between Canadian residents and non-residents. It includes the current account and the capital and financial account. The current account covers transactions on goods, services, investment income and current transfers. The capital and financial account is mainly composed of transactions in financial instruments.

Balance of payments (BOP): See Balance of international payments.

Body Mass Index (BMI): Measure of an individual's weight in relation to his or her height. BMI is highly correlated with body fat and is widely used to indicate health risks. BMI is classified into six categories, each representing a different level of risk: 'Underweight' is less than 18.5 BMI; 'Normal weight' is from 18.5 to 24.9 BMI; 'Overweight' is from 25.0 to 29.9 BMI; 'Obese Class I' is from 30.0 to 34.9 BMI; 'Obese Class II' is from 35.0 to 39.9 BMI; and 'Obese Class III' is greater than or equal to 40.0 BMI.

Building permit: Permit required in most jurisdictions for new construction, for adding onto pre-existing structures and, in some cases, for major renovations.

Butane and butane mixes: See Natural Gas and Natural gas liquids.

Canada Pension Plan (CPP): Contributory, earnings-related social insurance program that provides a stable and dependable pension that can be build on for retirement. It also provides people and their dependants with basic financial protection in the event of disability or death.

CANSIM (Canadian Socioeconomic Information Management System): Database that enables users to track trends in virtually every aspect of Canadian life. It contains over 35 million time series (observations for a subject at regular intervals).

Capital investment: Includes all expenditures on buildings, engineering construction and machinery and equipment.

Census: Survey that includes all units in a population (people, events, businesses, etc.).

Census agglomeration (CA): A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.

Census Division (CD): Group of neighbouring municipalities joined together for the purposes of regional planning and managing common services (such as police or ambulance services). These groupings are established under laws in effect in certain provinces of Canada. For example, a census division might correspond to a county or a regional district. In other provinces and the territories where laws do not provide for such areas, Statistics Canada defines equivalent areas for statistical reporting purposes in co-operation with these provinces and territories.

Census family: Married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

Census metropolitan area (CMA): Area consisting of one or more adjacent municipalities situated around a major urban core. The CMA must have a population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core.

Census of Agriculture: Survey conducted by Statistics Canada every five years to produce data on the agriculture industry.

Census of Population: Survey conducted every five years to produce data on the population and dwelling counts for Canada, each province and territory, and smaller geographic units such as cities or districts within cities.

Constant dollars: Dollars of a particular base year that are not adjusted (by inflation or deflation) to show changes in the purchasing power of the dollar.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): Measure of the percentage change over time in the average cost of a large basket of goods and services purchased by Canadians. The items contained in the basket are divided into eight broader categories: food, shelter, household operations and furnishings, clothing and footwear, transportation, recreation, education and reading, and alcoholic beverage and tobacco products. The quantity and quality of the items in the basket are held constant. As a result, changes in the cost of the basket are due to pure price movements and not to changes in the composition of the basket.

Core Consumer Price Index: A variant of the CPI that excludes eight of its most volatile components: fruits, vegetables, gasoline, fuel oil, natural gas, mortgage interest, intercity transportation, and tobacco products. These fluctuating components are found within the broader taxonomy of the consumer index, which includes food, shelter and transportation. The Core CPI also excludes the effect of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components. See Consumer Price Index.

Crude oil: Naturally occurring liquid mixture of hydrocarbons; liquid petroleum. The liquid hydrocarbons may be mixed with natural gas, carbon dioxide, saltwater, sulphur compounds and sand. Most of these substances are separated from the liquid hydrocarbons at processing facilities near the producing field.

Employment: People who, during the Labour Force Survey reference week, did any work at all at a job or business, that is, paid work in the context of an employer–employee relationship, or self-employment (also includes unpaid family work, which is defined as unpaid work contributing directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related member of the same household); or had a job, but were not at work because of factors such as own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation, labour dispute or other reasons. Excludes people on layoff, between casual jobs, and those with a job to start at a future date. See also Unemployment and Labour force.

Employment rate: Refers to the number of people employed, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 and older.

Ethnic origin: Ethnic or cultural group(s) to which an individual's ancestors belong.

Export prices: Export prices are the prices charged for the merchandise sold.

Export values: Export values refer to total exports, and are the dollar value of Canada's merchandise sales to other countries. Export values can be broken down into two components: export prices and export volumes. Volume times price equals value.

Export volumes: Export volumes are export values adjusted for price. It is an indicator of quantity. Also known as 'real exports' or 'constant dollar exports,' it excludes any inflationary influences.

Farm Input Price Index (FIPI): Measures the annual price movement of specific farm inputs at the farm gate; that is, the annual price movement of the goods and services that comprise basic agricultural overhead costs. The specific farm inputs are building and fencing, machinery and motor vehicles, crop production, animal production, supplies and services, hired farm labour, property taxes, interest and farm rent.

Farm Product Price Index (FPPI): Measures the change through time in prices received for agricultural commodities at the first transaction point. These agricultural commodities include both crops and livestock and animal products including grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, fruits, vegetables, potatoes, cattle and calves, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products.

Fertility rate: Number of live births occurring in a given time period relative to the number of women of childbearing age.

Francophones: People whose mother tongue is French.

G8: A group of eight countries that meet annually to discuss the global economy and political and social problems. The G8 includes Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

General government: Administrative part of governments. Excludes units such as schools and hospitals directly engaged in the delivery of services.

General Social Survey (GSS): Statistics Canada survey that gathers data on social trends to monitor changes in the living conditions and well-being of Canadians over time and to provide information on specific social policy issues of current or emerging interest.

Generation status: Indicates for how many generations a person and their family have been in Canada. It is derived from place of birth of respondent, the place of birth of the father and the place of birth of the mother and further, it only pertains to the population aged 15 and older. People are defined as either 'first generation,' 'second generation' or 'third generation or more.' First generation refers to people born outside of Canada. Second generation refers to people born in Canada with at least one parent born outside of Canada. Third generation and more refers to people who were born in Canada and whose parents were both born in Canada.

Goods-producing sector: Sector of the economy that is composed of agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; mining, oil and gas extraction; utilities (electric power, gas and water); construction; and manufacturing.

Government Business Enterprises (GBEs): Government controlled, public financial and non-financial corporations engaged in commercial operations involving the sale of goods and services to the public. Local GBEs comprise municipally-owned electricity distributors, urban transit companies, gas distributors and telephone companies.

Greenhouse gases (GHGs): A group of gases that trap heat in the atmosphere by reflecting solar energy back toward the surface of the Earth. The most significant greenhouse gases produced by economic activities are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O) and chlorofluorocarbons (CFC).

Gross domestic product (GDP): Total unduplicated value of goods and services produced in a country or region during a given period. GDP can be measured in three ways: 1) as total income earned in current production; 2) as total final sales of current production; or 3) as total net value added in current production.

Heritage institutions: Institutions whose purpose is to acquire, preserve, study, interpret, and make accessible to the public, for its instruction and enjoyment, objects, specimens, documents, buildings and land areas of educational and cultural value, including artistic, scientific, historical, natural and technological material.

Home language: Language spoken most often at home.

Homicide: A homicide occurs when a person directly or indirectly, by any means, causes the death of a human being. Homicide is either culpable (murder, manslaughter or infanticide) or non-culpable (not an offence and, therefore, not included in the Homicide Survey). Deaths caused by criminal negligence, suicide and accidental or justifiable homicide (e.g., self-defence) are not included.

Import prices: Import prices are the prices that Canadian companies pay to import these products.

Import values: Import values refer to total imports, and are the dollar value of Canada's merchandise purchases from companies located in other countries. Import values can be broken down into two components: import prices and import volumes. Volume times price equals value.

Import volumes: Import volumes are import values adjusted for price. It is an indicator of quantity. Also known as 'real imports' or 'constant dollar imports,' it excludes any inflationary influences.

Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI): Measures price changes for major commodities sold by Canadian manufacturers.

Inflation: Upward movement in the average level of prices or a persistent rise in the average price of goods and services; affects cost of living. The most widely used measure of inflation is the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Information and communications technology (ICT): Any products or services provided by the telecommunications industry, including cellphones, personal computers, telephones and Internet and cable services.

Intellectual property: Form of creative endeavour that can be protected through a trademark, patent, copyright, industrial design or integrated circuit topography.

Interprovincial migration: Movement from one province to another involving a permanent change in residence. A person who takes up residence in another province is an out-migrant with reference to the province of origin, and an in-migrant with reference to the province of destination.

Labour force: Civilian, non-institutional population aged 15 and older who were employed or unemployed during the Labour Force Survey reference week. See Employment and Unemployment.

Labour productivity: Real output per hours worked.

Low-income cutoffs (LICOs): Income thresholds determined by analysing family expenditure data, below which families will devote a larger share of income to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family would. To reflect differences in the costs of necessities among different community and family sizes, LICOs are defined for five categories of community size and seven categories of family size.

Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI): Measures price changes for machinery and equipment purchases, relative to the gross annual accumulation of wealth as represented by the purchase of new machinery and the development and expansion of infrastructure.

Median: Value of the middle number in a series of numbers ranked by order of size.

Mortality rate: Number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 population.

Mother tongue: First language an individual learns at home and still understands.

Multiple visible minority: Respondents who reported more than one visible minority group (e.g., Black and South Asian).

Natural gas: Gaseous petroleum primarily consisting of methane with lesser amounts of (in order of abundance) ethane, propane, butane and pentane, and heavier hydrocarbons as well as non-energy components such as nitrogen, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide and water.

Natural gas liquids (NGLs): Hydrocarbon components in natural gas that are recovered from raw natural gas as liquids by processing through extraction plants; recovered from field separators or other gathering facilities. These liquids include propane, butanes, ethane and pentanes plus.

New Housing Price Index (NHPI): Measures price changes for contractors' selling prices of new residential houses.

Non-contributory registered pension plan: A pension plan in which all required contributions are made by the employer.

Non-profit organization: Organizations that are institutionally separate from governments, do not return any profits generated to their owners or directors, are independent and able to regulate their own activities, benefit to some degree from voluntary contributions of time or money, and are formally incorporated or registered under specific legislation with provincial/territorial or federal governments.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS): Industry classification system developed to provide common definitions of the industrial structures of Canada, Mexico and the United States. Its hierarchical structure is composed of sectors (two-digit code), subsectors (three-digit code), industry groups (four-digit code) and industries (five-digit code).

Obese: See Body Mass Index.

Off-reserve: Aboriginal people not living on a reserve.

Operating expense: Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, intermediate purchases, capital consumption allowances and net indirect taxes on factors of production.

Operating revenue: Revenue from the sales of goods and services; rental and operating lease revenue; and revenue from commissions, franchise fees and royalties.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): A group of 31 member countries sharing a commitment to democratic government and the market economy. The OECD produces internationally agreed upon instruments, decisions and recommendations to promote rules of the game in areas where multilateral agreement is necessary for individual countries to make progress in a globalized economy.

Overweight: See Body Mass Index.

Participation rate: Represents the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, etc.) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Per capita: For each person or per person.

Petajoule: A petajoule is one million gigajoules. Thirty litres of gasoline contains about one gigajoule of energy.

Petroleum products: End result of the petroleum refining process. They include fuels like gasoline, aviation fuel, diesel and heating oil; products such as solvents and lubricants; and raw materials for manufacturing petrochemicals.

Population density: Number of people per square kilometre.

Profit margin: The difference between the cost of buying or producing something and the price for which it is sold.

Propane: See Natural gas liquids.

Public sector: Public administration at the federal, provincial or municipal levels of government, as well as Crown corporations, liquor control boards and other government institutions such as schools (including universities), hospitals and public libraries.

Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI): Measures price changes for the purchase of raw materials by Canadian industry. The term 'raw material' refers either to a commodity that is sold for the first time after being extracted from nature, or a substitutable recycled product (for example, metal scrap).

Registered Pension Plan (RPP): Pension plans for employees sponsored by employers or unions and usually funded through contributions by both employees and employers. RPPs must satisfy certain conditions and be registered for the purposes of the federal *Income Tax Act*.

Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP): Program that allows savings for retirement to grow tax free in a special savings plan registered by the Canada Revenue Agency. Contributions to RRSPs can be made up to December 31 of the year the contributor turns 71.

Services-producing sector: Sector of the economy composed of the following: trade; transportation and warehousing; finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing, and management of companies and enterprises; professional, scientific and technical services; information and cultural industries; arts, entertainment and recreation; administrative and support services; waste management and remediation services; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; public administration; and other services.

Social assistance: Transfer payments (including refundable tax credits) to help individuals and families maintain a socially acceptable level of earnings.

Terms of trade: The price of exports relative to the price of imports.

Tourism: The activities of people travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for less than one consecutive year for leisure, business or other purposes.

Tourism industries: Industries that would cease to exist or would continue to exist only at significantly reduced levels of activity in the absence of tourism.

Trade surplus: Positive trade balance occurring when a country exports more goods than it imports.

Unemployment: People who, during the Labour Force Survey reference week, were on temporary layoff with an expectation of recall and were available for work; were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks, and were available for work; or had a new job to start within four weeks from the reference week, and were available for work. See also Employment and Labour force.

Unemployment rate: Number of unemployed people, during the Labour Force Survey reference week, expressed as a percentage of the labour force (unemployed plus employed). The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, province, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Visible minority: People, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.

Visitors: People travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business or other purposes. They are referred to as either tourists (those who stay overnight or longer in the place visited), or same-day visitors. See also Tourism.

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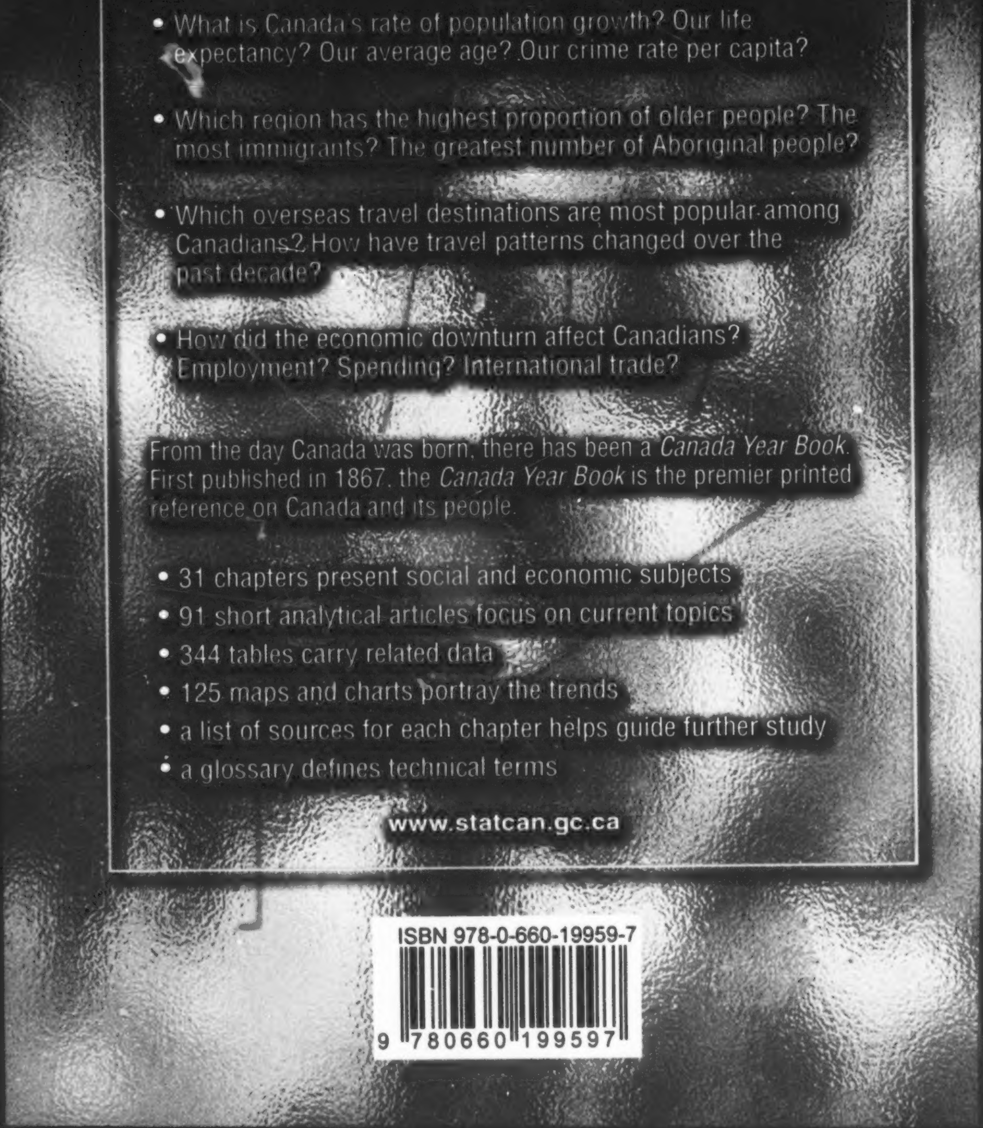

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